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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR,

DECEMBER, 1870.

SPRINGFIELD:

ILLINOIS JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
Springfield, Dec. 15th, 1870.

HON. JOHN M. PALMER, *Governor:*

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you
its First Biennial, or Second Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

ELMER BALDWIN, *President.*

JOHN N. McCORD,

GEORGE S. ROBINSON,

SELDEN M. CHURCH,

Z. B. LAWSON,

Commissioners.

FRED. H. WINES, *Secretary.*

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01.12.25

REPORT.

PART FIRST.—THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

ORIGIN.—There are in the United States seven state boards of public charity, of which our own is chronologically the fourth. The States which have created similar boards are Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Carolina. It is seven years since the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, the first in the country, was created.

The Illinois Board of Public Charities is a necessary link in the development of that noble system of state aid to the unfortunate, of which the people of Illinois are justly proud. In its origin, it was in part the outgrowth of an investigation into the financial and general management of the public institutions of this state, made in the year 1867, by a joint committee of both houses of the legislature, of which General Allen C. Fuller was chairman.

The creation of the board was recommended by Governor Oglesby, in his message, January 4th, 1869, in the following words :

“It has been earnestly represented to me, in view of the separate organization of our various charitable institutions under separate boards of management ; the large number of inmates attending each, and the constant demand for more room and accommodations for the large numbers necessarily excluded at present from the benefits of each ; together with the important question of the means to be raised by taxation for the support and enlargement of the present, or the construction of additional asylums ; and to consider new questions arising out of experience as to the best modes of treatment and improvement of the various classes of patients and inmates in our several benevolent institu-

tions, that the present system ought to be thoroughly and carefully reviewed and revised, and the whole subject, in its various bearings, placed in the hands of a board, to be created, with full powers to investigate and report upon all these questions, to be styled 'The Board of Public Charities.'"

The Governor added :

"We cannot lose sight of the never-ceasing and ever-present claims of the vast multitudes in our very midst—part of our being and associates with us in the society of life, afflicted with the terrible diseases which deprive them of sight, hearing and of reason, while we, more fortunate, enjoy all through life the full possession of each of those faculties undiminished, with which God, more merciful to us, has blessed us. A generous people, I feel safe in assuring you, will approve every act of yours to aid them, to make them less miserable and more happy, and to place our benevolent institutions upon the basis which will secure to the afflicted the highest sense of human intelligence and happiness."

In accordance with this recommendation, General Fuller introduced into the senate, of which he was a member, an act, (public laws, 1869, page 63). To this law, approved by Governor Palmer, April 9th, 1869, the present board of state commissioners of public charities owes its existence.

ORGANIZATION.—The original members of the board, appointed by the governor, were Hon. William Thomas, of Morgan county ; Selden M. Church, of Winnebago ; Elmer Baldwin, of LaSalle ; Dr. John N. McCord, of Fayette ; and George S. Robinson, of DeKalb.

In response to a call of the governor, these five commissioners met at the office of the secretary of state, on the 27th day of April, 1869, and each of them took the oath required by the law.

The members then retired to the auditor's office, and effected an organization by the election of Hon. William Thomas, President, and George S. Robinson, Secretary.

The first section of the act providing for their appointment requires that one of the persons appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. The decision of the question of the term of office of each commissioner having been left by the governor to the board itself, it was determined by lot, as follows:

To hold office five years, George S. Robinson.

To hold office four years, Selden M. Church.

To hold office three years, William Thomas.

To hold office two years, Elmer Baldwin.

To hold office one year, John N. McCord.

CLERK.—At the third meeting, in Normal, June 8th, 1869, the Rev. Frederick H. Wines, of Sangamon county, was elected Clerk; and his salary was fixed at three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, with the necessary traveling expenses.

CHANGES.—At the same meeting in Chicago, June 10th, Hon. William Thomas tendered his resignation of the presidency. Action was by a unanimous vote deferred until the next meeting. At the fourth meeting, in Champaign, July 7th, he was unanimously requested to withdraw his resignation. He insisted upon its acceptance, and it was accordingly accepted.

Hon. Elmer Baldwin was unanimously chosen president, in Judge Thomas' stead.

Subsequently, Judge Thomas tendered to the governor his resignation of the position of commissioner of public charities, which was accepted. Z. B. Lawson, of Macoupin county, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Lawson took the oath of office, November 14th, 1869.

At the expiration of the first year, the term of office of Dr. John N. McCord having expired, he was reappointed by the governor.

POWERS AND DUTIES.—The duties required of the commissioners is quite onerous. The powers granted them are very limited. The board has unlimited power of inspection, suggestion and recommendation, but no administrative power whatever.

The institutions which the commissioners are authorized and required, by the act of April 9th, 1869, to visit and inspect, are, *first*, the public institutions owned and controlled by the state, except the penitentiary; *second*, institutions not owned by the state, which receive any part of their income, by legislative appropriation, from the state treasury; *third*, city and county alms and poor houses; *fourth*, other places where the insane may be confined, by which the board understands that county jails and private insane asylums are meant.

The commissioners, or some one of them, are required to visit institutions receiving state aid at least *twice* in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. They are required to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms and poor houses, etc., at least *once* each year.

There are thirteen institutions which receive state aid, (not including the penitentiary). The number of city and county alms or poor houses, etc., (including county jails, city prisons and the private insane asylum at Batavia,) is very nearly two hundred. The law requires the payment by the board of about two hundred annual visits of inspection.

The board is required to make special examination into alleged abuses in any of the public institutions of the state, whenever the governor shall direct.

The points of inquiry, at each regular visit of inspection, prescribed in the act, are as follows:

First.—Methods of instruction.

Second.—Government and management of the inmates.

Third.—Official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employees.

Fourth.—Condition of the buildings, grounds and other property.

Fifth.—Financial management: economy and wisdom of the expenditure of the moneys derived from the public treasury.

Sixth.—Efficiency of each institution in accomplishing the object of its creation.

Seventh.—Compliance or failure to comply with the general and special laws relating to each.

Eighth.—Usefulness of each institution to all parts of the state alike.

Ninth.—All other matters pertaining to the usefulness and good management of each.

To facilitate thoroughness of examination, the law provides that the commissioners shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to any of the institutions, alms houses, etc., which they are required to inspect. All persons now or hereafter connected with the same are directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the commissioners may require. Authority is granted to the commissioners, or to any one of them, to administer oaths and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by the act.

The commissioners are especially charged with the responsibility of full and careful inquiry into the ground of each applica-

tion by any public institution for special appropriations, the purpose for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and any other matters connected therewith.

The result of these various investigations is to be reported annually in writing to the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of December, together with such other information and recommendations as the board may deem proper. The commissioners, or any one of them, are also required to attend upon the session of the legislature, whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

Power is given them to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, and to fix his salary.

They are forbidden to have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any of the institutions under their supervision.

They receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office.

RELATIONS.—The official relation of the board of charities is that of a confidential advisor and counselor, both of the legislature and governor, on the one hand, and of the institutions, almshouses, etc., on the other.

The legislature, when in session, is overwhelmed with business. The visits of legislative committees to the state institutions are necessarily hasty, and sometimes almost entirely formal. Under the most favorable circumstances, a single visit does not suffice to make a visitor acquainted with the real spirit, management and inner working of a great institution, numbering hundreds of inmates, and expending annually tens of thousands of dollars.

Neither can the governor spare the time from his other official duties, to inspect in person and thoroughly master the condition and wants of so many public institutions as have been already established in Illinois, to say nothing of others which will be needed in the future.

Yet such inspection and knowledge are indispensable in order to enlightened legislation regarding these institutions, and the vast and varied interests which they represent. Frequent, faith-

ful inspection secures fidelity in the discharge of duty, and economy and prudence in the expenditure of public funds. It stimulates the energies of honest officials, by insuring their approval and commendation. It serves as a check upon the unscrupulous. It enables the state authorities to decide wisely what burdens of taxation for the relief of suffering to lay upon the people. It reveals whether the expenditures made for this end are or are not remunerative.

The board of charities furnishes the only instrumentality for the supervision of the county jails and almshouses—a supervision very necessary, and likely to be fruitful of good results.

To all the institutions under their care, the commissioners of public charities come in the capacity of accredited agents of the legislature and the governor. To the governor and the legislature, on the other hand, they are the representatives of these institutions, and the spokesmen of the classes for whom they are specially provided.

In a word, they have two objects to accomplish by their action, namely: to insure to the dependent and suffering a just measure of relief, and to guard the public at large from extravagant demands in the name of charity. Their function is to give simplicity, unity and increased efficiency to the system of state aid; to secure the largest results at the least relative cost; to diminish, as far as it is in the power of the government to diminish, the sum of suffering and of crime within the limits of the state. By the test of success or failure in the accomplishment of this aim, the board is willing to be judged.

PRINCIPLES OF ACTION.—The board has adopted for its own guidance the following principles, by which to regulate its official action: The board conceives that the true spirit in which to approach the various institutions subject to its inspection is that not of distrust, but of confidence, which will not be withdrawn until it is forfeited; that minor faults of administration ought not to be made the theme of injurious animadversion; that complaint, even of serious errors and of positive wrongs, should in all cases be made first to the officers in charge; that it is the duty of the board to know the entire inner life of each institution, and to communicate to the governor and to the legislature every fact which, if known, would affect or modify their official action; that

such communications may be made publicly or privately, as the public interest may seem to require; that all recommendations made by the board should be based on actual knowledge of the facts; that in case of any apparent conflict of interests, the lesser interest must give way to the greater; and that success in the work entrusted to the commissioners depends upon the careful avoidance of all encroachment upon the legislative or administrative functions of other state officials, and upon a thorough, accurate, systematic acquaintance with the dependent classes, their character, condition, wants and relations, together with the methods of dealing with them at home and abroad, and their respective results.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.—The work thus far accomplished is as follows. The results will be stated in detail, later in the report:

First.—In accordance with section fourth of the law creating the board, the commissioners, or some one of them, have twice in each year visited all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state in actual operation, receiving state aid, except the penitentiary. The board has not, however, visited the institutions in process of erection quite so often, for the reason that it seemed to be unnecessary.

Second.—In accordance with the fifth section of the law, requiring the commissioners, or some one of them, once each year to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, and other places where the insane may be confined, the board divided the one hundred and two counties of Illinois into five nearly equal districts, with reference to the convenience of the individual commissioners, and assigned a district to each. During the year 1869, chiefly in consequence of the withdrawal of Judge Thomas from the board, the commissioners visited only sixty-nine counties, in which they found forty-three almshouses and sixty-five jails. During the year 1870, they succeeded in visiting nearly every county in the state.

Third.—At the suggestion of the trustees of the Southern Insane Asylum, the board, in 1869, issued a call for a conference of state officers, trustees of insane asylums, and others, which was held on the tenth day of November, in the state library. At this conference, the relative merits of the so-called congregate and segregate systems in insane asylums were discussed, and reso-

lutions were adopted approving of some modification of the existing system of almost absolute restraint.

Fourth.—The board has made an investigation, by means of personal correspondence with every physician in the state, of the number and nature of cases of insanity and idiocy in Illinois.

Fifth.—It has collected the nucleus of a very respectable library of reports and documents on insanity, idiocy, pauperism, crime, and the other affiliated subjects.

Sixth.—The secretary of the board, in addition to his other labors in the office and through the state, under its direction, has visited the offices of the Massachusetts and New York boards of charity, has visited between twenty and twenty-five public institutions outside the limits of Illinois, and has attended the annual meeting of the association of medical superintendents of the insane, at Hartford, in June, 1870, and the national congress on prison and reformatory discipline, at Cincinnati, in October.

A record of miles of travel and days of labor, had it been kept, would show that the commissioners and their secretary, with an assistant employed by the secretary, at his own expense, have traveled nearly thirty thousand miles in the discharge of their duties, and have given in all nearly three years' aggregate time to their work, in the short space of eighteen months.

EXPENSE.—It was estimated, at the time of the creation of the board, that it would cost ten thousand dollars per annum, or twenty thousand dollars, in two years.

The actual disbursements have been as follows:

For what purpose.	1869.	1870.	Total.
Commissioners' expenses.....	\$573 70	\$1,228 52	\$1,802 22
Secretary's expenses	136 10	188 85	324 95
Secretary's salary.....	625 00	3,000 00	3,625 00
Rent of office.....		131 25	131 25
Office furniture.....		266 42	266 42
Office expenses		58 82	58 82
Postage and express charges.....	9 50	391 23	400 73
Incidentals.....	10 00	29 81	39 81
Total.....	\$1,354 30	\$5,294 90	\$6,649 20

To this must be added the expenses of the last quarter, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. The statement above includes all bills audited and paid, to November 30th, the close of the fiscal year.

In estimating the cost to the state of a central board of public charities, it must be borne in mind that the creation of this board rendered possible the reduction of the local boards of control of the several institutions, to three members each. The saving thus effected in the item of traveling expenses, must be placed to the credit of this board. In addition to this, there will be a saving, the amount of which cannot be calculated, by the introduction of better methods of doing business, by the establishment of rigid accountability for all expenditure of public funds, and by the prevention of imposition upon the state authorities in the matter of requests for unwise or unnecessary appropriations. In the organization of a state government, a board of charities is an economy, and not an expense.

PART SECOND.—GROWTH OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.—The growth of public charity, during the past half century, in the United States, is one of the salient features of our national life. Few know the extent of the demand for relief.

EXTENT OF DEPENDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the time of writing this report, the result of the national census for 1870, in thirty four states, has been officially promulgated.

According to very generally received estimates, the proportion of insane, in this country, is not less than one in every thousand; of idiots, not less than one in fifteen hundred; of deaf mutes, one in seventeen hundred and fifty; of blind, one in twenty-five hundred.*

All of these unfortunates are wholly, or in part, incapacitated for self-support and self-direction. In the race of life, the best of them carry weight.

According to the census and the estimates just given, the number of unfortunates belonging to these four classes alone, is as follows:†

* These are the *lowest* estimates, and employed here in order to guard against exaggeration.

† It must not be expected that the figures in this table will tally with those of the census, when published, showing the number of the insane, etc., in the various states.

TABLE showing the estimated number of Insane, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, in each and all of thirty-four States.

State.	Population.	Insane	Idiots.	Deaf Mutes.	Blind.	Total.
Alabama.....	1,022,000	1022	681	584	409	2696
Arkansas.....	486,103	486	324	278	194	1282
California.....	556,208	556	371	318	222	1467
Connecticut.....	537,468	537	358	307	215	1417
Delaware.....	123,252	123	82	70	49	324
Florida.....	189,995	190	127	108	76	501
Georgia.....	1,185,000	1185	790	677	474	3126
Illinois.....	2,540,216	2540	1693	1451	1016	6700
Indiana.....	1,668,169	1668	1112	967	667	4414
Iowa.....	1,182,933	1183	789	676	473	3121
Kansas.....	353,182	353	235	202	141	931
Kentucky.....	1,432,695	1433	955	819	573	3780
Louisiana.....	716,395	716	478	410	287	1891
Maine.....	630,426	630	420	360	252	1662
Maryland.....	780,000	780	520	446	312	2058
Massachusetts.....	1,457,385	1457	971	833	583	3844
Michigan.....	1,183,511	1183	789	676	473	3121
Minnesota.....	460,037	460	307	263	184	1214
Mississippi.....	834,190	834	556	477	334	2201
Missouri.....	1,690,716	1691	1127	966	676	4460
Nebraska.....	116,888	117	78	67	47	309
Nevada.....	41,000	41	27	23	16	107
New Hampshire.....	318,300	318	212	182	127	839
North Carolina.....	1,072,000	1072	715	612	429	2828
Ohio.....	2,625,302	2625	1750	1500	1050	6925
Oregon.....	90,776	90	60	52	36	238
Rhode Island.....	217,356	217	145	124	87	573
South Carolina.....	735,000	735	490	420	294	1939
Tennessee.....	1,258,326	1258	839	719	503	3319
Texas.....	850,000	850	567	486	340	2243
Vermont.....	330,235	330	220	189	132	871
Virginia.....	1,209,607	1209	806	691	483	3189
West Virginia.....	447,943	448	299	256	179	1182
Wisconsin.....	1,052,266	1052	701	601	421	2775
Totals.....	29,384,088	29,389	19,594	16,810	11,754	77,547

The states not included in the above enumeration, are New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, whose aggregate population will probably prove to be not far from nine millions. If we add

First, because the proportion varies. It is somewhat greater, for instance, in the east than in the west. *Second*, because the statistics of misfortune obtained by the census-takers are never accurate, owing to the universally prevalent desire to conceal family griefs from the public eye. Dr. Edward Jarvis, the eminent statistician, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, found, by means of a thorough investigation made in that state in 1854, by direction of the legislature, that the proportion of insane persons to the total population, was, at that time, one in 427. He obtained the names of 2632 lunatics. The number reported in the preceding census of 1850, was only 1680. Dr. Jarvis obtained the names of 1087 idiots. The census-takers, four years before, found only 791. Other illustrations might be given.

this amount to the total population in the table, we shall obtain, as the grand result in all the states, not including the territories,

Insane.....	38,384
Idiots	25,589
Deaf mutes.....	21,934
Blind	15,354

Total.....*101,261

Startling as the figures are, they fall below the truth.

But these are only four classes of dependents, and not the most numerous. To these must be added paupers,[†] criminals,[‡] or-

* A convenient statement for retention in the memory, and one perhaps equally nearly approximating the truth, is that there are in the United States, not including the territories, *forty thousand* insane, *thirty thousand* idiots, *twenty thousand* deaf mutes, and *fifteen thousand* blind; *one hundred and five thousand* in all.

† The number of paupers in Massachusetts, reported in 1869, was,

State paupers.....	4,756
Town "	5,633
Partially supported.....	23,529

Total... ..33,918

Proportion, 1:43, nearly, or .023 per cent.

The number in New York in 1868, was,

In county and town poor houses	21,529
Temporarily relieved.....	50,953

Total.....72,482

Proportion, about 1:60, or nearly .017 per cent.

The proportion in Illinois is about one-fourth of that in Massachusetts, and one-third of that in New York.

‡ The average daily number of convicts in the penitentiaries of the land, is sixteen or seventeen thousand. The average daily number of boys and girls in public reformatories, is more than seven thousand. The annual cost of penitentiaries and reformatories, leaving the county jails out of the account, is over four and a-half millions of dollars.

The number of persons sentenced, for minor offenses, to imprisonment in county jails, each year, is probably five or six times as great as that of those committed to state prisons.

The number of commitments to county jails and houses of correction, in Massachusetts in 1869, was 12,000. Proportion, 1:121, or .008 per cent.

The number of commitments to jails in New York, in 1863, was 62,717. Proportion, 1:66, or .015 per cent.

The cost of the county jails and houses of correction in Massachusetts, in 1869, was \$208,237 73, over and above the cash earnings of prisoners. The cost of jails in New York, in 1863, was about \$225,000.

The earnings of the Massachusetts state prison, on the other hand, in 1869, exceeded the total expenditures, by \$25,575 37, a cash balance paid into the treasury of the state

phans, destitute or neglected children, and the sick and crippled poor, who do not belong to the pauper class. There will not be wanting voices enough to join in the final chorus of accusation, "Ye did it not unto me."

EXTENT OF RELIEF.—An examination of the statistics of public institutions would show the inadequacy of any provision yet made, to meet the demand for public relief. The statistics of insanity will serve as an illustration.

We have seen that the number of insane in Alabama may be estimated at at least 1022. The number treated in the Alabama asylum for the insane in 1869, was 251.

	1870.	1869.
Insane in Alabama.....	1022	Treated .....251
" Connecticut.....	537	" 375
" Delaware.....	123	No asylum.
" Florida.....	190	"
" Illinois.....	2540	Treated .....757
" Indiana.....	1668	" 605
" Iowa.....	1183	" 580
" Kentucky.....	1433	" 911
" Maine.....	630	" 489
" Maryland.....	780	" 531
" Minnesota.....	460	" 238
" North Carolina.....	1072	" 244
" South Carolina.....	735	" 298
" Tennessee.....	1258	" 514
" Texas.....	850	" 100
" Virginia.....	1209	" 635
" West Virginia.....	448	" 231
" Wisconsin.....	1052	" 455

Thus, in eighteen states, of 17,190 persons supposed to be insane, provision (other than in county poor houses and private families) is made for only 7214, or for 42 per cent. of the entire number.

The deaf and dumb afford another striking illustration of the same inadequacy of provision. The total number of deaf mutes

The Massachusetts ratio of commitments, if uniform throughout the country, would give, as the grand result, 300,000 commitments to jail in the United States every year. The New York ratio would give 570,000. The actual number, though it cannot be ascertained, is much less.

in the United States, as we have seen, is over 21,000. One-third of these (or 7000) are of an age to be in the institutions for the education for the deaf and dumb.* The number actually in such institutions, in 1869, was 3246, or .463 per cent. of seven thousand.

The demand for relief, however, does not increase with the increase of population, nearly so rapidly as the amount of relief extended does.

Fifty years ago, there were *three* insane asylums, the Virginia Eastern, the Philadelphia Friends', and the McLean, with possibly two hundred patients in all, and an aggregate expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars. The population of the country, at that time, (not including 33,039 in the territories), was 9,605,152. To-day, with four times the population, we have twenty times the number of asylums, with nearly twenty-five thousand patients, an increase of ten thousand in ten years. Twenty years ago, the number cared for was not over seven thousand five hundred.

The same rapidity of growth is apparent in other departments of public charity.

There were but three institutions, fifty years ago, for the education of the deaf and dumb. Now there are thirty.

There are now about thirty institutions for the education of the blind. The first was that at Boston, founded in 1833, little more than twenty-five years ago.

The first house of refuge, or juvenile reformatory, was opened in New York, in 1825. The present number of reformatories in actual operation is about thirty, besides those in process of erection, of which our own is one.

The class most neglected, probably because they are regarded as the most hopeless, are the idiots. They have scarcely begun to feel the reviving influence of that increasing spirit of charity which is abroad in the land. Still, there are already seven public institutions for their benefit.

It would be easy to extend this list, but it is unnecessary.†

* The census of 1860 showed that 3437 persons in every ten thousand, (1:28, or .3437 per cent—a little more than one-third), are between the ages of five and twenty.

† In the appendix to this report will be found four very interesting and valuable tables, prepared and published for the first time, exhibiting more fully than space will permit in the report proper, the growth of a single department of public

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.—The magnitude of the evils existing in the bosom of society necessitates large expenditures of public money. Thinking that it might prove of service to the legislature and to the governor, to know what other states are doing, the board of charities addressed a circular letter to the governor of each, requesting certain information. The nature of the inquiries made, will appear from the substance of the replies received, which will now be stated:

ALABAMA.

Population, 1,023,000.

Tax valuation, \$100,000,000.

Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, from taxation, \$686,451 02; other sources, \$619,860 86; total, \$1,306,311 88.

Institutions.—1: Penitentiary, Wetumpka; William Smith, warden. 2: Institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, Talladega; Jo. H. Johnson, principal. 3: Insane hospital, Tuscaloosa; Peter Bryce, M. D., superintendent. 4: State university, Tuscaloosa. 5: Medical college, Mobile; W. H. Anderson, M. D., dean. 6: Law school, Montgomery; closed. 7: Freedman's hospital, Talladega; E. B. Freeman, M. D., surgeon in charge.

Cost to state.—1: \$67,345 30. 2: \$9,178 51. 3: \$28,012. 4: \$31,557 17. 7: \$4,019 98. Total, \$140,112 96.

ARKANSAS.

Population, 486,103.

Tax valuation, \$100,000,000.

Receipts for fiscal year, 1869, \$650,000.

Institutions.—1: Blind institute, Little Rock; Otis Patton, principal. 2: Deaf mute institute, Little Rock; J. Caruthers, principal.

charity, namely: the care of the insane. The tables referred to show the number of patients admitted, the total number treated, and the cost, annually, for fifty years, in all the asylums of the United States, so far as the board has been able to obtain the figures from the printed reports, or by personal correspondence with the present superintendents. They may be depended upon as more than usually accurate, each statement having been submitted to the officers of the institution for verification and correction, and will repay careful examination. Superintendents and others are requested to supply omissions and correct errors which may still be found in them, in order that a revised copy may be published at some future day.

*Appropriations.**—1: Current expenses, 1869, \$11,000. Ditto, 1870, \$15,000. Purchase of land, \$7,000. Deficiency, 1868, \$2,500. 2: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$5000; and \$300 per annum for each pupil received.

CALIFORNIA.

Population, 556,208.

Tax valuation, \$250,000,000.

Real value, at least one-third more.

Receipts for year ending June 30, 1869, \$2,918,211 09.

Institutions.—1: Insane asylum, Stockton; G. A. Shurtleff, M. D., superintendent. 2: Institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, San Francisco; (to be permanently located at San Jose); Prof. W. Wilkinson, principal. 3: State prison, San Quentin; William Holden, warden.

Appropriations for two years.—Amounts appropriated to above institutions not stated. To various associations, hospitals, orphan asylums, home for the care of inebriates, Magdalen asylum and prison commission, \$71,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Population, 537,468.

Tax valuation, \$322,553,488.

Real value, one-third to a-half more.

Receipts, 1869, \$1,738,766 49.

Institutions.—1: Hospital, New Haven. 2: Hospital, Hartford; Daniel S. Bromley, M. D., house physician. 3: American asylum for the deaf and dumb, Hartford; Rev. Collins Stone, A. M., principal. 4: Retreat for the insane, Hartford; J. S. Butler, M. D., superintendent. 5: General hospital for the insane, Middletown; A. M. Shew, M. D., superintendent.† 6: Reform school for boys, West Meriden; E. W. Hatch, M. D., superintendent and physician. 7: Industrial school for girls, Middletown. 8: School for imbeciles, Lakeville; Henry M. Knight, M. D., superintendent. 9: Fitch's home for soldiers' orphans, Darien. 10: Soldiers' orphan home, Mansfield. 11: The Connecticut blind are sent to the Perkins institute, South Boston, Massachusetts.

* For one year, when not otherwise stated.

† The only one of these institutions owned and controlled by the state. The others are individual and corporate charities, aided by the state.

Appropriations.—The amount appropriated for these several classes of indigents, last year, was \$241,595 49. The amount expended on the buildings of these institutions, last year, by the state, was \$61,543. Total, \$303,138 49.

GEORGIA.

Population, 1,185,000.

Tax valuation, \$204,481,706.

Revenue, 1869, \$2,183,090 51.

Institutions.—1: Penitentiary, Milledgeville; John Darnell, warden. 2: Lunatic asylum, Milledgeville; Thomas F. Green, M. D., superintendent. 3: Academy for the blind, Macon; W. D. Williams, superintendent. 4: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Cave Spring; Wesley O. Connor, principal. 5: State university, Athens; A. A. Lipscomb, LL. D., chancellor.

Appropriations.—1: \$27,000. 2: \$83,000. 3: \$13,500. 4: \$8000. Total, \$131,600.

ILLINOIS.

Population, 2,540,216.

Tax valuation, \$480,031,703.

Real value, \$3,000,000,000.

Revenue, 1869, \$956,478 43.*

Institutions.—1: Penitentiary, Joliet; Elmer Washburn, warden. 2: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Jacksonville; Philip G. Gillett, A. M., superintendent. 3: Hospital for the insane, Jacksonville; Henry F. Carriel, M. D., superintendent. 4: Institution for the education of the blind, Jacksonville; Joshua Rhoads, M. D., superintendent. 5: Normal university, Normal; Richard Edwards, LL. D., president. 6: Experimental school for idiots and feeble minded children, Jacksonville; C. T. Wilbur, M. D., superintendent. 7: Home for the children of deceased soldiers, Normal; Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr, superintendent. 8: Industrial university, Champaign; John M. Gregory, LL. D., regent. 9: State reform school, Pontiac; George W. Perkins, su-

* Not including state debt, interest, school tax, and central railroad funds, \$1,835,970 72. The revenue for 1870, on assessment of 1869, has been nearly three and a half million dollars. The receipts for other purposes have been over two and a half millions. The levy for revenue tax, 1871, on assessment of 1870, is about \$1,100,000. The other receipts will probably amount to about \$2,200,000.

perintendent; *not opened*. 10: Southern Illinois normal university, Carbondale; *building*. 11: Asylum for the insane, Anna; *building*. 12: Northern Illinois hospital and asylum for the insane, Elgin; *building*. 13: Illinois soldiers' college, Fulton;* Leander A. Potter, A. M., president. 14: Eye and ear infirmary, Chicago;* E. L. Holmes, M. D., and E. Powell, M. D., attending surgeons.

Appropriations for two years.—1: For current expenses, and for purchase of stock, material, tools and machinery, \$300,000; to pay Illinois manufacturing company, (deficiency, 1868), \$55,000; to pay for work done by the late lessees, \$5,289 59. Total, \$360,289 59. 2: To meet deficiency, 1868, \$7,746 77; current expenses, \$56,250 per annum; repairs and improvements, \$2000; furniture, \$2500; printing-press, etc., \$4000. To this add interest of college and seminary fund, \$3995 77 per annum. Total, \$136,738 31. 3: To meet deficiency, 1868, \$15,000; current expenses, \$90,000 per annum; fire-proof covered way, \$5000; improving ventilation, \$7500; improvement of water-works, \$2000; new cooking-ranges, etc., \$2000; patients' library, \$500 per annum; insurance, \$750 per annum. Total, \$214,000. 4: For current expenses, \$25,000 per annum; repairs, \$5000. Total, \$55,000. 5: For salaries and expenses, \$9000 per annum; fence, \$500; apparatus, \$1500; sidewalks, \$500; furniture, \$2000; repairs, \$2500; water-closets, \$500. To this add interest of college and seminary fund, \$12,444 99 per annum. Total, \$50,389 98. 6: For current expenses, \$20,000 per annum. Total, \$40,000. 7: To complete the building, \$25,000; heating and ventilation, \$6500; stables, out-buildings, etc., \$3000; furnishing, \$10,000; insurance, \$500 per annum; current expenses, \$45,000 per annum. Total, \$135,500. 8: For use of agricultural department, \$12,500 per annum; horticultural department, \$10,000 per annum; chemical department, \$5000 per annum; apparatus and books, \$10,000. Total, \$60,000. 9: Appropriation made, 1867, for purchase of land, \$5000; for building, \$50,000; also, for current expenses, not payable until the governor is officially notified that the buildings and equipments are ready for the accommodation of inmates, \$30,000. Total, \$85,000. 10: For building, \$75,-

* The soldiers' college, and eye and ear infirmary, are not owned and controlled by the state, but by private corporations. They have been aided by grants of money from the state treasury.

000. 11: For purchase of site and for building, \$125,000. 12: For purchase of site and for building, \$125,000. 13: For current expenses, \$20,000 per annum, applicable to the maintenance and education of disabled soldiers and sailors, or indigent orphans or half orphans of deceased soldiers, above the age of twelve years, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, for each student. Total, \$40,000. 14: For the support of the poor of the state of Illinois, while receiving treatment at the infirmary for diseases of the eye or ear, \$5000 per annum. Total, \$10,000. Grand total of appropriations, \$1,511,917 88.*

INDIANA.

Population, 1,668,169.

Tax valuation, \$655,521,479.

Revenue, 1869, \$1,391,516.

Institutions.—1: Hospital for the insane, Indianapolis; Orpheus Everts, M. D., superintendent. 2: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Indianapolis; Thomas MacIntire, superintendent. 3: Institution for the education of the blind, Indianapolis; W. H. Churchman, superintendent. 4: House of refuge, Plainfield; B. F. Ainsworth, superintendent. 5: State prison, north, Michigan City; W. W. Higgins, warden. 6: State prison, south, Jeffersonville; Col. L. S. Schuler, warden. 7: Reformatory for women and girls, Indianapolis; *building*. 8: State normal school, Terre Haute. 9: State university, Bloomington; Cyrus Nutt, D. D., president.

Cost to state, 1869.—1: For current expenses, etc., \$117,507 61; for construction of north wing, \$43,689 71. 2: For expenses, repairs and building, \$80,679 20. 3: For expenses, heating apparatus, etc., \$47,947 76. 4: \$73,825 04. 5: \$50,787 02. 6: \$71,244 57. 7: \$2,553 70. 8: \$80,494 06. 9: \$15,000. Agricultural college, \$1,020 60. Soldiers' home, \$46,525 31. Total appropriations, \$631,274 58.

* Or omitting interest of college and seminary fund, \$1,479,036 66. Omitting, further, the appropriation of 1867, on behalf of the state reform school, we find that the total appropriations made by the legislature of 1869, for the benefit of public institutions, were, \$1,394,036 36.

IOWA.

Population, 1,182,933.

Tax valuation, \$294,532,252.

Real value, at least \$600,000,000.

Revenue, November 1, 1869, \$928,056 87.

Institutions.—1: Institution for the blind, Vinton; Rev. S. A. Knapp, principal. 2: Institution for the deaf and dumb, Iowa City; Rev. Benjamin Talbot, principal. 3: Hospital for the insane, Mount Pleasant; Mark Ranney, M. D., superintendent. 4: Soldiers' orphans' home, Davenport; S. W. Pierce, superintendent. 5: S. O. Home, Cedar Falls; Henry F. Tucker, superintendent. 6: S. O. Home, Glenwood; William Hale, superintendent. 7: Reform school, Salem; Rev. Joseph McCarty, superintendent. 8: Penitentiary, Fort Madison; Martin Heisey, warden. 9: State agricultural college, Ames; A. S. Welch, M. A., president. 10: State university, Iowa City. 11: Deaf and dumb asylum, Council Bluffs; *building*. 12: Additional hospital for the insane, Independence; *building*.

Appropriations for two years.—1: \$42,016 54. 2: \$16,000; for a new building, \$35,000; for furnishing the same, \$12,000. Total, \$63,000. 3: \$36,500. 4, 5, 6: \$25,000. 7: \$22,000. 8: Not stated. Amount paid in 1868-9, \$70,217 68. Auditor's estimate for 1870-1, \$29,044 63. 9: Not stated. Amount paid in 1868-9, for building, \$58,750; salaries and trustees' expenses, \$5,173 33. Total, \$63,923 33. 10: Not stated. Amount paid in 1868-9, for improvements,* \$8,687 45; trustees' expenses, \$1332. In addition, an appropriation of \$20,000, made by the twelfth general assembly, is acknowledged in the report of the university, and its expenditure accounted for, in detail. Total, \$30,019 45. 11: Not stated. Amount appropriated by twelfth assembly, \$125,000, of which there was expended to November 30th, 1869, \$77,239 72. Main building and one lateral wing contracted for, at \$121,500. Cost will exceed contract, by \$7,344 14. Estimated cost of west wing, \$69,680. 12: \$165,000. Amount previously appropriated by twelfth assembly, \$125,000, of which there was expended, to November 30th, 1869, \$35,744 90. The commissioners estimate that one longitudinal and two transverse sections

* Charged to university account in auditor's report, page 28. Amount acknowledged in report of university, page 19, \$8,287 83.

of the north wing will cost \$100,000. They estimate the entire cost at \$125,000 for central building, and \$250,000 for two wings. Total, \$375,000. For an industrial home for the blind, \$2000. Total appropriations stated by the governor, \$355,516 54. In addition to the above, the state pays for each inmate of 1, 2, \$40 per quarter, pupilage; for each inmate of 4, 5, 6, \$30 per quarter, maintenance.

KANSAS.

Population, 353,182.

Tax valuation, \$76,000,000.

Real value, not less than \$150,000,000.

Revenue, December 1, 1869, \$1,335,341 05.

Institutions.—1: Blind asylum, Wyandotte; W. W. Updegraff, superintendent. 2: Insane asylum, Eudora; O. A. Ganse, M. D., superintendent. 3: Deaf and dumb asylum, Olathe; L. H. Jenkins, A. M., principal. 4: State university, Lawrence; John Fraser, chancellor. 5: State normal school, Emporia; L. B. Kellogg, principal. 6: Agricultural college, Manhattan; Joseph Denison, principal. 7: Penitentiary, Leavenworth; Henry Hopkins, warden.

Cost to state, 1869.—1: \$10,150. 2: \$28,709 87. 3: \$12,940 23. 4: \$11,670. 5: \$10,106. 6: \$8,919. 7: \$71,814 49.

KENTUCKY.

Population, 1,432,695.

Tax valuation, \$406,275,778.

Revenue, 1869, \$1,218,827 32.

Institutions.—1: Blind asylum, Louisville; B. M. Patton, superintendent. 2: Deaf and dumb asylum, Danville; John A. Jacobs, jr., superintendent. 3: Western lunatic asylum, Hopkinsville; James Rodman, M. D., superintendent. 4: Eastern lunatic asylum, Lexington; John W. Whitney, M. D., superintendent. 5: Institute for feeble minded, Frankfort; E. H. Black, superintendent. 6: Penitentiary, Frankfort; H. I. Todd, warden.

Appropriations.—1: For salaries, etc., \$10,000; repairs, etc., \$10,000; current expenses, \$140 for each pupil supported, which amounted, in 1868, to about \$6000. Total, probably, \$26,000. 2: For current expenses, \$140 per pupil, which amounted, in 1868, to \$11,000; miscellaneous, \$1000. Total, probably, \$12,-

000. 3: To erect chapel, \$7500; current expenses, \$200 per patient; total, probably, \$67,500. 4: For current expenses, \$200 per patient; amount last year, \$75,000. 5: For purchase of land, \$6,731 25; current expenses, \$150 per pupil, which amounted, last year, to \$10,000. Probable total appropriations, about \$200,000, not including the penitentiary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Population, 1,457,385.

Tax valuation, ———.

Revenue, 1869, ———.

Institutions.—1: Hospital for the insane, Worcester; Merrick Bemis, M. D., superintendent. 2: Hospital for the insane, Taunton; G. C. S. Choate, M. D., superintendent. 3: Hospital for the insane, Northampton; Pliny Earle, M. D., superintendent. 4: Rainsford Island hospital; *closed*. 5: State almshouse, Tewksbury; Thomas J. Marsh, superintendent. 6: State almshouse, Monson; Horace P. Wakefield, M. D., superintendent and physician. 7: State almshouse, Bridgewater; L. L. Goodspeed, superintendent. 8: Reform school, Westborough; Benjamin Evans, superintendent. 9: Girls' industrial school, Lancaster; Rev. Marcus Ames, superintendent. 10: Nautical school, Boston; Richard Matthews, superintendent. 11: State prison, Charleston; Gideon Haynes, warden. The foregoing institutions are owned by the state. Those which follow are controlled by private corporations, but receive aid from the state treasury. 12: Massachusetts general hospital, of which the McLean asylum for the insane, Somerville; John E. Tyler, M. D., superintendent, is a department. 13: Ear and eye infirmary, Boston; Mary G. Watson, matron. 14: Washingtonian home, Boston; William C. Lawrence, superintendent. 15: New England hospital for women and children; C. A. Buckle, M. D., physician. 16: Clarke institution for deaf mutes, Northampton; Miss Harriet Rogers, principal. 17: Perkins' institution for the blind, South Boston; S. G. Howe, M. D. superintendent. 18: School for idiots; Dr. Howe, superintendent. 19: New England moral reform society. 20: Agency for discharged convicts; Daniel Russell, agent. 21: House of the angel guardian; George F. Haskins, rector. 22: Temporary asylum for discharged female prisoners, Dedham;

A. S. Goulding, matron. 23: Home for friendless women and children, Springfield; Mrs. A. M. Phillips, matron.

Appropriations, Sept. 30, 1869.—1, 2, 3: \$95,000. 4: \$1,600. 5: \$80,000. 6: \$62,500. 7: \$40,000. 8: \$50,000. 9: \$25,000. 10: \$55,000. 11: \$110,000. 13: \$5,000. 14: \$6,000. 15: \$1,000. 17: \$30,000. 18: \$16,500. 19: \$1,000. 20: \$2,300. 21: \$2,000. 22: \$2,500. 23: \$2,000. Also, to the American asylum, Hartford, Connecticut, \$25,000. Total, \$620,400.

To this sum should be added other sums paid for charities, amounting to \$66,580, which would make in all \$686,980.

MICHIGAN.

Population, 1,183,511.

Tax valuation, \$307,965,842 92.

Real value, about \$1,000,000,000.

Revenue, November 30th, 1869, \$1,578,583 65, exclusive of receipts for lands.

Institutions—1: State university, Ann Arbor; Henry S. Frieze, A. M., acting president. 2: State normal school, Ypsilanti; D. P. Mayhew, A. M., president. 3: Agricultural college, Lansing; Rev. T. C. Abbott, President. 4: Insane asylum, Kalamazoo; E. H. VanDeusen, M. D., superintendent. 5: Institution for educating the deaf, dumb and blind, Flint; E. L. Bangs, A. M., principal. 6: Reform school, Lansing; Rev. Charles Johnson, superintendent. 7: State prison, Jackson; H. H. Bingham, agent.

MINNESOTA.

Population, 460,037.

Tax valuation, \$78,250,000.

Real value, about \$185,000,000.

Revenue, 1869, direct taxes, \$319,454 30; railroads, insurance companies, etc., \$51,937 30; invested funds, \$162,206 17; total, \$533,597 77.

Appropriations—1: For current expenses, \$23,050; building, \$12,301 19; total, \$35,351 19. 2: For current expenses, \$52,000; building, \$10,000; total, \$62,000. 3: For expenses, \$15,000. 4: For expenses, \$9000; building and furnishing, \$11,100; land, \$7000; total, \$27,100. 5: For repairs, library and appa-

ratus, \$10,000. 6: Expenses, \$5000; building, \$28,076 68; total, \$33,076 68. 7: Expenses, \$5000; building, \$27,500; total, \$32,500. 8: Expenses, \$5000; building, \$10,000; total, \$15,000. Total appropriations, \$220,027 87.

MISSOURI.

Population, 1,690,716.

Tax valuation, \$549,164,468.

Real value, \$823,746,702.

Revenue, 1869, \$2,959,712 98.

Institutions—1: Lunatic asylum, Fulton; C. H. Hughes, M. D., superintendent. 2: Deaf and dumb asylum, Fulton; W. D. Kerr, superintendent. 3: Penitentiary, Jefferson City; Rev. D. A. Wilson, warden. 4: State university, Columbia; Dr. Daniel Read, president. 5: Institution for the education of the blind, St. Louis; H. R. Foster, principal.

Appropriations—1: \$45,000. 2: \$15,000. 3: To pay debts due at date of approval of act, \$60,000; current expenses, \$45,000; total, \$105,000. 5: \$5000. Total appropriations, \$170,000. In addition to the above, the officers of the institutions mentioned are paid by the state as civil officers. The university has an endowment of \$110,000 in U. S. bonds.

NEBRASKA.

Population, 116,888.

Tax valuation, \$51,000,000.

Institutions—1: State university and agricultural college. 2: Asylum for the insane, N. B. Larsh, M. D., superintendent. 3: State penitentiary. 4: State normal school, Peru. 5: Institute for the deaf and dumb.

Appropriations—5: \$10,000.

NEVADA.

Population, 41,000.

Tax valuation, 1869, \$26,000,000, coin.

Real value, estimated at \$30,000,000, coin.

Revenue, 1869, \$409,362 41.

Institutions—1: State prison, Carson City; James S. Slingerland, warden. 2: Orphans' home, Carson City; *building*. 3: Orphan asylum, private institution, Virginia City.

Appropriations, for two years—All in coin. 1: \$60,000. 2: \$15,000. 3: \$6,000. In addition, the state appropriates for the

care and support of its indigent insane, in the California asylum, \$20,000; for the support and education, in the California institution, of its deaf, dumb and blind, \$3000. Total appropriations, coin, \$104,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Population, 318,300.

Tax valuation, 1868, \$148,765,290.

Real value, about double this amount.

Revenue, 1869, \$728,400 19.

Institutions—1: Asylum for the insane, Concord; Jesse P. Bancroft, M. D., superintendent. 2: Reform school, Manchester.

Appropriations—1: For improvements and repairs, \$8500; support of indigent insane, \$6100;* for support of insane convicts, about \$600; total, \$16,200. 2: For payment of debt, \$4000; expenses, \$6000; total, \$10,000. In addition, the state appropriates for the support and education of its deaf mutes, in the American asylum, Hartford, \$2200, and of its blind, in the Perkins institute, Boston, \$2500; to be used in paying for such children as may be sent thither by vote of the governor and council. Total appropriations, \$30,900.

NEW JERSEY.

Population, ———.

Tax valuation, ———.

Revenue, 1869, \$678,908 73.

Institutions—1: State prison, Trenton; ———, warden. 2: Reform school, Jamesburgh. 3: Lunatic asylum, Trenton; H. A. Buttolph, M. D., superintendent. 4: Agricultural college and Rutgers's scientific school, New Brunswick. 5: Normal school, Trenton. 6: Soldiers' children's home, Trenton. 7: Home for disabled soldiers, Newark. The deaf, dumb, blind and feeble minded persons of the state, soliciting its aid, are cared for in institutions of other states.

Cost to state, 1869—1: Expenses \$66,234; salaries, \$40,790 43; improvement, \$20,372 49; repairs, \$13,009 58; total, \$140,406 50. 2: \$25,000. 3: \$23,509 76. 5: \$10,000. Support of

*Appropriated annually, by a statute, and does not require a special act of the legislature.

blind, \$12,217 58. Support of deaf and dumb, \$10,812 21.
Total cost as per auditor's report, \$188,436 29.

NEW YORK.

Population, ———.

Tax valuation, 1868, \$1,766,089,140.

Revenue, 1868, \$9,028,948 13.

Institutions—1: State lunatic asylum, Utica; John. P. Gray, M. D., superintendent. 2: Willard asylum for the insane, Ovid; ———, superintendent. 3: Hudson river state hospital for the insane, Poughkeepsie; J. M. Cleaveland, M. D., superintendent. 4: Institution for the blind, New York; William B. Wait, principal. 5: State institution for the blind, Batavia; A. D. Lord, M. D., principal. 6: State institution for the deaf and dumb, New York; Isaac Lewis Peet, principal. 7: State asylum for idiots, Syracuse; H. B. Wilbur, M. D. Superintendent. 8: State inebriate asylum, Binghampton; Albert Day, M. D., superintendent. 9: House of refuge, Randall's Island, New York; Israel C. Jones, superintendent. 10: Western house of refuge, Rochester; Elisha M. Carpenter, superintendent. 11: State prison, Auburn. 12: Asylum for insane convicts, Auburn. 13: Prison, Clinton. 14: Prison, Sing Sing. 15: Erie county penitentiary. 16: Monroe county penitentiary. 17: Home for relief of sick and wounded soldiers. 18–22: Normal schools, Brockport, Fredonia, Potsdam, Cortland, Oswego. 23: State normal school.

Cost to state, 1868—1: \$16,458 98. 2: \$67,873 41. 3: \$124,300 49. 4: \$60,188 29. 5: \$156,279. 6: \$95,877 28. 7: \$29,200. 9: \$48,750. 10: \$35,000. 11: \$208,839 53. 12: \$19,136 24. 13: 420,008 31. 14: \$302,364 36. 15: \$4,506 33. 16: \$1,887 14. 17: \$68,058 90. 18–22: \$66,000. 23: \$18,000. Orphan asylums: \$59,945 47. Hospitals: \$55,000. Dispensaries: \$5500. Special: \$15,000. Total state expenditures, for benevolent institutions: \$1,696,173 73. From this deduct \$499,127 22, state prison earnings. Remainder, \$1,197,046 51.

The municipal charities of NEW YORK CITY constitute a second class. They are under the control of a city board of commissioners of public charities, and are as follows:

22: City prisons. 23: Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island. 24: Workhouse, do. 25: Almshouse, do. 26: Asylum for indigent

blind. 27: Inebriate asylum, Ward's Island. 28: Bureau for out-door sick. 29: Bellevue hospital. 30: Morgue. 31: Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island. 32: Fever hospital, do. 33: Small pox hospital, do. 34: Hospital for incurables, do. 35: Paralytic hospital, do. 36: Epileptic hospital, do. 37: Lunatic asylum, do. 38: Foundling hospital, Randall's Island. 39: Children's nurseries, do. 40: Children's hospital, do. 41: Idiot asylum, do. 42: Idiot school, do. 43: Reformatory school, Hart's Island. 44: Bureau for out-door poor. 45: Labor bureau. 46: Colored home. 47: Colored orphan asylum.

Cost to city, 1868—22: \$58,614 43. 23: \$63,483 71. 24: \$45,232 75. 25: 68,510 59. 26: \$6,721 98. 27: \$144,472 40. 29: \$118,232 33. 30: \$1,570 90. 31-32: \$115,292 55. 33: \$360. 34: \$9,280 37. 35-36: \$15,077 17. 37: 132,373 26. 38-39: \$68,790 44. 40: \$149,037 46. 41-42: \$36,293 22. 43: \$84,594 72. 44: \$122,228 63. 45: \$94. 46: \$16,611 32. 47: \$6588. The general expenses of administration, etc., added to the above, make a total footing of \$1,032,169 69.

OHIO.

Population, 2,625,302.

Tax valuation, 1868, \$1,143,461,386.

Revenue, 1868, \$1,438,598 34.

Institutions—1: Central lunatic asylum, Columbus; William L. Peck, M. D., superintendent. 2: Northern lunatic asylum, Newburg, Byron Stanton, M. D., superintendent. 3: Southern lunatic asylum, Dayton; Richard Gundry, M. D., superintendent. 4: Longview asylum for the insane, Cincinnati; O. M. Langdon, M. D., superintendent. 5: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Columbus; Gilbert O. Fay, superintendent. 6: Institution for the education of the blind, Columbus. 7: Institution for the education of imbecile children, Columbus; Dr. Doren, superintendent. 8: Penitentiary, Columbus; Col. R. Burr, warden. 9: Reform farm school; G. E. Howe, commissioner. 10: New insane asylum, Athens; *building*.

Cost to state, 1868.

Institutions.	Salaries and expenses.	Building, furnishing and repairs.	Trustees' and other expenses
1. Central insane asylum.....	\$72,437 50	\$5,645 00	\$417 00
2. Northern " ".....	44,229 15	66,512 00	496 28
3. Southern " ".....	47,570 00	92,987 00	581 00
4. Longview " ".....	64,000 00	.....	.....
5. Athens " ".....	.....	23,077 01	819 10
6. Deaf mute asylum.....	38,564 08	134,685 26	4,866 38 ^a
7. Blind " ".....	23,221 87	1,725 00	.....
8. Idiot " ".....	25,445 00	101,131 58	333 54 ^b
9. Penitentiary.....	138,224 86	22,021 18	6,307 31 ^c
10. Reform farm school.....	44,500 00	6,500 00	.....
	508,192 46	454,285 70	13,820 61

Total cost of institutions, for one year, \$976,298 77.

RHODE ISLAND.

Population, 217,356.

Revenue, 1868, \$262,399 24.

Institutions—1: State work-house, on state farm, Cranston. 2: House of correction, do. 3: State asylum for the incurable insane. 4: State almshouse, do. 5: State prison, Providence; Nelson Viall, warden. 6: Reform school, Providence; James M. Talcott, superintendent. 7: Brown university, agricultural department, Providence.

Appropriations—1: Expended, 1869, \$86,567 76. 5: 1868, \$5,050.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population, 735,000.

Taxable property, \$190,000,000.

Revenue, November 30, 1869, \$2,084,911 44.

Institutions—1: State university. 2: Lunatic asylum, Columbia; J. W. Parker, M. D., superintendent. 3: Asylum for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, Cedar Springs; J. M. Hughston, superintendent. 4: Penitentiary, Columbia; Gen. C. J. Stolbrand, warden.

Cost to State—1: Auditor's estimate for 1870, \$27,000. 2:

^a Printing and binding department.

^b Rent and insurance.

^c Principally for pay for overwork, and for rewards to convicts.

Received from appropriations, 1869, \$14,984 55; balance undrawn, \$5532 18; total, \$20,516 73. Auditor's estimate for 1870, \$10,000. 3: \$2000; estimate, 1870, \$8000. 4: \$86,300; estimate, 1870, for building, \$75,000.

TENNESSEE.

Population, 1,258,326.

Tax valuation, \$223,862,243 93.

Receipts, September 30, 1869, \$2,842,209 06.

Institutions—1: Hospital for the insane, Nashville; T. H. Callendar, M. D., superintendent. 2: Penitentiary, Nashville; John Chumbley, warden. 3: Blind school, Nashville. 4: Deaf and dumb school, Knoxville; Joseph H. Ijams, principal. 5: Hospital for colored insane, Nashville.

Cost to state, 1869—1: \$38,888 59. 2: \$59,478 45. 3: \$12,375. 4: \$25,550. 5: \$3,859 11.

VERMONT.

Population, 330,235.

Tax valuation, \$1,082,151 34.

Revenue, August 31, 1869, \$822,361 84.

Institutions—1: State prison, Windsor; James A. Pollard, warden. 2: Reform school, Waterbury; William G. Fairbank, superintendent. 3: Asylum for the insane, Brattleboro; William H. Rockwell, M. D., superintendent. 4: First normal school, Castleton. 5: Second normal school, Randolph. 6: Third normal school, Lamville.

Appropriations—2: \$13,000. 4, 5, 6: \$500 each; total, \$1500. To Vermont historical society, \$250.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Population, 447,943.

Tax valuation, \$132,548,065.

Revenue, September 30, 1869, \$611,411 29.

Institutions—1: Normal school, Guyandotte. 2: Normal school, Fairmount. 3: University, Morgantown; Alexander Martin, D. D., president. 4: Hospital for the insane, Weston; R. Hills, M. D., superintendent. 5: Penitentiary, Moundsville; G. S. McFadden warden.

Appropriations—4: \$60,000. 5: \$20,000. To institution for deaf, dumb and blind, (at Staunton?) \$8000. Total, \$88,000.

WISCONSIN.

Population, 1,052,266.

Tax valuation, \$155,900,700.

Real value, one-fourth more.

Revenue, 1869, \$874,995 70, not including the school fund.

Institutions—1: Hospital for the insane, Madison; A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent. 2: Reform school, Waukesha; Rev. A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent. 3: Institute for the education of the blind, Janesville; Thomas H. Little, M. A., principal. 4: Institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, Delavan; Edward C. Stone, A. M., principal. 5: Soldiers' orphans' home, Madison; W. P. Towers, superintendent. 6. State prison, Wau-pun.

Appropriations—1: \$99,450. 2: \$32,000. 3: \$47,800. 4: \$34,176. 5: \$40,000. 6: \$40,000. Total, \$293,426.

PART THIRD.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Any thorough discussion of the subject of public charity, must include an answer to the following questions:

First.—Who have a claim to relief?

Second.—What is the basis of their claim?

Third.—What is its extent?

Fourth.—Against whom does it lie?

Fifth.—Who should administer the relief granted?

Sixth.—What are the best methods of administration?

The answers given to these inquiries, will apply, in substance, to all classes of public beneficiaries alike.

VARIETY OF FORMS OF DEPENDENCE.—To one who has not reflected upon the subject, there appears to be no essential identity between the various forms of dependence. Between blindness, deafness, deformity, orphanage, idiocy, insanity, pauperism and crime, the lines of demarcation seem, to a casual observer, to be sharp and well defined.

ESSENTIAL IDENTITY.—In fact, there is no absolute line of demarcation. The gradations are imperceptible. There are no abrupt transitions, in nature.

For example, it is impossible to decide at what point insanity ends, and crime begins; or to say what constitutes the essential difference between congenital idiocy, and that imbecility which is often the last stage of lunacy; or to tell how far pauperism is the result of crime, and crime the result, on the other hand, of pauperism.

The differences between these varieties of dependence, are differences merely of form; the identity which exists between them, is one of essence.

ITS NATURE.—All dependence is deficiency of power.

Blindness is the lack of power of vision; deafness, of power to hear. Idiocy is the original absence of mental power; insanity, the loss of mental power once possessed. Pauperism is the want of power of self-support; crime, of power of self-restraint.

Farther: not only is dependence, in all its forms, essentially the same, but the causes of dependence are, for the most part, identical. Even where they differ, they fall under the same general classification.

ITS CAUSES.—The causes of dependence may be differently classified, according to the point of view taken.

A broad and obvious generalization divides them into physical and moral.

A second, more minute, and very convenient division, is into accidental, hereditary, constitutional, circumstantial, social, and personal.*

* *Accidental* causes, are such as it was impossible to foresee and guard against; *e. g.*, a fall, a blow on the head, etc.

Hereditary causes, are those peculiarities of physical or mental organization, derived from ancestors, near or remote; as when a deaf mute is born of parents who are deaf mutes.

The cause of dependence may be said to be *constitutional*, when, without being able to trace it back to ancestors, near or remote, the dependence is nevertheless the result of individual organization; as in the case of a child deformed or idiotic from birth.

Circumstantial causes are very varied in their nature. Under this head may be classed all those physical surroundings, which create or foster dependence; such as insufficient or improper food, a vitiated atmosphere, the want of light, of heat, etc.

A third classification, possibly too philosophical and abstruse, is based upon an observation of the fact, that all the phenomena of life, vegetable, animal, personal or social, fall into one or the other of two categories. Life involves two processes, to-wit: the supply and the expenditure of vital force; or the accretion and the excretion of substance—waste and repair, growth and decay.* The life of every man consists of two distinct periods; a period of increase, in which the accretion exceeds the excretion—and a period of decrease, in which the expenditure, both of substance and of force, exceeds the supply; the two separated by a well marked point of culmination. In the end, the excess of expenditure precisely equals the former excess of accumulation; then death ensues. An independent life, is one in which this two-fold process goes on naturally, regularly, normally. Dependence is the result, either of an abnormal failure of the supply of those elements essential to a full and vigorous life, or of an abnormal and disproportionate rapidity of expenditure. In the first case, the cause of dependence is negative; in the second, it is positive. Every possible cause of dependence necessarily falls under one of these heads.

This thought may be illustrated, by a reference to the two leading forms of dependence, pauperism and crime.

Social causes are those, which inhere in the organization of society, whether that organization is deliberate or unconscious. Evil associations, social exclusion, vicious legislation, and a corrupt administration of the law, are illustrations of this class.

Finally, all causes not falling under either of the above categories, may be classed as *personal*. In this case, dependence results from the uncompelled ignorance or vice of the dependent person himself.

* The doctrine of the correlation of force may be applied to organic as well as to inorganic nature. It may be applied to man, to the individual or to the race. And since all force is capable of mathematical expression, the total amount of force resident, at any given moment, in humanity, may be clearly and precisely stated. It is as susceptible of calculation, as the force of gravitation. As a financier keeps a record of pecuniary receipts and disbursements, posting them upon a book, under two heads—debtor and creditor—and from time to time strikes the balance of his losses or his gains; so a thoughtful man might, in imagination at least, open an account between man and nature, in which man, every man, should be charged with every atom of substance or of power derived by him from the external world, and credited with its actual expenditure. Statistics are simply an attempt to solve this problem.

If we view human society as a unit, a great natural organism, made up of individuals, whose relations to each other are necessary and vital, like those of the different parts of a single plant or animal, we may, without any very profound observation, discover, *first*, that the human race is a part of the universe; *second*, that all increase of humanity, as a whole, depends upon the daily conversion of a larger portion of the substance of the universe into human substance, than is reconverted into lower forms of existence; *third*, that nature itself has provided an apparatus of distribution, which, working automatically, so to speak, noiselessly, secretly, almost unconsciously, insures to every individual member of the human family, whose relations to his fellow men are normal and undisturbed, a legitimate share of the supply of force and substance ceaselessly drawn from the external world; *fourth*, that the amount distributed to each individual, depends upon the nature and importance of his particular function in the general organization, and upon the intensity of his own personal activity; *fifth*, that as between man and man, the distribution is effected by means of an exchange, in which each gives and receives an equivalent benefit—there is a circulation, corresponding to that of the sap in a plant, or of the blood in an animal; *sixth*, that any diminution of human vitality retards this circulation, while its absolute cessation is death. In all these particulars, the correspondence between the social life of the race, and the lower forms of animal or vegetable life, is perfect.

According to this view, what are pauperism and crime? In what respects are they identical? In what do they differ?

Both pauperism and crime agree in this, that the pauper and the criminal* are alike men who receive benefits, without rendering an equivalent in return.

But pauperism and crime differ, on the other hand, in this: that the pauper is a man who is unable, while the criminal is a man who is unwilling, to render the equivalent due.

Wherever pauperism is voluntary, it is criminal.

*A little reflection will show that this definition applies to all criminals. The thief takes property, the murderer takes life, the seducer takes virtue and honor, without rendering any benefit answering to that derived by him. The rank of crimes is determined by the degree of possibility of restitution. Murder is the highest of all crimes, because the restitution of life is under all circumstances impossible.

The essential nature of crime and of pauperism being so nearly the same, consisting as it does, in non-restitution, we find, by prosecuting our inquiries a single step, that the causes of both are the same. The cause may be internal, personal to the man himself; it may be disease, misfortune, vice. Or it may be external; he may be a pauper or a criminal, not on account of any personal peculiarity, in which he differs from other men, but on account of his peculiar circumstances and relations, over which possibly he has no control; good men, as the world goes, are sometimes driven into crime, or made paupers perforce. The cause may be immediate, or it may be remote—character and circumstances are an inheritance. But in any case, it is always one of two things; it is defective supply, *e. g.*, of light, air and food, (as in the crowded districts of large cities,) or of constitution derived from parents with some taint in the blood; or else it is excessive expenditure, intemperance, prodigality, or license.

THE CURE OF DEPENDENCE.—The cure of pauperism and of crime, and of every other form which dependence assumes, lies in the counteraction of the causes of dependence. If the causes are two-fold, the cure is two-fold, also. In so far as we are able to do so, we must (1) supply to every individual the elements of life, or better, enable him to gain them for himself; (2) we must restrain prodigality and extravagance of expenditure of human force and substance.

To accomplish this result, is the two-fold office of government. A good government, with one hand holds the rapacious in check, while with the other it elevates the weak.

THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.—Among the weak, whom no government can overlook, or fail to aid, without endangering its own stability, are the classes already named—the blind, the mute, the idiotic, the insane, the deformed and crippled, children who are orphans, or worse than orphans, and paupers; and we may include criminals, or at least, one variety of them, whose rapacity is due to weakness, the desperation of starvation, in our list.

GROUND OF THEIR CLAIM TO RELIEF.—Their claim to relief rests upon two distinct bases, humanity and self-interest. It will benefit them to receive relief. It will benefit us to bestow it.

In case of any conflict between humanity and self-interest, humanity ought to prevail.

But there is no real conflict of interests among men. The interest of each one is that of all. The conflict is in appearance only. It is our selfishness which makes us think otherwise.

In making provision for these classes, we are making provision for ourselves and for our children. The circumstances which have reduced them to their deplorable condition—how deplorable, a visit to any public institution, or county jail, or almshouse, will show—may reduce us and our offspring to the same.

In curing them, as far as cure is possible, we are drying up a fountain of hereditary taint, which otherwise may, in time, work the destruction of the race.

Apart from these more remote considerations, there is one whose power makes itself immediately, universally felt. Care of the dependent is economy. It is cheaper to care for these classes, than to neglect them.

In the last report of the Massachusetts board of state charities, a demonstration of this principle, in figures, in its application to the insane, appears, whose insertion here needs no apology.

“It costs the community, upon an average, at least \$500, to rear each one of its members, from birth to the time when he earns more than he consumes. The first cost then, of 3,000 lunatics, was \$1,500,000.

“Now, the valuation of a man, at thirty-five years of age, according to the best English authorities, is \$1,205 08. This sum is the *present worth* of an annuity, which may be purchased by the excess of his earnings over his support. His probable duration of life is about twenty-nine years. The value of this annuity *at his death*, (calculating interest at six per cent.,) would be about \$3,303 89; dividing this sum by his probable duration of life, (29 years,) gives \$114+ as his *annual* value; but let us set it down at only \$100 a year, during his life of less than thirty years.

“The probable duration of life of the irrecoverably insane,* at

**Probable duration of life, of the irrecoverably insane, as given by the English authorities.*

Age.	Males.	Females.	Average.
Twenty	21.31	28.66	24.99
Thirty	20.64	26.33	23.46
Forty	17.65	21.53	19.59
Fifty	13.53	17.67	15.60
Sixty	11.91	12.51	12.21
Seventy.....	9.15	8.87	9.01

the average age of thirty-five years, is about nineteen years; but by calculation, based upon one thousand cases in our lunatic hospitals, we find it to be twenty years and eleven months. But we will suppose that our 3000 lunatics would, upon an average, have continued to be productive only 20 years longer, and that they would have earned, if they had continued sane, upon an average, \$100 a year over and above what they consumed, or \$6,000,000, which would have been so much added to the commonwealth. This [loss] carries their cost to more than \$7,500,000.

"But owing to the prevalence of an erroneous idea, that lunatics cannot be profitably employed, they have to be supported at a cost of at least \$175 a year each, which, supposing the average duration of their lives to be twenty years, makes \$10,500,000 more, or \$18,000,000 in all.*

"But this is not the whole. The most valuable power in a community is brain-power, thought. The addled brain of the lunatic not only does not generate this power, but he requires a good deal of that generated by others. Besides eating food provided by others, he consumes part of their brains. It is hard to calculate the value of the force so consumed, but easy to see that it must be great.

"Besides, every lunatic is dear to one or more persons, and must be a constant source of care and of sorrow.

"This causes another waste of moral power, and carries still higher the total cost of lunacy to our community.

"And after all, when we have estimated it, and set it down, say at twenty-five millions, we have to increase it by adding the cost of a kindred class, [nearly, if not quite, as numerous in Illinois,] to wit: the idiotic and feeble-minded, who by lack of reason, rather than derangement of reason, have to be supported and borne along upon the strong shoulders of the community."

A similar calculation may be made for the other classes of dependents. The principle of economics, on which public charity rests, is the same as that on which every well to do farmer acts, in

*First loss.....	\$500 multiplied by 3000	equal	\$1,500,000
Second "	\$100 " " 3000 by 20	equal	6,000,000
Third "	\$175 " " 3000 by 20	equal	10,500,000

Total calculable cost of 3000 lunatics, not cured..... \$18,000,000

Average calculable cost of each..... \$6,000 "

the care of his farm. A slight outlay, in season, may prevent great losses; while a misplaced niggardliness in expenditure may, in the end, entail great additional expense.

LIMIT OF RELIEF.—As has been intimated, the amount of relief which it is just and wise to grant, is an economic question, to be decided not by impulse, on one side or on the other, liberal or illiberal, but by calculation. Feeling is an excellent motive power, but a very unsafe counselor.

There are opposite evils—excessive relief, and insufficient relief—against both of which it is necessary to guard. There is a due measure of charity, which may be ascertained, by sufficient pains and care in the estimation. This just measure is determined by the ability of the grantor, by the necessities of the grantee, and by his value to the community. *The amount of relief granted must be such as to increase, without decreasing, the aggregate power of the community.*

Whatever amount of relief is not too severe a drain upon the resources of the people, will always prove remunerative. It will augment the sum of human happiness.

In order to decide whether or not the appropriations on behalf of the suffering are excessive, the total population and total wealth of the community must first be known. This will enable us to calculate the average wealth of each individual.

But wealth is made up of two elements, the accumulated surplus of labor in the past, and the present results of labor, day by day. It includes the material already converted into human substance,* and the material in process of conversion. Estimates of the wealth of a community do not perhaps always take this fact into account; and the average wealth of each individual, as represented by the figure obtained by dividing the total wealth by the total population of a state, is not a full expression of the average

*The most profound view of man, in the wide sense, mankind, is that which regards the works of man as substantially a part of himself. They are, so to speak, a portion of the framework of society. His clothing, *e. g.*, is in one aspect of the subject, as much a part of himself, as essential to his life, and as truly a natural growth as his hair. Railroads are, from this point of view, simply prolongations of the alimentary tube of the human body. They perform the same natural function which that tube performs, to-wit: the bringing of the supplies of human life into contact with the organs of assimilation and digestion. On this subject see a singular book, "The human body, and its connection with man:" J. J. Garth Wilkinson, M. D., London, 1860.

financial ability. Hence, a knowledge of the average annual income of each individual is an important element in the calculation.

Next, the necessities of the sufferers must be ascertained ; their number, their condition, and the degree of their ability for self-help. It is always a safe principle upon which to act, that more is done for any man, by enabling him to help himself, and so drawing out his latent powers, than by taking away from him the necessity for exertion, and thus stifling them.

Another point to be considered, is the ratio of the dependent to the independent classes. The total amount expended upon a particular class should not make the average condition of that class better than the average condition of the mass of the community, including the wealthy.*

Again, we must not lose sight of the probable result of relief ; the value, to society, of its beneficiaries. The greatest expenditure is rightly bestowed upon those classes, of whom most can be made, from whom the most service can be obtained. Expenditure should have regard to probable remuneration.

Finally, it must be remembered that the resources of the human mind are, at least as yet, inadequate to the task of weighing, estimating and calculating, with mathematical precision, human feeling. The sentiment of humanity, when the most careful estimates have been made, must be allowed to override those estimates. The instincts, as well as the reason, have an office to perform. They act, probably, with even greater automatic precision.

GRANTORS.—The claim to relief, on the part of the dependent portion of the community, is a claim against all the accumulated wealth, and all the productive labor, of the independent portion. The cost must be, and of necessity is, equitably distributed, the rich paying their proportionate share, and the poor theirs—the latter willingly, the former, it is to be feared, often grudgingly. The nearer one approaches to the verge of misfortune, the more zealous he naturally becomes, to prevent others from falling into the abyss. He sees and realizes their peril.

ALMONERS.—But although the whole community, by virtue of the operation of the laws of political economy, shares in the bur-

* The apparent exception to this principle is in those cases, where a temporary excess of expenditure will secure a diminution of the total cost, during a term of years.

den entailed by misfortune and vice upon society, somebody must stand between society and the sufferers. Somebody must administer the relief sought. Who shall it be? Who shall take the direction of this work, and insure its being done?

It must be principally done by *individual* effort. No relief can in any case be granted, except by direct contact of some individual of one class with some individual of the other. This is true, even when the church, or the state, or voluntary societies undertake the collection and distribution of funds. It is far better for all parties, that this individual action should be spontaneous and immediate. Better, because it is more economical, more judicious, more effective, more sympathetic and kindly, and conduces far more powerfully to the building up of the ties which cement society. Corporate, vicarious charity is cold, formal, distant. It has less power to awaken gratitude. By the giver, especially in state charity, it is felt as a tax, rather than as a generous impulse of self-sacrifice. Its moral effect for good is comparatively little, either upon the giver or the receiver. It operates, too, less uniformly; it is not governed so directly by the great law of supply and demand; it is apt to be lavish or stinted. For a multitude of reasons, corporate charity should merely supplement—it should never supplant, individual benevolence. Wherever it becomes a substitute for it, it dries up the very springs of all benevolence; it becomes a curse, instead of what it should be, a blessing—a curse to the very classes whom it seeks to benefit. In this, it is but a single instance of a universal principle, namely, that no other agency can ever take the place of individual activity and effort.

Granting all this, however, and even insisting upon it as a truth of paramount importance, it is still true, on the other hand, that individual effort can only partially supply the demand for relief. There must be associated effort; there always has been, there always will be.

Nor can private, voluntary societies fully accomplish the task. There must be interference, on the part of the governing power, whatever that may be.

Indeed, the elevation of the lower classes is the highest function of any government. A government which neglects them, and fails to respect their rights and interests, will infallibly be

overthrown. It is largely for the accomplishment of this result, that the people consent to pay the cost of government. The government must protect all classes, the rich against the poor, the poor against the rich, and both against all foreign foes. The government cannot sanction the robbery of the rich by the poor, nor the starvation of the poor by the rich. Both are equally criminal. Both would alike take place, but for governmental interference. It is the government which preserves, by force, a just balance between the opposing forces.

In the middle ages, the church was the controlling power.* Church care of the poor was, and still is, one of any church's strongest holds upon popular affection and regard.

With the progress of time, the supreme power has passed out of the hands of the church into those of the state, and with the power has passed corresponding responsibility for its right exercise, a responsibility universally acknowledged and more or less fully discharged.

* "In early times, the bishops and clergy were the only dispensers of alms to the poor. The first council of Orleans, held during the reign of Clovis, in the year 511, ordained that the whole income of the church should be devoted to the maintenance of public worship, the support of the clergy and the poor, and the ransom of captives. A later council, held in the same city in 549, ordained that criminals should be visited in the prisons every Sunday, by the arch-deacon and provost, who should supply their wants at the expense of the church; and further, that the bishops should take particular care of the lepers. The council of Tours, held in 566, denounces, as murderers of the poor, all who shall appropriate to their own use the property of the church; and if they persist in their evil courses, 'after three warnings, we shall all assemble, and in concert with our bishops, priests and clergy, since we have no other arms, we shall proclaim from the choir of the church, against such murderers, the 108th psalm, to draw upon them the malediction of Judas, that they may die not only excommunicated, but accursed.'

The second council of Macon, held in 585, ordained that 'the bishops should recommend to all the virtue of hospitality; and to enable them better to practice it themselves, they should harbor no dogs in their houses, lest access thereto should be less free to the poor.'

* * * * *

To meet the large expenditures required for the relief of the poor, the ransom of captives, and the support of hospitals, the clergy received vast benefices. Following the example of Constantine and his successors, the Merovingian kings were most liberal in their grants to the clergy. Clovis, for instance, gave to the church as much land as St. Remy could ride around, during the royal nap at noon, and this grant was made in accordance with the prayer of the inhabitants, who preferred to be vassals to the church, rather than to the king."—*Charities of France in 1866, Boston, 1867.*

In our own country, as the former pages of this report show, the system of state aid to the unfortunate has every sanction which usage and legislative enactment can throw around it. With the limitations and restrictions already referred to, it is a wise and noble system, possessing advantages of its own, in its certainty, promptitude, exactness, and substantial equality. If it must be said of it that its beneficiaries are ungrateful, it must also be said that their self-respect is not wounded nor impaired by participation in benefits, for which they and their friends feel, that they pay their proportionate share of expense.

METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION.—In the discharge of its duty toward the unfortunate, nothing is more important for a government, than wise principles and methods of administration.

RELATION OF INSTITUTIONS TO THE STATE.—The light in which public institutions should be regarded, is that of departments or branches of the state government itself. Their officers are officers of the state; their property is the property of the state; just as the officers and property of the army are. The responsibility of the officers is precisely the same as that of army officers. The details of the business of an institution should be as systematically arranged; the accountability to a central bureau should be as minute and rigid. Want of system in the one case is as inexcusable, and may prove as disastrous, as want of system in the other.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—The highest success of the system, depends upon the securing of the utmost practicable degree of personal accountability. In case of any failure, the people should be able to put their finger upon the man, to whom the failure is due.

OF THE GOVERNOR.—The governor should be held accountable for the selection and appointment of trustees; who should be men of probity, financial ability, benevolence of heart, sympathy with the object of the institution, good moral character, and general intelligence. He should have the power of appointment of trustees, and of their removal.

OF THE TRUSTEES.—The trustees are responsible to the governor for the selection of a competent superintendent, and for the entire management of the institution; for they possess, in relation to the superintendent, the veto power. The proper number of trustees is an important question. The number should in no case exceed

five or six. A larger number increases the expense and diminishes personal responsibility. The number, three, is a good one, because in that case, each trustee is personally responsible for every act of the board; since, in case of a difference of opinion, his single vote secures a majority.

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.—The superintendent is responsible to the trustees. To secure, in his case, the highest sense of responsibility, and to prevent division of responsibility, the greatest calamity in public affairs, he should be entrusted with the power of appointing and removing all subordinate officers and employees. If not competent for the exercise of this authority, he is not competent for his position.

ORGANIZATION.—In the organization of the departments of his institution, the superintendent should carry out, as far as practicable and prudent, the same method. The power of discipline, should be reserved in his own hands. The purchase and issue of supplies, the housekeeping, and the teaching, or medical care of the inmates, constitute separate branches of his work, over each of which one person should be supreme; allowing in all instances, an appeal from the decisions of the subordinate directly to himself. His own function is, not to do the work of subordinates, but to see that they do it, faithfully and well; and to be the medium of official intercourse between the institution and the outside world.

THREEFOLD RESPONSIBILITY.—The trustees and superintendent are responsible for three things, to-wit: the care of the funds, the care of the property, and the care of the inmates.

FINANCES.—The funds of every state institution are derived from three principal sources—from state appropriations; from individuals, including the amounts paid by towns and counties, for the care of individuals who are a town or county charge; and from sales, of farm produce, or of the products of the labor of the inmates. In some institutions, to these may be added a fourth, namely, from interest on invested capital. Receipts from loans, generally indicate weakness of administration. Receipts from insurance, can only occur in case of calamity.

The expenditures of a public institution are, first, for land, buildings and furniture, and their improvement and repair; second, for salaries, wages and labor; and third, for living expenses

—supplies of all sorts, such as food, clothing, fuel, light, medicines and medical supplies, books and stationery, laundry supplies, etc., to which must be added insurance, freight, expressage, postage, telegraphing, trustees' expenses, etc.

In the appropriation of funds by the state, two courses are open to the legislature. Appropriations may be made of a given amount per annum, based upon an estimate of the probable number of inmates; or of a given weekly amount per inmate, let the number of inmates be what it may. The former is the method which has always been practised in Illinois, and this board regards it as the best in itself. Whichever method is adopted, should be uniform, for all the institutions under the care of the state.

This board further recommends, that the current expense appropriation for each institution cover simply the actual, ascertained cost of living and treatment, with but a small margin for contingent expenses; and that all contingent expenses be provided for by special appropriations. In no other way can the ever increasing expense of institutions be kept within bounds.

The unexpended balances of special appropriations, should not be turned over to the current expense account. This is forbidden by law, and by the new constitution.*

An exact and intelligible record should be kept of all moneys received, from whatever source, and expended, for whatever purpose. This record should show every transaction in detail, and the gross result. It should be made, not on loose papers, such as quarterly statements, but in regularly opened books, kept by a competent book keeper, and balanced at stated intervals. The system of book keeping adopted in the various institutions owned and controlled by the state, should be uniform.

In the expenditure of public moneys, the same economy should be practised, as if the funds were private and personal.

Economy includes, in the matter of purchases, the procuring of all articles at the lowest market price for the quality actually bought, and the purchase of those articles which are most necessary and will be most useful, in preference to those which are comparatively useless or unnecessary. In the matter of expendi-

* No money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose.—Constitution, art. iv. sec. 17.

ture of supplies, it involves the most careful guarding against waste, in the kitchen, the laundry, etc., and against unnecessary wear and tear.

To secure the purchase of articles at the lowest market price, estimates should be made of the amount and quality of all staple articles needed for a year's consumption. These estimates should be furnished to reliable dealers, in the town where the institution is located and elsewhere, and the question asked, at what per cent. below the ruling rates upon the day of purchase, will you contract to furnish the amount and quality of goods specified, in quantities and at times ordered by the superintendent? The replies should be compared by the board of trustees, filed among the papers of the institution, and a contract entered into with the party offering, all things considered, on the most favorable terms.

Bills for goods purchased, should in all cases accompany the goods. The goods should be examined, upon their reception, and compared, both as to quality and quantity, with the bills rendered. No bill should pass the auditing committee of the board of trustees, without the endorsement of the purchasing clerk, certifying that the goods were ordered, and of the receiving clerk, certifying that they were received, in good condition, as specified upon the face of the bill. Bills against an institution should be made upon paper of uniform width and heading, furnished by the superintendent; and dealers, in making charges, should be required to classify the items, to correspond with whatever system of classification is adopted by the state. Items belonging to different classes of expenditure should not appear upon the same bill. All bills, when audited and approved, should be numbered in a current series, and filed, as vouchers for the purchases made.

The payment of bills should in all cases be by orders upon the treasurer, signed by the president of the board of trustees, and countersigned by the superintendent. Payments in money, when unavoidable, should be taken up on an order subsequently drawn, in favor of the person by whom the payment was made. Payment of employees or others in supplies, is always wrong in theory and in practice. Blank orders should be printed and bound in a book, with stubs for a duplicate record of the order. When filled out, they should be numbered consecutively, to correspond with the bills for whose payment they are drawn. They should

be made payable to order, not to bearer. On their payment by the treasurer, they should be canceled by a stamp showing the date of payment. At each stated meeting of the trustees, the canceled orders should be returned, filed as vouchers for the expenditure of money, and a receipt, naming the numbers and amount, given to the treasurer, as his personal voucher.

Complete statements should be prepared and presented to the board of trustees quarterly, showing (1) the classified receipts and expenditures for the past quarter, (2) the outstanding liabilities at date of report, and the present available resources with which to meet them, (3) the estimated expenses of the coming quarter. Indebtedness should never be incurred, except by the recorded vote of the trustees; and its amount should be limited, by the vote authorizing its creation.

PROPERTY.—Every institution should have a storekeeper, to whom supplies for daily consumption should be consigned, and he should be required to keep a record, in a book or books provided for that purpose, of all receipts and issues. No issues should be made from the storeroom but by his authority, nor to persons unauthorized to receive the same, nor without being recorded. From time to time an inventory should be taken of stock on hand, and compared with the amounts called for by the record kept.

Stated inventories should also be taken of all other personal property.

THE INMATES.—The chief responsibility of the officers of a public institution is for the proper treatment of its inmates, and the permanent improvement of their condition, if possible. It is for the sake of the inmates that the institution exists, and that the appropriations made for its support are granted by the people. The people care more to know that their money is accomplishing the end for which it is bestowed, than they do to scrutinize microscopically the details of the financial management. But they rightly hold each superintendent and board of trustees to a strict account for the physical and moral effect of the treatment adopted, upon those unhappy persons, whose sufferings have elicited their deepest sympathy.

APPLIANCES.—The building, grounds and other material appliances, are simply instruments placed in the hands of the superin

tendent for the accomplishment of a certain result, namely : the promotion of human happiness and well being.

A good tool, in the hand of an unskilled or incompetent workman, will prove of little service. Ability on the part of the workman will enable him to do much with inferior tools. But the best results are attainable, only where skill and good tools go together.

The success of a public institution depends partly upon the selection of a site. The location chosen should be convenient of access, attractive in its surroundings, adapted to a building with an east front, susceptible of drainage, and abundantly supplied with water. In Illinois, the last point named is of vital importance. No institution should be permanently placed in any locality where the sufficiency of the water supply has not been determined by an accurate estimate, based upon experience, of the number of barrels needed daily,* and upon a scientific test of the number of barrels obtainable, in the driest season of the year. Nothing but inevitable necessity should compel a resort to the storing of water, or to parsimony in its use.

In the matter of the choice of a site, this board would respectfully suggest, as a point worthy of consideration, whether the attitude of the state is not more dignified, when it appears in the market as a purchaser, than when it appears offering its institutions for sale, promising to locate them upon the premises of the highest-bidder? The prevalent method of inviting competition from different locations, is an abuse which needs reforming. It encourages reckless running into debt upon the part of towns; it is a source of legislative corruption; it leads to bribery of commissioners; it often insures the choice of an inferior site; it creates a feeling on the part of the community where the asylum is situated, that they have paid for it, own it, may dictate its management in accordance with purely local interests, are entitled to get their money back in some way out of it, and that they have at least a right to insist upon extravagance of architectural display in the designs for the buildings; it is no saving of money in the end; and it is unnecessary, because in case of unreasonable valuation of property needed for public use, the state has the power to exercise the right of eminent domain.

* For drinking, for bathing, for washing, for sewerage, and for steam heating.

BUILDING.—After the selection of an appropriate site for an institution, the next practical difficulty is the selection of a competent board of construction, composed of men who are familiar with the necessities of the class for whom it is designed; who know the proper size, cost and arrangement of buildings erected for their benefit; and who will not regard the appointment as an opportunity to enrich themselves, at the public expense, as a reward for party fealty and service.*

A great evil, in practice, is the dictation of the plan and cost of a public building by architects. The services of an architect are indispensable, and none but a first-class man should be employed; but he should not be permitted to override the judgment and wishes of the public authorities. It is by no means uncommon for an architect to "show" only a portion of the design, as it lies in his own mind, stating the cost of that perhaps with substantial accuracy, but revealing little by little more and more of his plan, and thus beguiling the responsible parties into an expenditure far exceeding his original statement, or their means, or the public approval. An architect naturally regards the erection of a public building as an opportunity to make reputation for himself, and the general interest is often sacrificed to his personal advancement.

This would be less easy of accomplishment, if it had not become almost a universal custom for legislatures to make an appropriation of a specified sum for the erection of buildings, and then for the board of construction to agree with an architect upon a plan requiring the expenditure of three or four times the amount. The plan is adopted, a centre building or a wing is built, and the legislature at its next session is compelled to make further appropriations for the completion of the edifice, whether it will or not.

If the legislature makes an insufficient appropriation for the purpose, the proper course for boards of construction, upon ascertaining that fact, is to suspend operations, report to the next assembly, and wait for further appropriations, before making contracts and commencing work. The power to involve the state in unauthorized and unanticipated expense, ought not to be granted.

* No member of any board of commissioners of location or construction, no trustee of any public institution, nor commissioner of public charities, should ever be allowed to have any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the sale to the state of any land, materials, supplies or services, on behalf of any institution receiving funds from the state treasury.

The evils of extravagance in building are manifold and serious.

The building, rather than the inmates, is apt to become the centre of interest, absorbing largely the time and thought even of the officers.

An expensive building cannot be altered without great cost, nor can it be abandoned without loss, if circumstances should require such a step.

Its tendency is to make misfortune and crime imposing, and to impress the inmates with an exaggerated opinion of their own consequence.

It is generally the outgrowth of a feeling of ostentation, inconsistent with the genuine spirit of charity.

To secure the erection of a magnificent structure, which will pay large profits in the construction, which will be a local ornament and an advertisement of the town where it is situated, and which will shed lustre upon the architect of the building and the superintendent of the institution, institutions are planned for an excessive number of inmates—more than ever ought to be aggregated together in a single community, to say nothing of a single house; and the moral effect upon them is in a variety of ways exceedingly injurious. Many superintendents admit this; but their inquiry is, "Who will show us a more excellent way?"

SYSTEMS OF ORGANIZATION.—This leads us naturally to consider a subject which is yearly attracting increased attention—the controversy now in progress between two antagonistic systems of treatment of the dependent classes, popularly known as the congregate, and the segregate or family system. The latter is often also called the cottage plan.

The arguments, on both sides, may be briefly stated.

In favor of the generally existing system, the congregate, by which is meant the collecting together of large numbers of insane, mutes, etc., under a single roof, it is urged, (1) that it is more economical, (2) that it admits of more thorough supervision, and facilitates discipline, and (3) that its influence upon the inmates is more favorable to their improvement.

It is a singular fact, that precisely the same arguments are urged upon the other side. It is evident that here is room for very wide difference of opinion.

As to the economy of the two systems, the great expense of the one consists in its architectural arrangements and ornamentation,

and its costly system of steam heating, ventilation and sewerage; the expense of the other, in the increased amount paid for salaries. It is probable that these two items of expense will very nearly offset each other. The question, after all, is not, which system requires the greatest original outlay, but which secures the largest proportionate returns?

As to supervision and discipline, the congregate system appears to offer the greatest facilities for personal inspection by the superintendent and his immediate assistants; the family system, for the exertion of personal influence by subordinates. The discipline, under each, will vary somewhat in character, but it may, under both, be equally thorough.

The main question relates to the influence upon the inmates.

The treatment of dependence, in any form, is partly physical, partly moral.

It is easy to see that in a large house or in a small, all the physical elements of life may be secured—shelter, warmth, ventilation, food, comfort, sleep, etc.

It is also true that the same classification of inmates can be effected by the division of a single building into wings and wards, as by breaking it into detached edifices.

Again, it must be admitted, that family relations, in the strict sense of the word, are chiefly the result of community of blood; and that no artificial family is in this respect ever an exact reproduction of the true.

But after all, the moral atmosphere of a great establishment is not the same as that of a private dwelling. Any family which boards and lodges for six months at a hotel, will know and recognize the difference. Any college student will recognize it, who has roomed in a dormitory and taken his meals in commons. The moral influence of privacy, and the sense of individuality, are weakened if not destroyed, under such circumstances. The relations which one sustains to his fellows are less natural, and less agreeable.

This board, therefore, while it is not prepared to join in the outcry against all public institutions, nor to admit that private families alone are adequate to the task of caring for all who need care at public expense, does nevertheless favor the employment of the agency of the private family to as great an extent as is practi-

cable, in the care of the dependent classes ; and not only approves, but as far as its influence extends, would insist upon, as close a reproduction of family organization and influence as can be carried out. Its ideal of a public institution is not a hotel, nor a palace, but a community, a neighborhood, a village, under the supreme control of a single guiding mind and heart, adequate to the responsibility. Life within the walls of an institution upon the congregate system, prolonged as it often is, for seven or eight years, during the plastic period of childhood and early youth, is a poor preparation for the actual relations and duties of subsequent life. Personal freedom and recreation are there necessarily abridged ; female influence is often, to a great extent, wanting ; public sentiment is created and determined rather by the inmates than by the officers ; many kinds of labor become impossible, and are delegated to servants ; the sweet spirit of mutual confidence and affection grows less thriftily ; the conditions in which the particular form of dependence originated are often reproduced ; and the sense of caste is cultivated—so that Dr. Peirce, of the New York house of refuge, himself for many years an officer of a public institution, exclaims, “We are never to forget that *all institution life is simply a necessary evil.*” We believe that the evil will grow less, in proportion as homes are substituted for barracks ; and that even in an institution, this transformation is possible.

This point will be touched again, in considering the special wants of the insane.

PART FOURTH.—CENSUS OF THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, IN ILLINOIS.

At the request of Governor Palmer, the board of public charities, upon its organization, decided to pay attention first to the subject of insanity and idiocy.

In 1854, in Massachusetts, under a special resolve of the legislature, a commission, consisting of Levi Lincoln, Edward Jarvis, and Increase Sumner, was appointed to ascertain the number and

condition of the insane in that state, the existing provision for their care, and the amount of further accommodation necessary for their benefit.

The result of their labors revealed the fact of the unreliability of the previous census returns.* The proportion of insane in Massachusetts was found to be 1:427; of idiots, 1:1034; of both both combined, 1:302.

The census of 1850 had shown the proportion of insane to be 1:592; of idiots, 1:1257; of both combined, 1:407.

The census of 1860 showed an increase of 236,532 in the population of Massachusetts, since 1850; yet the number of idiots reported, had decreased from 791 in 1850, to 712 in 1860, making the proportion 1:1728. The number of insane reported in the census of 1860, was 2:105, or 1:584. The proportion of both classes was 1:437.

The proportion of insane in Illinois, according to the census of 1860, was much less, being stated at 683:1,711, 951, or 1:2491. The proportion of idiots was stated at 588:1,711, 951, or 1:2911. This would make the proportion of both classes, 1:1347.

The board felt sure that these representations fell far short of the truth. The result of an investigation made under their authority more than confirms this impression.

A blank was prepared, with spaces for the names, postoffice address, county, sex, color, birthplace, age, civil condition, occupation, supposed cause of insanity, form of insanity, duration of disease, number of attacks, treatment in hospital or not, curability or incurability, pecuniary ability, and method of care, of twenty persons. A copy of this blank was sent to every physician in the state of Illinois, whose name and residence could be obtained. Lists of the physicians who pay a United States license fee, were procured from the district assessors, and supplemented by reference to a state business directory, and by correspondence with physicians known to be engaged in practice in various parts of the state.

Table I, page 56 of the present report, shows the number of physicians (of all schools and no school) addressed, and the number of replies received, also the number who were deceased, removed, not practising, and who failed to reply. But a small

* See note, p. 14, of this report.

proportion responded to the first communication. Nearly all had to be written to a second time. A third letter was sent to the great majority. After all this effort, only 1728 physicians, out of 4775, sent in returns; and the majority of the returns received were blank, the writers stating that they knew no insane persons nor idiots within the bounds of their practice.

Nevertheless, the number of idiots reported by name (all duplicates having been carefully sifted out) is 1738, or taking the population reported in the census of 1870 as the basis of calculation, 1 : 1461, instead of 1 : 2911, the result given in the census of 1860. The number of insane reported by name is 2367, or 1 : 1064, instead of 1 : 2491.

There are then at least 4125 insane and idiotic inhabitants of Illinois, or 1 : 615 of the entire population. But even this number and proportion are too small; for in the first place, many cases are without doubt unreported, as will be hereafter shown; and then, further, idiocy in the person of infants is undistinguishable.

The tables herewith given need no explanation, except to say that the distinction between insanity and idiocy observed in them, is based on the rigid definition of idiocy given by Dr. Seguin, Dr. Jarvis, and Dr. H. B. Wilbur, according to which true idiocy is arrested development of the mental faculties, while apparent idiocy, in insane persons, is the result of degeneracy, retrogression; the two differing not in appearance, but in origin.*

* Idiocy is a specific infirmity of the cranio-spinal axis, produced by deficiency of nutrition in utero and in neo-nati.—Seguin on Idiocy, New York, 1866, p. 39.

In making this inquiry, the witnesses were especially requested to regard the scientific and recognized distinction between lunatics and idiots, and cautioned against the commonly received idea, that the term *idiocy* should be applied to all who are deprived of mental power. An idiot is one who was originally destitute of mind, or in whom the mental faculties have not been developed. Those who have once had the use of their mental faculties, but have lost them through the process of disease, are not idiots, but demented, deprived of mind, which has once been enjoyed.—Dr. Jarvis' Report, Boston, 1864, p. 79.

Idiots * * are human beings of imperfect physical organization to a greater or less degree; they possess the germ of all human faculties, not expanding by reason of the physical infirmities or defects of organization.—7th Annual Report of N. Y. State Asylum for Idiots, 1858, p. 19.

TABLE I.

Showing amount of correspondence with physicians, on insanity and idiocy, and number of replies received, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total No. of physicians..	Replied.....	Removed...	Deceased...	Not practising.....	No reply....
Adams	115	38	6	2	3	66
Alexander	15	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Bond	29	11	5	.....	.....	13
Boone	20	5	.....	.....	.....	15
Brown	28	6	1	.....	.....	21
Bureau	29	14	.....	.....	1	14
Calhoun	14	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Carroll	39	13	3	.....	.....	23
Cass	23	12	.....	1	2	8
Champaign	51	13	.....	.....	.....	38
Christian	43	14	.....	.....	.....	29
Clark	34	14	1	1	3	15
Clay	39	20	.....	.....	.....	19
Clinton	29	17	.....	.....	.....	12
Coles	81	34	18	1	6	22
Cook	608	162	1	.....	3	442
Crawford	35	12	.....	.....	.....	23
Cumberland	27	12	3	.....	2	10
De Kalb	52	12	2	2	1	33
De Witt	39	10	.....	.....	.....	29
Douglas	36	12	.....	1	.....	23
Du Page	31	20	.....	.....	2	9
Edgar	39	13	.....	.....	1	25
Edwards	10	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Effingham	40	24	.....	.....	1	15
Fayette	31	13	6	.....	.....	12
Ford	11	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Franklin	27	14	.....	.....	.....	13
Fulton	68	28	4	.....	4	32
Gallatin	22	7	.....	.....	.....	15
Greene	42	17	4	.....	1	20
Grundy	26	9	8	1	1	7
Hamilton	19	6	.....	.....	.....	13
Hancock	69	33	2	.....	1	33
Hardin	9	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Henderson	12	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Henry	33	13	.....	1	.....	19
Iroquois	50	13	1	.....	1	35
Jackson	30	13	1	.....	.....	16
Jasper	26	9	.....	.....	.....	17
Jefferson	52	12	.....	.....	.....	40
Jersey	29	10	1	.....	.....	18
Jo Daviess	43	18	3	1	2	19
Johnson	17	4	3	.....	.....	10
Kane	87	23	.....	.....	.....	64
Kankakee	38	16	1	.....	.....	21
Kendall	22	12	2	.....	2	6
Knox	70	24	5	.....	10	31
Lake	22	10	.....	.....	.....	12
La Salle	127	44	4	.....	4	75
Lawrence	31	15	.....	.....	.....	16
Carried forward	2519	874	85	11	51	1498

TABLE I.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total No. of Physicians.	Replied ...	Removed ...	Deceased ...	Not practising ...	No reply ..
Brought forward.....	2519	874	85	11	51	1498
Lee	46	27	3			16
Livingston	27	11				16
Logan	42	14	1			27
Macon	47	16	1		1	29
Macoupin	68	25			3	40
Madison	68	30				38
Marion	82	29				53
Marshall	24	9				15
Mason	35	6	3			26
Massac	18	3	1			14
McDonough	63	17				46
McHenry	38	16	6			16
McLean	116	43	7	1		65
Menard	27	8				19
Mercer	38	21	1			16
Monroe	28	9	1			18
Montgomery	61	25	2			34
Morgan	72	18	2			52
Moultrie	16	2				14
Ogle	71	18	10		1	42
Peoria	67	22			1	44
Perry	26	3				23
Piatt	14	4				10
Pike	66	31				35
Pope	15	7				8
Pulaski	18	9				9
Putnam	6	2				4
Randolph	46	29				17
Richland	49	20	7	2		20
Rock Island	40	23	7	1		9
Saline	24	7				17
Sangamon	88	37	13	1		37
Schuylar	22	7				15
Scott	23	6	2			15
Shelby	53	27	4	2	4	16
Stark	24	11				13
St. Clair	72	31			1	40
Stephenson	73	20		2	5	46
Tazewell	43	20	2			21
Union	32	10				22
Vermilion	60	11	1			48
Wabash	8	4	1			3
Warren	44	17	15		1	11
Washington	45	25				20
Wayne	28	15				13
White	32	16	2			14
Whiteside	52	15	7	2	2	26
Will	74	33	4	4	2	31
Williamson	28	6				22
Winnebago	58	19	4		2	33
Woodford	37	20				17
Aggregate	4773	1728	192	26	74	2753

TABLE II.

Showing the number, sex, color and civil condition of 1,738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total	Male	Female	Not stated..	White	Colored....	Not stated..	Married....	Single	Not stated..
Adams.....	26	18	8	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	14	12
Alexander	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bond	16	8	8	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	13	3
Boone	14	7	7	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	5	9
Brown	17	7	10	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15	2
Bureau	20	12	8	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	11	9
Calhoun	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Carroll	13	10	3	.....	12	1	.....	.....	8	5
Cass	19	17	2	.....	18	1	.....	.....	17	2
Champaign.....	25	13	12	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	16	9
Christian	13	9	4	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	10	3
Clark	23	13	10	.....	23	.....	.....	1	8	14
Clay	15	8	7	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	8	7
Clinton	20	11	9	.....	17	3	.....	.....	5	15
Coles	24	14	10	.....	24	.....	.....	1	16	7
Cook	50	28	22	.....	49	1	.....	.....	39	10
Crawford	14	9	5	.....	14	.....	.....	3	5	6
Cumberland.....	15	8	7	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
DeKalb	28	19	9	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	12	16
DeWitt	9	5	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Douglas	9	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	7	2
DuPage	16	7	9	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	9	7
Edgar	23	18	5	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	9	14
Edwards	10	9	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Effingham.....	14	5	9	.....	14	.....	.....	1	7	6
Fayette	15	5	10	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	5	10
Ford	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Franklin	8	2	6	.....	8	.....	.....	1	7	.....
Fulton	36	19	17	.....	36	.....	.....	1	18	17
Gallatin	19	12	7	.....	18	1	.....	1	10	8
Greene	17	11	6	.....	17	.....	.....	1	12	4
Grundy	13	9	4	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Hamilton	9	3	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Hancock.....	32	20	12	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	6	26
Hardin	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Henderson	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Henry	11	5	6	.....	10	.....	1	.....	6	5
Iroquois	10	5	5	.....	10	.....	.....	1	5	4
Jackson	13	6	7	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Jasper	24	16	8	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	7	17
Jefferson.....	11	7	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Jersey	8	6	2	.....	8	.....	.....	1	4	3
JoDaviess.....	19	17	2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	10	9
Johnson	15	9	5	1	13	.....	2	3	12	.....
Kane	26	17	8	1	26	.....	.....	.....	21	5
Kankakee	6	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Kendall	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Knox	33	21	12	.....	31	2	.....	.....	25	8
Lake	16	10	6	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	6	10
LaSalle	44	24	20	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	18	26
Lawrence.....	18	12	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Carried forward.	859	516	341	2	846	9	4	15	469	375

TABLE II.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Male	Female	Not stated..	White	Colored.....	Not stated..	Married.....	Single	Not stated..
Brought forward	859	516	341	2	846	9	4	15	469	375
Lee	21	13	8	....	21	....	....	....	6	15
Livingston	11	7	4	....	11	....	....	....	8	3
Logan	12	7	5	....	12	....	....	....	4	8
Macon	19	14	5	....	19	....	....	....	15	4
Macoupin	43	24	19	....	43	....	....	....	29	14
Madison	41	23	18	....	40	1	....	....	10	31
Marion	20	11	9	....	20	....	....	....	8	12
Marshall	14	8	6	....	14	....	....	....	10	4
Mason	5	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	4	1
Massac	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
McDonough	35	23	12	....	35	....	....	....	29	6
McHenry	26	16	10	....	26	....	....	....	22	4
McLean	26	14	12	....	26	....	1	11	14	1
Menard	5	4	1	....	5	....	....	....	4	1
Mercer	27	17	10	....	27	....	1	9	17	3
Monroe	5	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	2	3
Montgomery	16	9	7	....	16	....	....	....	12	4
Morgan	50	24	26	....	49	1	....	....	38	12
Moultrie	3	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Ogle	20	8	12	....	20	....	....	....	15	5
Peoria	29	20	9	....	29	....	....	....	17	12
Perry	12	7	5	....	12	....	....	....	3	9
Piatt	5	2	3	....	3	2	....	....	2	3
Pike	32	19	13	....	31	1	....	....	26	6
Pope	9	7	2	....	9	....	....	....	5	4
Pulaski	7	4	3	....	7	....	....	....	7	....
Putnam	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Randolph	21	11	10	....	21	....	....	....	9	12
Richland	20	15	5	....	20	....	....	....	13	7
Rock Island	19	11	8	....	19	....	....	....	3	16
Saline	9	7	2	....	9	....	....	....	4	5
Sangamon	22	14	8	....	22	....	....	....	10	12
Schuyler	21	13	8	....	21	....	....	....	10	11
Scott	8	7	1	....	8	....	....	....	8	....
Shelby	28	20	8	....	28	....	3	22	3	....
Stark	10	5	5	....	10	....	1	7	2	....
St. Clair	25	13	12	....	25	....	1	3	21	....
Stephenson	25	19	6	....	25	....	....	16	9	....
Tazewell	8	4	4	....	8	....	....	5	3	....
Union	7	2	5	....	7	....	....	....	7	....
Vermilion	6	3	3	....	6	....	....	6	....	....
Wabash	10	6	4	....	10	....	....	9	1	....
Warren	17	13	4	....	17	....	....	1	16	....
Washington	23	18	5	....	23	....	1	7	15	....
Wayne	11	9	2	....	11	....	1	1	9	....
White	19	14	5	....	19	....	1	7	11	....
Whiteside	27	11	16	....	27	....	....	17	10	....
Will	23	19	4	....	23	....	1	8	14	....
Williamson	10	8	2	....	10	....	1	2	7	....
Winnebago	5	3	2	....	5	....	....	5	....	....
Woodford	9	8	1	....	9	....	....	1	8	....
Aggregate.....	1738	1061	675	2	1720	14	4	27	939	772

TABLE III.

Showing the ages of 1738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10....	11 to 20....	21 to 30....	31 to 40....	41 to 50....	51 to 60....	61 to 70....	Over 70....	Not stated..
Adams.....	2	1	8	11	2	2				
Alexander.....			1							
Bond.....			2	7	2					5
Boone.....			4	3	3	1				3
Brown.....	2	1	2	6	3	1				2
Bureau.....		6	3	4	2	3	2			
Calhoun.....			3	2	1					
Carroll.....			4	5			2			2
Cass.....	1	3	6	3	4		2			
Champaign.....	1	4	11	4	5					
Christian.....		1	8	2						2
Clark.....	1	1	12	5	2	2				
Clay.....		2	5	3	2	1				2
Clinton.....	1	4	7	5	2	1				
Coies.....		1	4	8	1	3	2			5
Cook.....	1	8	30	7	1					3
Crawford.....	1	2	2	5	2	1		1		
Cumberland.....		4	4	4	2			1		
DeKalb.....	1	2	8	8	6	2				1
DeWitt.....	2	1	1	4	1					
Douglas.....	2		5	1		1				
DuPage.....			3	6	3	3	1			
Edgar.....		2	7	7	5	2				
Edwards.....			1	3	6					
Effingham.....	2		6	4		2				
Fayette.....	1	1	5	6	1	1				
Ford.....	1									
Franklin.....			2	2	3	1				
Fulton.....	1	6	14	9	4		1			1
Gallatin.....	1	2	9	4	1	1				1
Greene.....			10	3	1	1	1	1		
Grundy.....		1	7	4						1
Hamilton.....			2	3	1					3
Hancock.....	2	3	11	6	6					4
Hardin.....			1	2						
Henderson.....		1	2	1						
Henry.....	1		6	3	1					
Hoquois.....	1	1	5	3						
Jackson.....	2	3	6	1	1					
Jasper.....			8	10	4	1	1			
Jefferson.....		1	3	4			2	1		
Jersey.....		3	1		2	1				1
JoDavies.....		1	9	6	1	1	1			
Johnson.....	1		2	8		4				
Kane.....	2	6	8	6	1	1	2			
Kankakee.....		2	2	2						
Kendall.....		3	2	2	1					
Knox.....		3	12	6	2	2	2	1		5
Lake.....	2	2	4	4	1			1		2
Lasalle.....	3	11	21	5	3		1			
Lawrence.....		3	6	6	1	2				
Carried forward	55	96	305	223	90	41	20	6		43

TABLE III.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10....	11 to 20...	21 to 30...	31 to 40....	41 to 50....	51 to 60...	61 to 70....	Over 70....	Not stated..
Brought forward	35	96	305	223	90	41	20	6	...	43
Lee	1	2	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	2
Livingston .....	...	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
Logan .....	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	2
Macon	1	2	7	2	4	...	...	1	1	1
Macoupin	2	5	11	17	1	5	...	...	...	2
Madison	1	1	7	13	14	3	...	...	...	2
Marion .....	...	1	8	5	2	1	...	...	...	3
Marshall .....	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason .....	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massac	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDonough .....	...	2	13	12	3	1	...	1	...	3
McHenry	1	2	6	4	5	1	3	...	...	4
McLean	1	2	8	4	4	3	...	...	...	4
Menard .....	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer .....	...	2	6	12	4	...	1	2	...	...
Monroe .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Montgomery	1	3	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	2
Morgan	1	5	24	6	1	...	1	...	...	12
Moultrie .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ogle .....	...	5	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	2
Peoria .....	...	5	13	6	2	2	...	...	...	1
Perry .....	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	3
Piatt	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike	1	2	12	10	3	3	1	...	...	...
Pope .....	...	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski .....	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph	1	4	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	2	3	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	1
Rock Island	1	2	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...
Saline .....	...	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sangamon .....	...	1	15	3	...	2	...	...	...	1
Schuyler .....	...	1	3	7	4	1	...	3	...	2
Scott .....	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby .....	...	1	13	9	4	...	...	...	1	...
Stark	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
St. Clair	3	3	11	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Stephenson .....	...	1	12	7	3	2	...	...	...	...
Tazewell .....	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Union	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermilion .....	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wabash .....	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Warren .....	...	2	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	2
Washington	1	...	6	7	1	5	2	1	...	...
Wayne .....	...	...	3	4	1	2	1	...	...	...
White .....	...	1	6	8	...	1	1	...	...	2
Whiteside .....	...	1	18	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Will .....	...	2	14	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
Williamson	1	1	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Winnebago .....	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodford .....	...	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Aggregate . . .	58	181	613	472	183	83	30	14	2	102

TABLE IV.

Showing the nativity of 1738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Illinois . . .	N. England.	N. York and N. Jersey.	Pennsylvania and Ohio.	N. W. States	Missouri and Arkansas.	Kentucky and Tennessee.	Other Southern States.	Foreign . . .	Not stated..
Adams.	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Alexander.	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Bond	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Boone	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Bureau	8	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	5
Calhoun	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Carroll	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Cass	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
Champaign	10	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	6
Christian	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clark	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2
Clay	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Clinton	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Coles	15	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	35
Cook	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Crawford	9	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Cumberland	8	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	17
DeKalb	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
DeWitt	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	6
Douglas	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
DuPage	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Edgar	16	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Edwards	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Effingham	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5
Fayette	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Franklin	6	4	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Fulton	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Gallatin	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Greene	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Grundy	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Hamilton	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Hancock	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Hardin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Henderson	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henry	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Iroquois	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4
Jackson	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Jasper	10	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	1
Jefferson	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Jersey	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jo Daviess	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Johnson	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Kane	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
Kankakee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kendall	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Knox	10	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	7
Lake	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
LaSalle	26	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lawrence	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carried forward.	423	15	27	54	35	12	34	17	43	199

TABLE IV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Illinois....	N. England.	N. York and N. Jersey..	Pennsylvania and Ohio..	N. W. States	Missouri and Arkansas..	Kentucky and Tennessee..	Other Southern States..	Foreign....	Not stated..
Brought forward	423	15	27	54	35	12	34	17	43	199
Lee	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Livingston	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Logan	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	3
Macon	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Macoupin	22	...	1	...	...	2	4	4	3	7
Madison	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	9
Marion	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
Marshall	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mason	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Massac	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDonough	13	...	1	5	...	...	6	3	...	7
McHenry	11	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
McLean	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	12
Menard	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mercer	12	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	9
Monroe	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Montgomery	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6
Morgan	17	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	27
Moultrie	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ogle	9	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	4
Peoria	7	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	3	13
Perry	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Piatt	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pike	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
Pope	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Pulaski	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Putnam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Randolph	18	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Richland	11	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	3
Rock Island	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	6
Saline	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Sangamon	11	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Schuyler	10	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	3	2
Scott	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Shelby	23	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stark	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Clair	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Stephenson	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	7
Tazewell	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Union	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vermillion	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wabash	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Warren	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
Washington	15	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	3
Wayne	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
White	11	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
Whiteside	17	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Will	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	6
Williamson	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Winnebago	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Woodford	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Aggregate	854	18	46	120	56	22	60	35	101	426

TABLE V.

Showing the condition and situation of 1,738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Dependent..	Independent	Not stated..	Poor house.	Jail... ..	Asylum....	At home...	At large....	Not stated..
Adams	10	11	5	.....	.....	4	8	.....	14
Alexander	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bond	8	6	2	.....	1	1	12	1	1
Boone	2	.....	12	.....	.....	3	2	.....	9
Brown	13	2	2	12	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Bureau	13	5	2	7	.....	4	1	.....	8
Calhoun	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Carroll	2	2	9	3	.....	5	4	.....	1
Cass	5	10	4	4	.....	3	12	.....	.....
Champaign	6	13	6	5	.....	5	12	.....	3
Christian	4	7	2	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....
Clark	14	6	3	5	.....	.....	1	5	12
Clay	8	4	3	.....	.....	1	6	.....	8
Clinton	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15
Coles	6	8	10	4	.....	1	14	.....	5
Cook	2	14	34	.....	.....	33	9	.....	8
Crawford	12	2	.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Cumberland	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	2
De Kalb	9	18	1	4	.....	.....	7	.....	17
De Witt	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Douglas	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2
DuPage	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3
Edgar	8	14	1	2	.....	1	11	.....	9
Edwards	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5
Effingham	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6
Fayette	9	6	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Ford .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Franklin	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Fulton	14	18	4	4	.....	3	17	.....	12
Gallatin	7	8	4	1	.....	2	14	.....	2
Greene	8	6	3	1	.....	1	8	.....	7
Grundy	6	3	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	8
Hamilton	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5
Hancock	22	4	6	.....	.....	4	3	.....	25
Hardin .....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Henderson	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Henry	6	1	4	1	.....	4	3	.....	3
Iroquois	7	1	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	3
Jackson	4	5	4	2	.....	4	4	.....	3
Jasper	14	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	18
Jefferson	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7
Jersey	1	5	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1
Jo Daviess	9	7	3	2	.....	3	6	.....	9
Johnson	2	10	3	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Kane	5	9	12	2	.....	6	15	.....	3
Kankakee .....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Kendall	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3
Knox	17	7	9	13	.....	6	6	.....	8
Lake	2	2	12	9	.....	3	1	.....	3
LaSalle	12	21	11	3	.....	5	14	.....	22
Lawrence	6	9	3	.....	.....	1	8	.....	9
Carried forward.	344	321	194	101	2	120	335	7	294

TABLE V.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dependent.	Independent.	Not stated..	Poor house.	Jail.....	Asylum....	At home...	At large...	Not stated..
Brought forward	344	324	196	90	1	36	340	2	390
Lee	12	5	4	2			4		15
Livingston.....	2	5	4			1	4		6
Logan.....	8	2	2	1			2		9
Macon.....	6	4	9	1		4	7		7
Macoupin	18	21	4	7		1	20		15
Madison.....	29	10	2	16		1	16		8
Marion.....	9	9	2				6		14
Marshall.....	7	5	2			1	6		7
Mason.....	2		3			2	2		1
Massac.....	2						2		
McDonough	6	16	13			3	19		13
McHenry.....	9	12	5				22		4
McLean.....	12	3	11	1		3	5		17
Menard.....	1	1	3			1	3		1
Mercer.....	6	17	4	5		1	7		14
Monroe.....	2		3				2		3
Montgomery	7	7	2				14		2
Morgan.....	11	20	19	12		7	19		12
Moultrie.....	3			1			2		
Ogle.....	6	10	4	1		1	14		4
Peoria.....	9	7	13	2		4	5		18
Perry.....	5	4	3				2		10
Piatt.....	2		3			1	2		2
Pike.....	15	14	3	5			23		4
Pope.....	4	3	2				4		5
Pulaski.....	4	1	2				4		3
Putnam.....	1								1
Randolph.....	9	12		1			14		6
Richland.....	4	13	3			2	12		6
Rock Island.....	7	5	7	3			5		11
Saline.....	3	6					6		3
Sangamon.....	6	8	8	3		5	2		12
Schuyler.....	12	5	4	8		1	8		4
Scott.....	3		5	1		2	2		3
Shelby.....	10	16	2				27		1
Stark.....	3	7					8		2
St. Clair.....	7	14	4			1	4		20
Stephenson.....	3	17	5	2		1	17		5
Tazewell.....	1	3	4			1	3		4
Union.....	1	6							7
Vermilion.....	3	1	2				5		1
Wabash.....	4	5	1				5		5
Warren.....	14	1	2						17
Washington.....	11	11	1	1			9		13
Wayne.....	8	2	1				4		7
White.....	14	4	1	1			9		9
Whiteside.....	9	12	6	4		1	18		4
Will.....	7	6	10	2		2	6		13
Williamson.....	5	4	1			1	9		
Winnebago.....	1		4			1	1		3
Woodford.....	5	4		1			3		5
Aggregate.....	709	668	390	171	1	85	733	2	746

TABLE VI.

Showing the supposed causes of idiocy, as far as ascertained, in 1738 cases, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary.	Conjugal marriage.	Parental intemperance.	Intra-uterine.	Sickness....	Epilepsy....	Convulsions.	Paralysis...	Scrophula....	Malformation.	Accident...	Not stated...
Adams.....					2							24
Alexander.....												1
Bond.....						1						15
Boone.....						1			1			12
Brown.....											1	16
Bureau.....						1						19
Calhoun.....	1											5
Carroll.....							1					12
Cass.....			1		1	1						16
Champaign.....						2			2			21
Christian.....	1	1			1							10
Clark.....	1	3			1	1						17
Clay.....				1		1					1	12
Clinton.....		1				1		3				15
Coles.....	1				1	3						19
Cook.....				1	2	1						46
Crawford.....	1										1	12
Cumberland.....	1					3	1					10
De Kalb.....					1		1					26
De Witt.....							1					8
Douglas.....	2				3							4
Du Page.....						2	1					13
Edgar.....	1				2	1					1	18
Edwards.....												10
Effingham.....	1	1				1						11
Fayette.....							2					13
Ford.....					1							
Franklin.....												8
Fulton.....	1				3		2				1	29
Gallatin.....	8					6	1					4
Greene.....		1										16
Grundy.....	3				2	1						7
Hamilton.....												9
Hancock.....	3			1	3	4						21
Hardin.....												3
Henderson.....					1					2		1
Henry.....	1						1					9
Iroquois.....		1			1	3						5
Jackson.....					1	1						11
Jasper.....	7				1	1						15
Jefferson.....					1							10
Jersey.....					1							7
Jo Daviess.....						1					1	17
Johnson.....		1								1		13
Kane.....	1			2	2						2	19
Kankakee.....												6
Kendall.....					3		1				1	3
Knox.....					1	4					1	27
Lake.....										1		15
La Salle.....		4	1		2	2	2					33
Lawrence.....	1				1							16
Carried forward....	35	13	2	5	28	43	14	3	3	4	10	689

TABLE VI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary ..	Consanguineous marriage.	Parental intemperance.	Intra-uterine.	Sickness....	Epilepsy....	Convulsions.	Paralysis ...	Scrophula....	Mad c m tion	Accident ...	Not stated...
Brought forward..	35	13	2	5	38	43	14	3	3	4	10	689
Lee.....					1	4	1					15
Livingston.....					1						1	9
Logan.....					1	3	1		1			6
Macon.....						1						18
Macoupin.....	1	2			1	4	3					32
Madison.....	1				2	1						37
Marion.....	2	3		1		2	1					11
Marshall.....												14
Mason.....												5
Massac.....												2
McDonough.....	3	5		3		4			1			19
McHenry.....	4				4		2					16
McLean.....	3		1		2					1		19
Menard.....					1							4
Mercer.....	3	2										22
Monroe.....												5
Montgomery.....		3		1	3		1					8
Morgan.....		2			2	2	1					43
Moultrie.....										1		2
Ogle.....		5	2		1		2					10
Peoria.....				1		3						25
Perry.....	1					1						10
Piatt.....				2		1						2
Pike.....					2	1	1				1	27
Pope.....											1	8
Pulaski.....					1							6
Putnam.....												1
Randolph.....	1	2		1	2							15
Richland.....		2				1						17
Rock Island.....							2					17
Saline.....	1				1	3				1		3
Sangamon.....							2				2	18
Schuyler.....	1	1					1					18
Scott.....	1		2									5
Shelby.....					5	1	1				1	20
Stark.....										2	1	7
St. Clair.....	2	3				2				1		17
Stephenson.....	6											19
Tazewell.....												8
Union.....												7
Vermilion.....												6
Wabash.....												10
Warren.....				1		1			1			14
Washington.....												23
Wayne.....	1				1							9
White.....	6	1				1	1					16
Whiteside.....												27
Will.....	1										1	21
Williamson.....											1	9
Winnebago.....							1					4
Woodford.....	1		1		1					1	1	4
Aggregate.....	74	44	8	15	70	79	35	3	6	11	20	1378

TABLE VII.

Showing the number, sex, color and civil condition of 2387 insane, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	White.....	Colored.....	Not stated..	Married.....	Single.....	Widowed..	Not stated..
Adams.....	51	29	22	51			9	14	2	26
Alexander.....	5	3	2	5				1		4
Bond.....	19	11	8	19			2	15		2
Boone.....	15	7	8	15			3	2	3	7
Brown.....	13	5	8	13			3	6	3	1
Bureau.....	29	11	18	29			9	9	3	8
Calhoun.....	4	3	1	4			1	2		1
Carroll.....	14	10	4	14			2	6	2	4
Cass.....	15	5	10	15			7	2	4	2
Champaign.....	22	14	8	22			2	9	4	7
Christian.....	8	5	3	8			2	3	1	2
Clark.....	12	4	8	12			4	2	2	4
Clay.....	19	12	7	19			2	6	2	9
Clinton.....	22	9	13	22			1	3	2	16
Coles.....	31	14	17	30	1		15	15		1
Cook.....	264	128	136	264			93	131	17	23
Crawford.....	9	5	4	9			1	4	2	2
Cumberland.....	15	7	8	15			4	7	3	1
DeKalb.....	26	14	12	26			10	7	3	6
DeWitt.....	26	17	9	26			2	3	1	20
Douglas.....	8	2	6	8			3		1	4
DuPage.....	20	10	10	20			5	1	1	13
Edgar.....	17	8	9	17			7	5	1	4
Edwards.....	10	6	4	10			3	7		
Effingham.....	29	15	14	29			6	2		21
Fayette.....	24	15	9	24			3	10	1	10
Ford.....	9	4	5	9			2	2	1	4
Franklin.....	8	4	4	8			5	1		2
Fulton.....	47	26	21	47			18	17	4	8
Gallatin.....	18	4	14	18			4	4	4	6
Greene.....	30	18	12	30			6	10	5	9
Grundy.....	11	4	7	11			4	2	3	2
Hamilton.....	9	3	6	9			3	2	1	3
Hancock.....	48	26	22	48			10	7		31
Hardin.....	4	3	1	4			2	1	1	
Henderson.....	8	4	4	8			2	1		5
Henry.....	36	16	20	36			9	8	2	17
Iroquois.....	14	10	4	14			5	4	1	4
Jackson.....	13	9	4	13			2	4	1	6
Jasper.....	10	5	5	10				4		6
Jefferson.....	8	5	3	8			4	1		3
Jersey.....	19	12	7	19			8	6	5	
Jo Daviess.....	36	24	12	36			13	16	2	5
Johnson.....	10	6	4	10			3	4	3	
Kane.....	32	11	21	32			15	11	4	2
Kankakee.....	15	7	8	15			4	5		6
Kendall.....	16	8	8	16			6			10
Knox.....	42	20	22	42			13	18	3	8
Lake.....	29	13	16	29			15	7	1	6
LaSalle.....	48	26	22	48			9	13	2	24
Lawrence.....	20	7	13	20			8	6		6
Carried forward..	1267	644	623	1266	1		369	426	101	371

TABLE VII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Male.....	Female....	White.....	Colored....	Not stated..	Married....	Single.....	Widowed...	Not stated..
Brought forward.	1267	644	623	1266	1	....	369	426	101	371
Lee	34	15	19	34	....	....	6	7	1	20
Livingston.....	20	11	9	20	....	....	6	10	....	4
Logan	22	10	12	22	....	....	5	3	2	12
Macon	27	13	14	26	1	....	2	9	2	14
Macoupin	42	23	19	42	....	....	9	18	4	11
Madison.....	67	35	32	67	....	....	8	8	2	49
Marion	24	10	14	24	....	....	7	2	2	13
Marshall	16	8	8	16	....	....	3	7	1	5
Mason	13	8	5	13	....	....	2	10	1	....
Massac	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
McDonough.....	33	14	19	33	....	....	12	11	3	7
McHenry.....	31	17	14	31	....	....	12	12	2	5
McLean.....	42	18	24	42	....	....	8	5	....	29
Menard.....	15	8	7	15	....	....	6	3	....	6
Mercer	24	17	7	24	....	....	4	4	1	15
Monroe.....	11	4	7	11	....	....	2	1	....	8
Montgomery....	17	9	8	17	....	....	3	8	3	3
Morgan	45	21	24	45	....	....	18	20	2	5
Moultrie	2	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....
Ogle.....	17	9	8	17	....	....	4	8	2	3
Peoria.....	44	22	22	44	....	....	6	17	4	17
Perry.....	13	7	6	13	....	....	1	1	4	7
Piatt.....	7	3	4	7	....	....	....	2	....	5
Pike	29	15	14	29	....	....	11	9	8	1
Pope.....	11	7	4	11	....	....	4	2	2	3
Pulaski	7	3	4	7	....	....	2	2	....	3
Putnam.....	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	2
Randolph	17	9	8	17	....	....	1	5	2	9
Richland.....	13	8	5	13	....	....	7	4	....	2
Rock Island.....	32	13	19	32	....	....	8	6	1	17
Saline.....	8	5	3	8	....	....	4	3	....	1
Sangamon.....	36	18	18	36	....	....	5	10	3	18
Schuyler	27	11	16	27	....	....	9	13	2	3
Scott	7	5	2	7	....	....	1	5	....	1
Shelby.....	21	8	13	21	....	....	9	5	1	6
Stark.....	9	6	3	9	....	....	6	1	....	2
St. Clair	57	29	28	55	2	....	12	11	1	33
Stephenson.....	43	22	21	43	....	....	10	11	2	20
Tazewell.....	23	10	13	23	....	....	6	6	2	9
Union	13	5	8	13	....	....	4	....	5	4
Vermilion.....	15	5	10	15	....	....	6	2	1	6
Wabash.....	9	6	3	9	....	....	2	2	1	4
Warren	16	7	9	16	....	....	2	6	4	4
Washington.....	22	14	8	22	....	....	6	6	2	8
Wayne	11	9	2	11	....	....	....	1	2	8
White	16	10	6	16	....	....	4	7	2	3
Whiteside.....	18	8	10	18	....	....	10	5	1	2
Will.....	41	18	23	40	1	....	2	12	7	20
Williamson	10	5	5	9	1	....	7	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	20	11	9	20	....	....	6	9	2	3
Woodford.....	18	13	5	18	....	....	3	5	....	10
Aggregate.....	2387	1211	1176	2381	6	....	642	742	191	812

TABLE VIII.

Showing the ages of 2,387 insane persons, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10,....	11 to 20,....	21 to 30,....	31 to 40,....	41 to 50,....	51 to 60, ..	61 to 70,....	Over 70,....	Not stated..
Adams.....			8	10	5	9	6	....	....	13
Alexander.....				1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Bond.....			2	10	5	....	....	....	....	2
Boone.....					1	1	3	3	1	6
Brown.....		1	....	7	1	....	....	3	....	1
Bureau.....			2	6	7	2	2	2	2	6
Calhoun.....				1	2	....	....	....	....	1
Carr. Il.....			1	5	1	1	1	1	....	4
Cass.....			....	2	1	4	5	2	....	1
Champaign.....			5	8	3	....	2	2	....	2
Christian.....		1	1	2	2	....	....	1	....	1
Clark.....			1	4	3	2	1	....	....	1
Clay.....			5	7	1	4	....	....	....	2
Clinton.....		2	2	6	5	4	2	....	....	1
Coles.....			1	13	11	4	1	....	....	1
Cook.....		4	13	95	86	37	20	3	....	6
Crawford.....			1	2	3	1	....	1	....	1
Cumberland.....			3	2	5	2	1	....	....	2
DeKalb.....			1	4	9	4	3	....	....	5
DeWitt.....			5	5	5	....	1	1	....	9
Douglas.....		1	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	3
DuPage.....			2	5	4	3	1	3	....	2
Edgar.....			....	4	3	1	3	....	....	1
Edwards.....			1	3	4	....	2	....	....	....
Effingham.....		1	9	3	6	3	2	....	....	....
Fayette.....			3	5	10	1	2	....	....	3
Ford.....			....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3
Franklin.....			....	2	2	....	3	....	....	1
Fulton.....			1	16	11	7	4	5	....	3
Gallatin.....		2	4	4	1	2	2	....	....	3
Greene.....			4	8	5	5	1	....	1	6
Grundy.....			1	2	....	3	1	1	....	3
Hamilton.....			2	1	5	1	....	....	....	....
Hancock.....			1	12	19	9	2	2	....	3
Hardin.....			1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Henderson.....			1	1	1	2	....	....	....	3
Henry.....			3	6	9	6	1	1	....	10
Iroquois.....			....	3	4	1	3	1	....	2
Jackson.....		2	3	4	2	2	....	....	....	....
Jasper.....			4	2	....	3	1	....	....	....
Jefferson.....			1	3	1	2	....	1	....	....
Jersey.....			1	1	5	6	5	....	....	1
Jo Daviess.....			3	11	9	7	4	....	....	2
Johnson.....			....	3	1	5	....	1	....	....
Kane.....			3	6	9	7	4	2	1	....
Kankakee.....			1	5	3	4	2	....	....	....
Kendall.....			1	1	6	3	1	....	....	4
Knox.....			2	9	8	8	4	5	3	3
Lake.....			2	1	8	5	7	3	....	3
LaSalle.....			2	12	12	3	8	2	1	8
Lawrence.....			1	6	9	3	....	....	....	1
Carried forward.....	14	108	388	324	181	111	46	9	136	

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	5 and under...	6 to 10. ...	11 to 10	21 to 30,	31 to 40,	41 to 50. ...	51 to 60	61 to 70,	Over 70.	Not stated...
Brought forward.	14	108	338	323	181	111	46	9	136	
Lee.	2	2	5	7	2	2	1	1	12	
Livingston.		2	1	4	1	...	...	...	12
Logan.		3	4	3	2	2	1	2	5	
Macon.		1	4	6	1	6	1	...	8	
Macoupin.		3	15	12	3	2	...	1	6	
Madison.			23	17	8	8	...	...	11
Marion.		1	7	6	4	1	1	...	4	
Marshall.		1	6	2	2	1	1	...	3	
Mason.		3	2	3	3	1	...	...	1
Massac.									2	
McDonough.			6	10	6	3	...	...	8
McHenry.		1	6	7	7	5	1	...	4	
McLean.	1	1	3	8	8	7	1	1	12	
Menard.			4	3	2	1	...	...	5
Mercer.		2	3	3	8	2	...	...	6
Monroe.		1	3	1	...	1	...	...	5
Montgomery.		4	5	3	2	...	1	...	2	
Morgan.		4	7	12	3	2	4	1	12	
Moultrie.				1	1	...	...	...
Ogle.			1	5	8	...	1	...	2	
Peoria.		1	10	10	10	2	1	...	10	
Perry.	1		1	3	3	...	1	2	2	
Piatt.		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Pike.		1	6	11	4	2	...	1	4	
Pope.		1	3	3	2	...	...	...	2
Pulaski.		1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Putnam.		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Randolph.		2	3	5	5	...	...	...	2
Richland.	1	2	4	3	...	2	1	...		
Rock Island.			9	9	11	2	...	...	1
Saline.			2	4	2	...	...	...
Sangamon.		2	12	3	6	1	...	1	11	
Schuyler.	1	2	10	5	4	3	1	...	1	
Scott.			3	2	1	...	...	...	1
Shelby.		2	4	3	4	2	1	...	5	
Stark.			1	5	1	...	1	...	1	
St. Clair.	2	7	8	11	13	6	1	1	8	
Stephenson.		3	13	10	7	5	2	2	1	
Tazewell.		2	5	7	3	3	1	...	2	
Union.		1	...	5	5	2	...	...
Vermilion.		1	2	1	3	3	...	...	5
Wabash.			2	3	2	...	2	...		
Warren.			6	1	6	...	2	...	1	
Washington.		4	7	4	5	1	...	1	...	
Wayne.		1	4	2	4	...	...	...
White.		2	3	6	3	1	1	...		
Whiteside.		1	5	4	6	1	1	...		
Will.	1	2	4	6	9	6	1	3	9	
Williamson.			2	5	3	...	...	...
Winnebago.		2	4	5	2	2	1	1	3	
Woodford.	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	...	2	
Aggregate.	1	24	184	585	579	378	195	79	26	337

TABLE IX.

Showing the nativity of 2387 insane persons, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Illinois.....	N. England..	New York & N. Jersey.	Pennsylvania & Ohio....	Northwestern States.....	Missouri and Arkansas..	Kentucky and Tennessee..	Other south- ern states..	Foreign.....	Not stated..
Adams.....	6	4	2	4	....	1	4	2	12	16
Alexander.....									2	3
Bond.....	14			1			1		1	2
Boone.....		3	2						3	7
Brown.....	6			1			1		2	3
Bureau.....	2	2	1	4					10	10
Calhoun.....								1	1	2
Carroll.....	1		2	1		1		1	2	6
Cass.....	1		2	3			2	1	3	3
Champaign.....	7	3		3	3				3	3
Christian.....	2		1	1				1		3
Clark.....	2			2	2		1		2	3
Clay.....	11			2	4		2			
Clinton.....	15						1		6	
Coles.....	16	1		1	2		3	2		6
Cook.....	18	7	15	3	2	1	2		185	31
Crawford.....	3			2	1		2			1
Cumberland.....	4			1	7					3
DeKalb.....	1		6	2					10	7
De Witt.....	9			6	1				3	7
Douglas.....	1			1			1			5
DuPage.....	3	3	1	2					4	7
Edgar.....	4		1	3	3		2	1	2	1
Edwards.....	5				1			1	3	
Effingham.....	14			2	1				6	6
Fayette.....	12			6					3	3
Ford.....				2	1					6
Franklin.....	1			2			3			2
Fulton.....	10		6	9	2	1	1	3	6	9
Gallatin.....	11					1	3	1		2
Greene.....	15		2	1			2		1	9
Grundy.....	3		2	1					1	4
Hamilton.....	5					2	2			
Hancock.....	5	1	1	11	1	1	2		18	8
Hardin.....	3							1		
Henderson.....	2		1	1					1	3
Henry.....	1	1	2		2			2	15	13
Iroquois.....		2		2	2				3	5
Jackson.....	6			1			1	1		4
Jasper.....	4			1			2	2	1	
Jefferson.....	6						2			
Jersey.....	9		1				1		5	3
Jo Daviess.....	5	1	2	2	1			1	15	9
Johnson.....	1						6			3
Kane.....	4	6	8	3	3		1		5	2
Kankakee.....	3		2						9	1
Kendall.....	2		2						7	5
Knox.....	4	2	6	5	1				15	9
Lake.....	2	3	5						10	9
La Salle.....	4	2	1	4	1				26	10
Lawrence.....	8		1	5	2					4
Carried forward.	271	41	75	101	43	8	48	21	401	258

TABLE IX.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Illinois.....	N. England..	New York & N. Jersey..	Pennsylvania & Ohio....	Northwestern States.....	Missouri and Arkansas....	Kentucky and Tennessee..	Other southern states.....	Foreign...	Not stated..
Brought forward.	269	41	75	101	43	8	48	21	401	258
Lee.....	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	16	7	14
Livingston.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	6	12
Logan.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	9	13
Macon.....	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	24	9
Macoupin.....	11	3	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	3
Madison.....	6	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	4	5
Marion.....	4	...	1	3	2	...	4	1	...	2
Marshall.....	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	3
Mason.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Massac.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
McDonough.....	3	...	1	5	...	...	5	1	...	8
McHenry.....	6	3	6	2	...	...	...	6	...	15
McLean.....	9	...	1	4	4	...	1	4	4	10
Menard.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
Mercer.....	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	6
Monroe.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Montgomery.....	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	7
Morgan.....	15	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	16	...
Moultrie.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Ogle.....	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	6	9
Peoria.....	5	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	23	4
Perry.....	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Piatt.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pike.....	8	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	1
Pope.....	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2
Pulaski.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1
Putnam.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Randolph.....	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	5	2
Richland.....	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	10
Rock Island.....	1	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	12	1
Saline.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9
Sangamon.....	7	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	12	3
Schuyler.....	14	1	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	1
Scott.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Shelby.....	6	...	1	6	...	...	2	...	1	1
Stark.....	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	7
St. Clair.....	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	32	13
Stephenson.....	3	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	14	4
Tazewell.....	5	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	8	1
Union.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	6
Vermilion.....	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...
Wabash.....	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Warren.....	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	4
Washington.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5
Wayne.....	2	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	2
White.....	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Whiteside.....	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	7	2
Will.....	4	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	14	15
Williamson.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Winnebago.....	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	7	5
Woodford.....	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	4
Aggregate.....	503	66	120	194	66	21	98	58	687	574

TABLE X.

Showing the character, curability and treatment of 2387 cases of insanity, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Mild.....	Troublesome	Dangerous	Not stated..	Curable....	Incurable..	Not stated..	Have been in asylum....	Have not been in the asylum....	Not stated..
Adams.....	20	6	....	25	7	14	30	12	10	29
Alexander	2	....	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	3
Bond	14	2	2	1	2	5	12	6	4	9
Boone	7	2	....	6	....	9	6	1	7	7
Brown	6	3	....	4	3	4	6	3	6	4
Bureau	10	7	3	9	3	14	12	10	11	8
Calhoun	2	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	....
Carroll	8	....	1	5	1	2	11	5	4	5
Cass	7	7	....	1	5	8	2	7	5	3
Champaign.....	11	8	1	2	3	12	7	5	13	4
Christian.....	4	....	....	4	2	3	3	2	4	2
Clark	4	2	....	6	2	5	5	2	2	8
Clay	6	5	1	7	6	6	7	2	9	8
Clinton	8	1	1	12	....	2	20	2	2	18
Coles	15	9	4	3	5	21	5	9	14	8
Cook	160	36	12	56	47	165	52	218	32	14
Crawford.....	....	6	1	2	1	6	2	4	3	2
Cumberland	10	3	....	2	3	10	2	1	10	4
DeKalb	9	4	6	7	5	13	8	5	12	9
DeWitt	4	2	....	20	....	4	22	2	2	22
Douglas.....	3	....	2	3	4	1	3	2	3	3
DuPage	2	2	....	16	1	3	16	5	1	14
Edgar	4	3	4	6	3	11	3	8	5	4
Edwards	6	3	1	....	....	7	3	7	3	....
Effingham	4	1	6	18	1	5	23	2	8	19
Fayette	12	5	3	4	4	6	14	3	4	17
Ford	2	....	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	5
Franklin	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	4
Fulton	10	18	11	8	7	25	15	10	28	9
Gallatin	11	3	2	2	5	8	5	3	11	4
Greene	10	5	3	12	5	16	9	6	9	15
Grundy	5	....	....	6	2	5	4	4	1	6
Hamilton	3	2	....	4	3	2	4	2	....	7
Hancock	12	7	....	29	5	10	33	6	7	25
Hardin	3	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	3	....
Henderson	3	....	....	5	1	2	5	1	2	5
Henry	12	6	2	16	4	9	23	13	2	21
Iroquois	10	....	....	4	2	11	1	4	8	2
Jackson	6	3	....	4	2	9	2	2	7	4
Jasper	4	1	....	5	....	5	5	2	2	6
Jefferson	3	2	....	3	3	3	2	1	4	3
Jersey	14	3	1	1	6	9	4	7	9	3
JoDaviess	12	9	11	4	3	26	7	16	12	8
Johnson	7	2	1	....	3	7	....	2	8	....
Kane	18	8	3	3	9	22	1	21	8	3
Kankakee	5	2	2	6	4	5	6	3	6	6
Kendall	3	2	1	10	1	3	12	4	....	12
Knox	13	8	5	16	7	20	15	21	9	12
Lake	12	6	....	11	2	17	10	1	8	20
LaSalle	10	8	3	27	1	17	30	13	13	22
Lawrence	6	6	6	2	4	10	6	8	6	6
Carried forward	535	221	104	407	195	590	482	482	343	442

TABLE X.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Mild. . . .	Troublesome	Dangerous .	Not stated. .	Curable	Incurable . .	Not stated. .	Have been in asylum. . . .	Have not been in the asylum. . . .	Not stated. .
Brought forward	535	221	104	407	195	590	482	482	343	442
Lee	6	8	1	19	8	13	13	7	7	20
Livingston	10	3	1	6	3	2	15	3	1	16
Logan	4	6	....	12	....	11	11	7	7	8
Macon	6	3	....	18	4	8	15	5	6	16
Macoupin	8	15	1	18	9	19	14	23	9	10
Madison	26	19	4	18	7	21	39	39	5	23
Marion	3	6	....	15	4	4	16	4	3	17
Marshall	5	4	....	7	6	6	4	7	2	7
Mason	6	....	6	1	3	7	3	4	8	1
Massac . . . . .	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....
McDonough	18	6	1	8	7	22	4	16	13	4
McHenry	12	5	....	14	8	21	2	13	16	2
McLean	13	6	1	22	13	10	19	14	6	22
Menard	5	2	2	6	2	7	6	4	2	9
Mercer	9	1	....	14	....	8	16	6	2	16
Monroe	2	1	1	7	....	2	9	6	2	3
Montgomery	9	4	....	4	3	10	4	6	8	3
Morgan	22	6	6	11	4	34	7	33	7	5
Moultrie	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1
Ogle	6	5	2	4	6	8	3	9	6	2
Peoria	21	9	....	14	5	35	9	22	3	19
Perry	3	2	1	7	5	6	2	2	5	6
Piatt	3	....	....	4	1	4	2	6	1	....
Pike	11	10	2	6	5	17	7	16	8	5
Pope	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	7	2
Pulaski	4	....	....	3	2	5	....	7	....	....
Putnam . . . . .	....	1	....	2	....	1	2	2	....	1
Randolph	5	5	1	6	3	8	6	6	4	7
Richland	5	4	2	2	4	3	6	3	6	4
Rock Island	9	9	....	14	7	12	13	16	3	13
Saline	5	1	....	2	1	2	5	1	2	5
Sangamon	13	9	....	14	5	19	12	17	9	10
Schuyler	13	8	2	4	9	10	8	7	12	8
Scott	6	....	....	1	4	3	....	4	2	1
Shelby	9	5	1	6	2	15	4	13	6	2
Stark	3	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	3	2
St. Clair	25	6	1	25	4	10	43	13	5	39
Stephenson	14	5	2	22	9	9	25	5	12	26
Tazewell	10	5	....	8	6	8	9	9	8	6
Union	6	....	4	3	2	4	7	....	8	5
Vermilion	4	7	....	4	5	6	4	9	2	4
Wabash	2	....	....	7	1	2	6	3	1	5
Warren	6	7	....	3	5	7	4	7	7	2
Washington	9	7	1	5	3	3	16	8	3	11
Wayne	7	2	1	1	....	4	7	2	2	7
White	9	5	....	2	3	9	4	3	8	5
Whiteside	7	5	....	6	3	10	5	13	4	1
Will	13	5	2	21	3	12	26	14	7	20
Williamson	6	1	....	3	2	6	2	3	5	2
Winnebago	9	5	4	2	3	15	2	13	6	1
Woodford	8	3	1	6	2	6	10	6	3	9
Aggregate	955	452	159	821	393	1059	935	927	605	855

TABLE XI.

Showing the duration and number of attacks in 2387 cases of insanity in Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Under 1 year	Under two years.	Under five years.	Over 5 years	Not stated..	One attack..	Two.....	Three.....	Four.....	Five or more	Not stated..
Adams.....	3	1	4	17	26	8	1				42
Alexander.....	1				4	1					4
Bond.....	1	1	3	8	6		1				18
Boone.....	1				14	1					14
Brown.....	1		4	4	4	4			2	2	5
Bureau.....	2	1	5	14	7	3					26
Calhoun.....			2		2		1				3
Carroll.....	2		1	3	8						14
Cass.....	3	1	1	9	1	1	2		1	3	8
Champaign.....	3		5	9	5	5			1	2	14
Christian.....	2		2	3	1	1					7
Clark.....	1		2	6	3	1				1	10
Clay.....	2	1	2	12	2	3	1	1		3	11
Clinton.....		1	5	10	6						22
Coles.....	2	4	9	15	1	10	1	1	1		18
Cook.....	99	30	68	42	25	184	14		1	5	60
Crawford.....	1		1	6	1	2	1				6
Cumberland.....	1		1	7	6	2				5	8
DeKalb.....	9	1	5	5	6	15	1				10
DeWitt.....	1		2	12	11	1					25
Douglas.....	2		2	1	3	2					6
DuPage.....	5		2	6	7	1		1			18
Edgar.....	2	2	4	6	3	4	2				11
Edwards.....			4	5	1	8					2
Effingham.....	4	2	5	6	12	2	1			2	24
Fayette.....	1		1	10	12	1		1	1		21
Ford.....	1	1	1	2	4	1				2	6
Franklin.....	1		1	2	4	1	2				5
Fulton.....	8	4	9	18	8	2	2	4		1	38
Gallatin.....	4	1	2	7	4	3				1	14
Greene.....	3		10	10	7	4	1	2			23
Grundy.....	6			1	4	3	1		1		6
Hamilton.....	3	1	2	1	2	2	1				6
Hancock.....	11	2	4	23	8	4	3	2		1	38
Hardin.....			1	3		1				1	2
Henderson.....	2		1	3	2	1				1	6
Henry.....	3	4	3	9	17	6	1				29
Iroquois.....	1	2	1	8	2	1				2	11
Jackson.....	1	1	1	8	2	3				2	8
Jasper.....	2		2		6	2					8
Jefferson.....	1		1	6		5					3
Jersey.....	5	4	3	7		9	1	2			7
Jo Daviess.....	3	1	9	16	7	7	1			1	27
Johnson.....	2	1	1	4	2	5					5
Kane.....	9	4	2	14	3	16		2			14
Kankakee.....	1	1	1	11	1	2					13
Kendall.....	3		3	4	6	2					14
Knox.....	8	6	5	17	6	11	2			2	27
Lake.....	4		1	2	22	4	1		1		23
LaSalle.....	6	3	9	19	11	6					42
Lawrence.....	3	3	6	6	2	5	2	2			11
Carried forward.	240	84	219	417	307	367	44	18	9	37	792

TABLE XI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Under 1 year	Under two years.	Under five years.	Over 5 years	Not stated..	One attack..	Two	Three.....	Four	Five or more	Not stated..
Brought forward.	240	84	219	417	307	367	44	18	9	37	192
Lee.....	3	3	6	8	14	3	....	1	....	....	30
Livingston.....	5	....	....	2	13	5	....	....	....	....	15
Logan.....	5	1	3	9	4	7	1	....	....	....	14
Macon.....	7	3	2	4	11	3	1	....	....	....	23
Macoupin.....	9	2	5	12	14	3	3	....	1	2	33
Madison.....	9	....	5	6	47	11	4	....	....	1	51
Marion.....	3	2	2	12	5	4	1	....	....	....	19
Marshall.....	5	....	2	....	9	4	....	....	....	2	10
Mason.....	2	....	2	4	5	1	....	1	....	1	10
Massac.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
McDonough.....	9	1	2	11	10	11	1	....	1	3	17
McHenry.....	7	1	3	15	5	11	....	....	1	3	16
McLean.....	5	2	4	14	17	11	1	....	....	1	29
Menard.....	1	....	....	3	11	3	1	....	....	....	11
Mercer.....	2	1	2	5	14	2	....	....	....	....	22
Monroe.....	1	....	1	3	6	5	....	....	....	....	6
Montgomery....	4	2	2	7	2	3	1	....	....	....	8
Morgan.....	6	....	6	18	15	24	2	....	....	2	17
Moultrie.....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ogle.....	5	....	3	6	3	6	1	....	1	1	8
Peoria.....	7	4	2	12	19	7	4	....	....	....	33
Perry.....	1	....	....	6	6	2	....	....	....	....	11
Piatt.....	....	....	2	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	5
Pike.....	11	....	2	9	7	8	2	1	1	2	15
Pope.....	3	1	4	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	6
Pulaski.....	1	2	....	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	4
Putnam.....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	2
Randolph.....	5	....	....	9	3	9	....	....	....	....	8
Richland.....	4	....	....	2	7	2	2	1	....	....	8
Rock Island....	6	3	6	12	5	13	1	....	....	....	18
Saline.....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	1	....	1	2
Sangamon.....	4	1	7	11	13	6	1	....	....	....	29
Schuyler.....	5	1	1	11	9	7	3	....	....	2	15
Scott.....	3	....	2	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	3
Shelby.....	4	3	6	5	3	9	1	....	....	1	10
Stark.....	3	2	2	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	3
St. Clair.....	7	....	7	35	8	2	1	....	....	....	54
Stephenson.....	6	9	4	14	10	2	1	....	....	....	40
Tazewell.....	6	2	2	7	6	7	....	3	....	....	13
Union.....	....	2	1	6	4	1	....	....	....	1	11
Vermilion.....	5	....	....	5	5	4	....	....	1	1	9
Wabash.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	8
Warren.....	5	2	1	7	1	1	1	2	....	....	12
Washington.....	9	4	2	5	2	6	....	....	....	3	13
Wayne.....	....	2	1	5	3	....	1	....	....	....	10
White.....	....	1	2	4	9	2	1	....	....	....	13
Whiteside.....	8	2	1	6	1	7	1	....	....	....	10
Will.....	4	4	3	8	22	3	....	....	....	....	38
Williamson.....	3	....	....	3	4	2	1	1	....	....	6
Winnebago.....	5	1	2	9	3	5	1	1	....	....	13
Woodford.....	1	....	3	9	5	4	....	....	....	....	14
Aggregate.....	450	150	334	771	682	624	84	30	15	64	1570

TABLE XII.

Showing the present or former occupation of 2387 insane persons, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Laborens...	Domestic..	Agricultural	Mechanical.	Commercial	Professional	Not stated..
Adams.....	2	12	11	2	4	....	20
Alexander.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Bond.....	..	3	5	..	..	..	11
Boone.....	..	3	1	..	..	1	10
Brown.....	1	2	4	1	..	..	5
Bureau.....	..	7	1	1	..	1	19
Calhoun.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Carroll.....	2	2	5	1	..	..	4
Cass.....	..	6	4	..	..	..	5
Champaign.....	..	4	6	2	..	1	9
Christian.....	..	..	4	..	..	1	3
Clark.....	1	4	1	..	..	..	6
Clay.....	2	4	5	..	..	..	8
Clinton.....	1	4	4	1	..	..	12
Coles.....	1	9	9	1	..	..	11
Cook.....	36	104	6	56	9	..	53
Crawford.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	6
Cumberland.....	5	2	3	..	..	..	5
DeKalb.....	..	8	7	1	1	..	9
DeWitt.....	..	..	12	..	1	..	13
Douglas.....	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
DuPage.....	1	5	2	..	..	4	8
Edgar.....	1	6	4	2	..	..	4
Edwards.....	..	1	5	..	..	..	4
Effingham.....	1	..	13	1	..	1	13
Fayette.....	1	5	7	2	..	..	9
Ford.....	..	2	2	..	..	1	4
Franklin.....	..	2	1	1	..	1	3
Fulton.....	3	13	18	1	..	1	14
Gallatin.....	..	7	3	..	..	..	8
Greene.....	1	2	12	..	..	..	15
Grundy.....	..	4	2	..	..	..	5
Hamilton.....	..	3	2	..	..	..	4
Hancock.....	4	13	6	4	..	4	17
Hardin.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Henderson.....	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
Henry.....	2	8	6	..	1	1	18
Iroquois.....	1	2	6	1	..	..	4
Jackson.....	1	3	1	3	..	..	5
Jasper.....	..	2	3	..	..	..	5
Jefferson.....	..	1	4	..	1	..	2
Jersey.....	3	6	7	..	..	..	3
JoDavies.....	3	8	5	3	2	4	11
Johnson.....	..	..	6	..	..	1	3
Kane.....	2	16	6	..	2	..	6
Kankakee.....	..	4	2	..	..	..	9
Kendall.....	1	3	5	..	..	1	6
Knox.....	3	17	6	3	1	2	10
Lake.....	1	11	7	2	..	..	8
LaSalle.....	7	18	8	4	..	1	10
Lawrence.....	..	10	6	..	1	1	2
Carried forward.....	88	354	249	94	23	27	432

TABLE XII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Laborers . .	Domestic...	Agricultural	Mechanical.	Commercial.	Professional	Not stated..
Brought forward.....	88	354	249	94	23	27	432
Lee	2	12	4	2	...	...	14
Livingston	1	3	2	...	...	...	14
Logan	2	6	2	3	...	...	9
Macon	4	6	4	1	2	...	10
Macoupin	4	4	12	...	...	2	20
Madison	1	10	3	5	1	...	47
Marion .....	...	8	8	...	1	...	7
Marshall .....	...	3	1	...	1	...	11
Mason	1	2	5	...	...	...	5
Massac .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
McDonough	1	9	8	2	...	...	13
McHenry	2	10	11	1	...	...	7
McLean	1	...	6	3	1	...	23
Menard	1	3	2	...	...	...	9
Mercer	3	2	7	1	...	...	11
Monroe .....	...	1	2	...	...	...	8
Montgomery .....	...	5	4	1	...	1	6
Morgan	7	12	6	5	...	...	15
Moultrie .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ogle .....	...	7	5	1	1	1	2
Peoria	2	9	2	2	...	1	28
Perry .....	...	4	3	...	...	2	4
Piatt	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Pike .....	...	6	10	2	...	1	10
Pope .....	...	3	7	...	...	1	...
Pulaski .....	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
Putnam .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Randolph .....	...	6	4	2	...	2	3
Richland .....	...	1	3	1	...	...	8
Rock Island	3	12	8	1	...	...	8
Saline .....	...	3	4	...	...	...	1
Sangamon	2	9	7	2	1	1	15
Schuyler	1	11	7	1	...	1	6
Scott	1	1	3	1	...	...	1
Shelby	1	10	6	...	...	...	4
Stark .....	...	2	5	1	...	...	1
St. Clair	2	16	10	4	1	1	23
Stephenson .....	...	5	6	1	2	...	29
Tazewell .....	...	5	5	1	...	...	12
Union .....	...	3	4	...	...	...	6
Vermilion .....	...	4	2	...	1	...	8
Wabash .....	...	3	2	...	1	2	1
Warren .....	...	5	3	...	...	2	6
Washington	1	4	4	3	...	...	10
Wayne	1	...	7	...	...	...	3
White .....	...	3	5	...	1	1	6
Whiteside	2	7	3	1	...	...	5
Will	2	8	4	1	2	...	24
Williamson .....	...	4	3	...	...	...	3
Winnebago	1	4	...	2	3	2	8
Woodford .....	...	1	9	...	...	...	8
Aggregate.....	138	616	479	147	42	48	917

TABLE XIII.

Showing the condition and situation of 2387 insane persons, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Dependent...	Independent.	Not stated..	In hospital..	At home....	In jail.....	Alms-house..	At large....	Not stated..
Adams.....	26	12	13	9	14	...	...	...	28
Alexander	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
Bond	11	8	...	3	14	1	1	...	...
Boone .....	...	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	14
Brown	10	1	2	2	4	...	6	...	1
Bureau	17	4	8	9	3	...	11	...	6
Calhoun .....	...	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Carroll	8	4	2	4	5	...	...	...	5
Cass	5	9	1	3	9	...	...	1	2
Champaign.....	12	6	4	4	9	...	5	...	4
Christian	3	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	3
Clark	8	3	1	1	2	...	4	...	5
Clay	9	7	3	1	8	...	1	1	8
Clinton	9	12	1	2	2	...	1	...	17
Coles	17	13	1	2	24	...	3	...	2
Cook	192	46	26	43	34	...	140	...	47
Crawford.....	6	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	2
Cumberland.....	9	4	2	...	7	1	5	...	2
De Kalb.....	9	10	7	6	8	1	6	1	4
De Witt.....	12	11	3	2	4	...	1	...	19
Douglas.....	3	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	3
Du Page	7	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	14
Edgar	8	8	1	3	7	...	3	...	4
Edwards	1	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	1
Effingham.....	9	17	3	1	7	...	1	...	20
Fayette	15	8	1	2	5	2	7	...	8
Ford	1	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	5
Franklin	3	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	2
Fulton	23	19	5	7	18	...	11	...	11
Gallatin.....	6	10	2	2	12	...	1	...	3
Greene	15	10	5	2	15	1	...	...	12
Grundy	2	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	6
Hamilton	4	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	5
Hancock	21	24	3	8	11	...	1	...	28
Hardin	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Henderson	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	5
Henry	19	6	11	4	3	1	7	1	20
Iroquois	6	5	3	3	9	...	2	...	2
Jackson	5	5	3	2	5	...	2	...	4
Jasper	4	6	...	2	2	...	1	...	5
Jefferson	4	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	1
Jersey	7	12	...	4	12	...	2	...	1
Jo Daviess.....	16	19	1	6	10	1	11	...	8
Johnson	3	7	...	1	7	1	1	...	...
Kane	14	18	...	11	14	...	4	1	2
Kankakee	7	6	2	3	6	...	...	...	6
Kendall.....	8	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	12
Knox	20	15	7	7	10	...	13	...	12
Lake	3	8	18	4	10	...	12	...	3
La Salle	28	10	10	6	5	...	20	...	17
Lawrence	8	10	2	5	11	...	...	...	4
Carried forward....	640	426	201	194	377	9	285	5	397

TABLE XIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dependent...	Independent.	Not stated..	In hospital..	At home...	In jail.....	Alms-house..	At large.....	Not stated..
Brought forward ..	639	425	201	194	376	9	285	5	396
Lee	12	10	12	5	7	....	5	....	17
Livingston	11	5	4	4	10	....	....	....	6
Logan.....	6	11	5	6	8	....	....	....	8
Macon	7	6	14	4	2	....	2	....	19
Macoupin	21	12	9	17	14	....	4	....	7
Madison	42	10	15	10	6	....	35	....	16
Marion	6	16	2	1	9	....	....	....	14
Marshall	6	5	5	....	2	....	5	....	9
Mason	8	3	2	2	8	....	1	1	1
Massac .....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
McDonough	15	15	3	5	19	....	....	....	9
McHenry	14	13	4	6	22	....	....	....	3
McLean	17	12	13	9	8	....	1	....	24
Menard	6	3	6	3	5	....	4	....	3
Mercer	10	11	3	1	3	....	4	....	16
Monroe	5	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	7
Montgomery.....	6	8	3	5	7	....	....	....	5
Morgan	22	16	7	12	9	....	17	....	7
Moultrie	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Ogle.....	5	12	....	5	8	....	....	....	4
Peoria	32	9	3	11	5	3	20	....	5
Perry	4	9	....	1	5	....	....	....	7
Piatt	3	....	4	1	2	....	....	....	4
Pike	13	15	1	7	15	....	4	....	3
Pope	2	9	....	2	5	....	2	....	2
Pulaski.....	6	1	....	6	1	....	....	....	....
Putnam	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Randolph	6	9	2	2	9	....	4	....	2
Richland	7	6	....	2	9	....	....	....	2
Rock Island.....	14	17	1	8	5	3	3	....	13
Saline	2	6	....	1	5	....	....	....	2
Sangamon	16	16	4	6	6	....	10	....	14
Schuyler	11	13	3	3	15	....	6	....	3
Scott	5	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	2
Shelby	9	8	4	4	13	....	1	....	3
Stark	5	4	....	3	3	....	2	....	1
St. Clair.....	21	28	8	11	15	....	....	....	31
Stephenson	15	22	6	3	16	....	2	....	22
Tazewell	9	11	3	5	10	....	....	....	8
Union	6	6	1	....	7	....	2	....	4
Vermilion.....	5	5	5	4	4	....	1	....	6
Wabash	6	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	7
Warren	8	5	3	....	....	....	8	....	8
Washington.....	7	12	3	5	11	....	....	....	6
Wayne	5	3	3	1	3	....	....	....	7
White	8	8	....	....	9	....	1	....	6
Whiteside	9	7	2	4	4	....	4	....	6
Will	14	21	6	9	10	1	4	....	17
Williamson	5	4	1	1	7	....	....	....	2
Winnebago	12	6	4	6	7	....	6	....	3
Woodford.....	7	8	3	2	5	....	6	....	5
Aggregate	1134	865	388	408	733	16	449	6	775

TABLE XIV.

Showing the supposed causes, as far as ascertained, of 2387 cases of insanity, in the state of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary.	Sickness....	Epilepsy....	Female de- rangement.	Injuries....	Exposure....	Excessive la- bor....	Sturdy....	Intemperance	Secret vice.
Adams.....	1	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Alexander.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bond.....	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Boone.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Brown.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bureau.....	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Calhoun.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carroll.....	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cass.....	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Champaign.....	1	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
Christian.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Clark.....	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clay.....	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	...	6	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Coles.....	4	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cook.....	3	8	9	7	6	4	...	2	7	13
Crawford.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland.....	...	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
DeKalb.....	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
DeWitt.....	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Douglas.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
DuPage.....	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Edgar.....	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Edwards.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Effingham.....	4	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
Fayette.....	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ford.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton.....	3	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Gallatin.....	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Greene.....	...	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
Grundy.....	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hancock.....	2	2	7	4	...	...	...	1	1	3
Hardin.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry.....	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Iroquois.....	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Jackson.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Jasper.....	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey.....	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1
JoDavies.....	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	...
Johnson.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kane.....	3	4	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	1
Kankakee.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Knox.....	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Lake.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
LaSalle.....	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1
Lawrence.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carried forward...	57	96	98	58	34	11	5	14	25	48

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary.	Sickness...	Epilepsy...	Female de- rangement.	Injuries...	Exposure...	Excessive la- bor.....	Sturdy.....	Intemperance	Secret vice..
Brought forward.....	57	96	98	58	34	11	5	14	25	48
Lee.....	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Livingston.....	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Logan.....	..	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
Macon.....	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Macoupin.....	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Madison.....	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1
Marion.....	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Marshall.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason.....	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Massac.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McDonough.....	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
McHenry.....	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
McLean.....	1	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Menard.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer.....	1	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
Monroe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery.....	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Morgan.....	2	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	2
Moultrie.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ogle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Peoria.....	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2
Perry.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Piatt.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pike.....	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pope.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pulaski.....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Putnam.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randolph.....	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richland.....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rock Island.....	3	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3
Saline.....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sangamon.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Schuyler.....	1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scott.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shelby.....	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stark.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Clair.....	6	7	4	3	2	1	..	1	2	2
Stephenson.....	1	5	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	1
Tazewell.....	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Union.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermilion.....	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wabash.....	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Washington.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wayne.....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
White.....	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whiteside.....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Will.....	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Williamson.....	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Winnebago.....	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2
Woodford.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Aggregate.....	108	211	147	98	59	25	6	23	42	86

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Financial . . .	Disappointed love . . .	Jealousy . . .	Domestic trouble . . .	Grief	Fright	Religion . . .	Spiritualism .	Politics	Not stated . .
Adams	3	3	1	1	1	2	2			29
Alexander										4
Bond										9
Boone				1						11
Brown					1					8
Bureau		4		1	1		2		1	14
Calhoun										2
Carroll		1					2			4
Cass				2	1		3			5
Champaign	1			1						9
Christian	1									2
Clark				1	2					2
Clay	2				1			1		8
Clinton										10
Coles	2									11
Cook	7	1	3	5	5	1	8			175
Crawford							1			4
Cumberland										3
DeKalb		2		3		1		1		10
DeWitt					1					19
Douglas	1						1			3
DuPage	2				1		1			8
Edgar					2					8
Edwards							1			8
Effingham				1						11
Fayette	1						4			11
Ford		1		1						5
Franklin		1			1					2
Fulton	2	2	1	2			3			22
Gallatin				1	2	1				4
Greene	1						1			13
Grundy	1		1							6
Hamilton					2					2
Hancock		1	2			1	3		1	17
Hardin				2						
Henderson	1			1	1					3
Henry	1	1								23
Iroquois	1						3			2
Jackson										3
Jasper										5
Jefferson		1		1	1					4
Jersey				1	1		2			5
Jo Daviess	1			1	1	1	2	1		16
Johnson	1		1	1						4
Kane		1				2		1		13
Kankakee		1		1	1		1			6
Kendall	2	1		1		1	1			5
Knox	2			5			4	1		18
Lake		1		1						22
LaSalle	1		1	3	1		1		1	26
Lawrence	2	1		1	1		1		1	5
Carried forward	26	23	10	39	27	10	47	5	4	620

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Financial...	Disappointed love.....	Jealousy....	Domestic trouble....	Grief.....	Fright.....	Religion....	Spiritualism.	Politics.....	Not stated..
Brought forward.....	36	23	10	39	27	10	47	5	4	620
Lee.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	22
Livingston.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11
Logan.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	7
Macon.....	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	12
Macoupin.....	..	3	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	21
Madison.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	53
Marion.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	7
Marshall.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mason.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Massac.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
McDonough.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	14
McHenry.....	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	9
McLean.....	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	27
Menard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Mercer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Monroe.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Montgomery.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Morgan.....	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	22
Moultrie.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ogle.....	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	7
Peoria.....	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	29
Perry.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Piatt.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Pike.....	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	16
Pope.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Pulaski.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Putnam.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Randolph.....	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2
Richland.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rock Island.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
Saline.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Sangamon.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	21
Schuyler.....	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	13
Scott.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shelby.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	11
Stark.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	2
St. Clair.....	1	1	..	4	2	..	5	..	2	14
Stephenson.....	4	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	15
Tazewell.....	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	10
Union.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
Vermilion.....	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7
Wabash.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Warren.....	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
Washington.....	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	8
Wayne.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
White.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
Whiteside.....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
Will.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	27
Williamson.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Winnebago.....	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
Woodford.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Aggregate.....	56	56	14	92	49	16	94	14	10	1181

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING TABLES, WITH REMARKS.

TABLE I.

Table I, is a statement of the amount of correspondence had by this board with physicians, on the subject of insanity and idiocy, and the number of replies received, etc., by counties. The general result is as follows :

Number of physicians addressed.....	4773
Number who replied.	1728
Number who had changed their residence.....	192
Number who had deceased.....	26
Number not practising	74
Number not heard from.....	2753
Total.....	4773

This result indicates certainly a large amount of indifference to the investigation made, on the part of the medical profession in Illinois. This indifference is most conspicuous in the counties of Alexander and of Cook.

In explanation, it ought to be stated that the organization, authority and design of the board of state charities were unknown to the persons addressed; many of them regarded a reply to the questions asked, as a violation of professional confidence; many others (probably the great majority) failed to answer, because they knew no cases to report; and owing to a mistake in stamping the return envelopes enclosed, a large number of the replies sent went to the dead letter office at Washington, instead of being forwarded by postmasters for collection of postage due from the board, on their receipt at the Springfield office.

TABLE II.

Table II, shows the number, sex, color and civil condition of 1738 idiots, of whom there were—

Males.....	1061
Females	675
Not stated	2
	1738

White	1720
Colored	14
Not stated	4
	<hr/>
	1738

There were—

Married	27
Single	939
Not stated	772
	<hr/>
	1738

The total number given is manifestly much too small, owing to the absence of complete returns. Cook county, for instance, with a population of 350,236, reports no more idiots than Morgan county, with a population of only 28,501. The same proportion in Cook, as in Morgan, would raise the total number of idiots in the state to 2302. Similar corrections in other counties would increase it still more. An additional remark as to the imperfection of the returns will be found under table III.

Attention is called to the large preponderance of male over female idiots.*

The small number of married idiots is also a striking fact.

TABLE III.

Table III, shows that of 1738 idiots, the ages of 102 were not stated. Taking the number 1636, whose ages were stated, as the basis of calculation, there were—

Five years old and under	58 or	3.6 per cent.
From six to ten	181 “	11.1 “ “
“ eleven to twenty	613 or	37.5 “ “
“ twenty-one to thirty	472 “	28.8 “ “

* The number of females, of all ages, in any community, (except in regions recently settled by emigration,) exceeds that of males, especially in densely populated districts, such as large cities.

A larger number of males are still-born, than of females.

The number of living male children born, exceeds that of the opposite sex.

Mortality, among males, is greater during the first three or four years of childhood. Subsequently it becomes nearly equal for both sexes. In the later years of life, it is greater among females.

These facts may be compared with that obtained from the tables, of the preponderance of male idiots.

From thirty-one to forty.....	183	"	11.2 per cent.
" forty-one to fifty.....	83	"	5. " "
" fifty-one to sixty.....	30	"	1.8 " "
" sixty-one to seventy.....	14	"	.9 " "
Over seventy.....	2	"	.1 " "
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1636		100.

Assuming that the ages not stated may be distributed in the same ratio, we have, as the total result of the present investigation—

Five years old and under.....	58	+	4	=	62
From six to ten.....	181	+	12	=	193
" eleven to twenty.....	613	+	39	=	652
" twenty-one to thirty.....	472	+	29	=	501
" thirty-one to forty.....	183	+	12	=	195
" forty-one to fifty.....	83	+	4	=	87
" fifty-one to sixty.....	30	+	1	=	31
" sixty-one to seventy.....	14	+	1	=	15
Over seventy.....	2	+	0	=	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	1636	+	102	=	1738

Since true idiocy is congenital, or if not congenital, is the result of early arrest of development, the proportion of infants and children, who are idiots, to the total number of idiots, must be very nearly the same as the total proportion of infants, to the entire population of the country.

The national census for 1860, shows the distribution of ages to have been as follows:

Under five years.....	4,842,303	or	15.4 per cent.
From five to nine.....	4,171,039	"	13.3 " "
" ten to nineteen.....	7,082,023	"	22.5 " "
" twenty to twenty-nine ..	5,726,280	"	18.2 " "
" thirty to thirty-nine.....	4,021,123	"	12.9 " "
" forty to forty-nine.....	2,614,261	"	8.3 " "
" fifty to fifty-nine.....	1,585,846	"	5.1 " "
" sixty to sixty-nine.....	888,770	"	2.9 " "
Over sixty-nine.....	459,113	"	1.5 " "
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	31,390,758		100.

The most cursory inspection makes it apparent that nearly or quite one-half of the idiots below the age of eleven are unreported,

being either unknown to the physicians, or not yet recognized as idiots.

Assuming the number 652 between the ages of eleven and twenty, inclusive, to be correct; and supposing it to constitute twenty-two and a half per cent. of the total number, as the census would indicate it to be in fact; the actual number of idiots in Illinois is 2900, or 1:867 of the entire population, which is a larger proportion even than that of the insane, and nearly twice as great as the usual low estimate given on page —. The result reached by Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, in 1854, was 1:1034, which is doubtless far below the truth.

Two facts must be observed, in this connection, which to a certain extent offset each other. First, the proportion of idiots to the population above a certain age, say forty, is less than that of persons of sound mind of the same age, in consequence of their defective vitality. This would tend to lower the estimate just reached. It would be still further lowered, by the careful elimination of all imbeciles classed as idiots, of whom there must be many, in spite of all precautions to the contrary. But on the other hand, it would be again increased by fuller and more complete returns from all the physicians in the state.

It is safe to say, that the proportion of idiots in Illinois (and probably in other communities) is at least as large as that of the insane.

TABLE IV.

Table IV, shows that of 1312 idiots, whose ages are stated, there were—

Born in Illinois.....	854
“ New England.....	18
“ New York and New Jersey.....	46
“ Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	120
“ the other northwestern states.....	56
“ Missouri and Arkansas.....	22
“ Kentucky and Tennessee.....	60
“ the other southern states.....	35
“ foreign lands.....	101
	<hr/>
	1312
Not stated.....	426
	<hr/>
	1738

Nearly all of those stated as born in the northwestern states, are natives of Indiana.

Of the 101 foreign idiots, there were—

Germans.....	40
Irish.....	20
English.....	13
Canadians.....	9
Scandinavians.....	7
Swiss.....	5
French.....	4
Scotch.....	2
Hollanders.....	1

101

TABLE V.

The distinction between dependent and independent is a very fine one, and not easily drawn. By dependent, are meant, not those who are a county charge, but those who are properly objects of charity, public or private.

Of 1351 idiots, whose pecuniary circumstances are stated, there were—

Dependent.....	692*
Independent.....	659
	<hr/>
	1351
Not stated.....	387
	<hr/>
	1738

Of the 659 independent idiots, 78 are reported to be wealthy.

Thus it appears that idiocy is a cause of poverty; but wealth and social station do not exempt their possessors from the liability to idiotic offspring.

Of 992 idiots whose situation has been ascertained, there are—

In the almshouses.....	171
In jail.....	1
In insane or idiot asylums.....	85
At home.....	733
At large.....	2
	<hr/>
	992
Not stated.....	746
	<hr/>
	1738

* The footings given in the tables are misprints.

TABLE VI.

The causes of idiocy are classified by Dr. Seguin, the great authority on this subject, as follows: He distinguishes between endemic, hereditary, parental and accidental idiocy; the first being connected only with some forms of cretinism, the second so-called where there have been cases of idiocy or of insanity in the preceding or collateral generations, the third originating in certain conditions of the father or mother, and the fourth occurring after birth, in consequence of innutritious diet, want of insolation and other hygienic requisites, or the cause may be hydrocephalus, measles, whooping cough, intermittent fever, etc. He also distinguishes between simple and complicated idiocy. The former is profound when the ganglia are altered, and superficial when the peripheral termini of contractility and sensation only seem to be affected; organic when the organs are sensibly altered, and functional when our imperfect instruments and observation do not permit us to trace the organic lesion as we do the functional disorder; sthenic, when it gives the child nervous impulses without object, and asthenic when it leaves him without them, when they are wanted for some object. Idiocy is more frequently complicated with epilepsy and chorea, less with paralysis and contractions, least of all with blindness and deafness;* and its decreasing severity is in the same ratio.

The physicians have been unable or unwilling to give the supposed causes of idiocy in more than 365 cases, which are classified as—

Hereditary.....	74
Consanguinity of parents.....	44
Parental intemperance or profligacy.....	8
Intra-uterine.....	15
Sickness.....	70
Epilepsy.....	79
Convulsions.....	35
Paralysis.....	3

* A case is reported in Peoria county, a girl, who is thirteen years of age, and not only idiotic but also deaf, dumb and blind. The duration of her present condition is stated at eleven years, but it is more probable that it has lasted from birth.

Scrofula	6
Malformation	11
Accident.....	20
	<hr/>
	365
Not stated	1373
	<hr/>
	1738

Seven cases are reported, in which two idiotic children, and three cases in which three such children, are the result of marriage of cousins.

Among the intra-uterine causes of idiocy are five instances of fright during pregnancy, one of sickness, and one of excitement. Idiocy is attributed in one instance to the mother having seen the Aztec children during pregnancy; in another, to the improper use of ergot as a parturient.

Eight cases of hydrocephalus are reported, and two of chorea. One cretin is reported in St. Clair county, from France.

Among the accidental causes of idiocy are enumerated one case of injury in parturition; two of exposure and neglect; one of too tight bandaging of the head; nine of a blow on the head, in one of which the skull was fractured; two falls; one instance of scalding; one of fright during childhood; one of a mistake in the administration of medicine; and in one case the idiot was made so by a stroke of lightning. To these should be added another, counted by mistake among the insane, in Fulton county, where idiocy was the result of giving a child whisky, at the age of three years.

TABLE VII.

Table VII, is the first of the tables relating to the insane, and shows the number, sex, color and civil condition of 2387 reported lunatics.

Of these there were—

Males	1211
Females.....	1176
	<hr/>
	2387
There were—	
White.....	2381
Colored	6
	<hr/>
	2387

There were—	
Single	742
Married	642
Widowed	191
	<hr/>
	1575
Not stated	812
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE VIII.

Table VIII, shows the distribution of insane by ages. There were—

Under eleven	25
From eleven to twenty	184
“ twenty-one to thirty	585
“ thirty-one to forty	580*
“ forty-one to fifty	378
“ fifty-one to sixty	195
“ sixty-one to seventy	79
Over seventy	26
	<hr/>
	2052
Not stated	335*
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE IX.

Table IX, shows the nativity of 1813 of the 2387 insane persons reported to the board, as follows—

Born in Illinois	503
“ New England	66
“ New York and New Jersey	120
“ Pennsylvania and Ohio	194
“ other northwestern states	66
“ Missouri and Arkansas	21
“ Kentucky and Tennessee	98
“ other southern states	58
“ foreign lands	687
	<hr/>
	1813
Not stated	574
	<hr/>
	1239

* The figures in the tables are misprints.

Of the 687 foreign lunatics, there were—

Germans	268
Irish	220
British	80
Scandinavians	46
Canadians	27
French	25
Swiss	6
Selavonic	5
Portuguese	4
Hollanders	2
Belgian	1
Italian	1
African	1
Not stated	1
	<hr/>
	687

TABLE X.

The 2387 lunatics reported are classified, as to the character of their disease, as—

Mild, inoffensive	955
Excitable, troublesome	452
Violent, dangerous	159
	<hr/>
	1566
Not stated	821
	<hr/>
	2387

As to curability, there are, in the estimation of their physicians—

Curable	393
Incurable	1059
	<hr/>
	1452
Not stated	935
	<hr/>
	2387

With respect to the treatment received by them, there had been—

In the asylum.....	927
Not in the asylum.....	605
	<hr/>
	1532
Not stated.....	855
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE XI.

In a very large number of cases, the duration of the disease was unknown to the physicians reporting, as will be seen from the following statement. There were—

Recent cases, of less than one year's standing.....	450
From one to two years.....	150
From two to five years.....	334
Over five years.....	771
	<hr/>
	1705
Not stated.....	682
	<hr/>
	2387

Table XI, shows also the reported number of attacks in 817 cases, but the statistics given are of little value.

TABLE XII.

Table XII, is a statement of the present or former occupations of 1470 out of 2387 lunatics. There were—

Laborers.....	138
Engaged in domestic avocations.....	616
Farmers, etc.....	479
Mechanics.....	147
Tradesmen, etc.....	42
Lawyers, physicians, etc.....	48
	<hr/>
	1470
Not stated.....	917
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE XIII.

Table XIII, shows the condition of 1999 insane persons, of whom there were—

Dependent	1134
Independent.....	864
	<hr/>
	1999
Not stated.....	388
	<hr/>
	2387
Of 1612 insane, there were—	
In the hospital.....	408
At home.....	733
In jail*.....	16
In the almshouses.....	449
At large....	6
	<hr/>
	1612
Not stated.....	775
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE XIV.

Table XIV, shows the supposed causes, as far as ascertained, in 1206 out of 2387 cases of insanity, the causes in 1181 cases not being stated.

The causes alleged are classified as—

Hereditary.....	108
Sickness.....	211
Epilepsy.....	147
Female derangement.....	98
Injuries.....	59
Exposure.....	25
Excessive labor.....	6
Excessive study.....	23
Intemperance.....	42
Secret vice.....	86
Financial difficulty.....	56
Disappointed love.....	56

* Without authority of any law, except that of necessity.

Jealousy	14
Domestic trouble.....	92
Grief	49
Fright.....	16
Religious excitement.....	94
Spiritualism	14
Politics.....	10
	<hr/>
	1206
Not stated.....	1181
	<hr/>
	2387

In these fourteen tables, are all the data for an accurate comprehension of the general character of insanity, in the state of Illinois. Want of time has prevented a fuller analysis. It is believed by the board that the information thus obtained and presented, for the first time, will prove of great value, both to the people and officers of the state, and to students of insanity and of social science throughout the country. No pains has been spared to secure absolute accuracy, so far as the figures go.

It is the intention of the board, hereafter, as soon as leisure will admit, to compare the list of insane persons and idiots in their possession with the lists returned by the U. S. census marshals, and on file in the office of the secretary of state.

The board also contemplates a renewal of the effort to obtain complete returns of insanity and idiocy in the various counties, in the hope that the publication of the present report will increase the interest of physicians, and enable them better to understand the precise objects in view.

PART FIFTH. THE CONFERENCE ON INSANITY.

The legislature of Illinois, at its last session, as is well known, made two appropriations, of \$125,000 each, for the erection of two additional hospitals for the insane, one of which was to be located in the northern, and the other in the southern, portions of the state. Elgin has since been chosen as the site of the former, and Anna as the site of the latter asylum.

At the suggestion of the trustees of the southern institution, and by authority of the board of charities, the secretary of the board issued a call in October, 1869, for a conference of the officers of

the state, and of the three insane asylums, with the commissioners of public charity, to assemble, at the state library, on the tenth of November, 1869, to consider the respective merits and demerits of the two systems of organization, known as the congregate and segregate or family systems, with a view to determining which of them should be adopted in the new institutions.

Prior to the assembling of the conference, every known superintendent of an insane asylum in the country was addressed, by letter, and requested to state his views upon this important question, in writing, to be submitted to the meeting.

The majority promptly and frankly responded. An examination of their replies discloses a wide difference of opinion among experts, where agreement might have been expected. A general conviction was expressed of the possibility of further improvements in the treatment of insanity; and many, even of those opposed to the cottage system, in theory, said that they hoped it might receive a full and fair trial, in this state.*

* Some brief extracts from a few of the letters received, will interest many of the readers of this report:

Dr. D. Tilden Brown, Bloomingdale, N. Y.—The only practical exemplifications of "family life for the insane," which I have seen, were in France, and were, in my opinion, either advertising "cards," or failures. * * My knowledge of the subject of the "separate" system is about nothing; my impressions as to the success of the project are unfavorable; my desire is, that the system may be tried, to test its efficacy.

Dr. Edward R. Chapin, Flatbush, L. I.—I have had experience only in asylums built on the "congregate" plan, which I believe to be the best; and I do not find anything in the description or history of asylums constructed on any other system, that induces me to change my opinion. * * From the fact that there are so many distinguished alienists, especially in Europe, who warmly advocate the family system, I deem your state would be fully justified in constructing at least one of your new asylums on the proposed model.

Dr. J. W. Barstow, Flushing, L. I.—The plan proposed for the new state asylum in Illinois is one which commands my warm sympathy and approval. In the United States it is an experiment, but in the private asylums of Great Britain and on the continent, (and also in a few private asylums,) the family plan has been most successfully adopted for many years past. * * 1. It renders classification of patients more easy and more complete. 2. It assists the superintendent in his care of certain special cases. 3. It makes variety for the patients themselves. 4. It can be made a most important means of discipline. 5. It takes away much of the horror of an asylum, which exists in many minds. 6. It affords facilities for ventilation and other hygienic requisites. 7. It adds unspeakably to the picturesque element in laying out the grounds of a large institution—architectural variety—pleasing and attractive landscape effects. *Per contra*,

At the assembling of the conference, (which was held at the time appointed, and attended by the majority of those invited,) after the reading of the correspondence with medical superinten-

1. Increased expense. 2. Increased danger of escape. In my judgment, the arguments in favor of the family system far outweigh those against it.

Dr. John P. Gray, Utica, N. Y.— * * Hoping your state may not have the misfortune of making such an experiment, I am, etc.

Dr. John E. Tyler, Somerville, Mass.—I am delighted that Illinois is disposed to step out of the long-followed track—a good one, certainly—to see if a better cannot be made.

* * Now let there be the hospital proper for the care of those acute cases which require restraint; and then let the rest be cared for in houses of cheaper construction, more domestic aspect, and with less of the machinery of restraint. Above all, let there be a large department, where those who will be quiet, and will work upon the land, may reside by themselves, something after the fashion of the colony of Fitz-James, at Clermont, France. * * A separate building, for *demented* patients, is desirable.

Dr. Merrick Bemis, Worcester Mass.—For five years in succession, I have pressed upon our trustees, and through them upon the commonwealth, the necessity of adopting the segregate system. Within three months past, I have purchased an estate of about two hundred acres, within the city limits, for the purpose of carrying out my plans, and my trustees have voted to petition the legislature for permission to execute them at once. The plan is briefly this: A central hospital, for about one-third of our whole number, comprising of course the violent and dangerous, the acute cases, and the very feeble. On the one hand, at a little distance from each other, a group of houses for the females; and on the other hand, at a little distance from each other, a similar group for the males. In connection with the houses for males will be the stables and all farm buildings. In connection with the houses for females will be the green-house, grapery, etc. The bakery, the laundry, some work-shops, a bathing-house, gymnasium and chapel, will be central. I hope to execute it.

Dr. Pliny Earle, Northampton, Mass.—Experiment is generally the surest test, wherever experiment can be made. Hence, as I am far from the positive belief that the general plan of our hospitals for the insane is the best that can be devised, I should be glad to have a trial made of the plans mentioned in your letter.

Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Brattleboro, Vt.—My opinion has always been in favor of the congregate system in the treatment of insane persons.

Dr. J. W. Sawyer, Providence, R. I.—I have no personal knowledge of any institution on the "family" system. I think, however, the number thirty or forty, to be placed in each one of separate houses, is too large to secure the benefits hoped for, and if the patients are divided into much smaller bodies, the expense will exceed the means of any but the wealthiest citizens.

Dr. James R. De Wolf, Halifax, N. S.—The proposal to erect a building upon the present plan, and to supplement this by detached cottages near the main structure, is a scheme which commends itself as worthy of trial on this side the Atlantic. It has been found to work well, for years past, in Devonshire, England, and elsewhere. * * The medical superintendent ought to have a separate residence, and the chapel should be entirely detached. * * The danger of escapes can be guarded against, and the very means devised to assimilate hospital residence to every day life, will lessen the desire to get away. * * To render asylum life more like the outside world, something else is

dents, Dr. Andrew McFarland, (at that time still in charge of the asylum at Jacksonville,) was called upon by the president, Mr. Elmer Baldwin, to state his views with reference to the best method of caring for the insane.

needed, however, besides detached residences: a greater variety of amusements, more frequent assembling together of the insane and the sane, more extended intercourse between patients and their friends, a system of recompense for the patients' labor, greater freedom of action accorded to convalescents and to trustworthy patients, the introduction of female influence into the management of the men's wards, and especially the entire abolition of mechanical restraint. For a full consideration of the subject of hospital extension, particularly in reference to the subject of your letter, I cannot do better than call your attention to Commissioner Browne's most interesting and instructive paper on cottage asylums, published in the "Medical Critic," (Winslow's,) for April and July, 1861, and to Dr. C. Lockhart Robinson's very excellent remarks in the "Journal of Mental Science," for January and April, 1865, Messrs. Westermann & Co., New York.

Dr. W. L. Peck, Columbus, O.—Placing the insane patient in another family, with the surroundings of a common household, has been tried again and again, and has almost universally resulted in disappointment and failure. * * The new relations, the ordinary restraints of guarded windows and closed doors, together with the required obedience to wholesome rules and regulations, stimulate to the exercise of self-control. * * In all well regulated asylums, there exists a system of classification, which really amounts to all that can be claimed for the family or cottage system. * * When the insane patient has so far recovered, as to be granted entire freedom from all restraint, he is in a condition to be returned to his friends. * * The ordinary restraints of the wards of an asylum are no more than would be necessary in the cottage system. * * Other objections would be, the more frequent occurrence of suicides, homicides, elopements, etc., and a very large increase of expense. * * I feel quite sure that in the progress of this fast age, the family or cottage system of providing for the insane will soon be put to the test; and I do not know of a better time than the present, nor of a better state to make the trial in, than yours. I should be pleased to see the experiment fairly tested.

Dr. S. S. Schultz, Danville, Pa.—Our successors, fifty years hence, will probably look back upon the present mode of treating the insane, with feelings akin to those which we now experience, when we think of the bars and chains in use at the time when the reforms were inaugurated in England and France, half a century ago. That we should take the unfortunate lunatic, who has, in spite of his disease, still very good use of many of the faculties of his mind and body, and shut him up where he has hardly any chance of preserving either from decay, by their proper exercise, very justly makes us dissatisfied with the existing system. Your letter, and the meeting at Springfield to which it refers, are evidences of this search for better things, and I believe should be taken as an omen of some substantial advance, not very remote, in the care of the insane.

Dr. Schultz, however, suggests a number of objections, the same as those already stated, to the cottage plan; and closes with a prayer that Superior Wisdom may guide the deliberations of the conference.

The other letters received are of equal interest and value, but want of space prevents further extracts, which would be mere re-statements, in other words, of the views embodied in the extracts made.

In response, Dr. McFarland briefly sketched the history of the treatment of insanity, from the earliest ages to the present time, distinguishing sharply the three leading ideas, which have successively controlled the organization of institutions for their benefit.

1. Insanity was regarded, in the earliest times, as demoniacal possession. *Exorcism* was the means chiefly resorted to, for its cure. The monasteries thus became the first homes of the insane, the holy men who resided in them being supposed to have miraculous power to expel evil spirits.

The architectural arrangement of these religious houses, in cloisters or cells, was a very convenient one for the care of lunatics; and when, after the reformation, they ceased to be used as monasteries, they often retained their character as asylums. Monasteries converted into asylums are not uncommon in Europe. There is one at Siegburg. Bedlam, the generic term for a mad-house, is simply a corruption of the word Bethlehem, the famous Bethlehem Hospital having once been a monastic retreat.*

It appears, therefore, that the existing form of the hospital for the insane—a corridor running between two series of cells—may be traced, in its origin, to a period antedating the reformation. The great reformation in the treatment of the insane, inaugurated at the close of the last century, at the time of the French revolution, has not changed the form of their abode.

2. The second opinion, which succeeded that just stated, may be characterized as the exclusively medical opinion, namely: that the insane man is a creature to be treated *medically*. The monastery arrangement was continued, as a convenience for bringing patients under the care of the physician.

As a matter of fact, in the judgment of Dr. McFarland, of the insane in our modern hospitals, twelve per cent. would be the maximum number of those who require definite medical treatment. To be sure, a much larger number should receive treatment, in order to gratify some whim of the patient; but the necessity is ideal, not actual.

3. The third idea, which has now largely taken the place of this last, is that of treatment by *restraint*, which the speaker regarded

*It is an interesting fact, that the earliest picture which we have of the insane asylum, by Hogarth, represents the lunatic in Bedlam, chained, upon a bed of straw.

as equally fallacious. Of five hundred patients in a large hospital, like that at Jacksonville, two hundred and fifty may be intrusted with entire freedom of action, at the discretion of the superintendent. I am very well satisfied, he said, that two hundred and fifty would remain quiet, without lock or bolt. Of the remaining two hundred and fifty, one-half might require the moderate restraint of a button or a small bolt on the door. The other one hundred and twenty-five, or one-fourth only of the entire number, would perhaps need the strong form of restraint.

But for those who do not need it, the bolts and bars found in all our asylums are not only no advantage, they are positively injurious. They irritate many patients, and those the best class of all, and retard their recovery. The present system of architectural construction adapts the entire institution to the demands of its smallest and worst class; while for the great majority all of these appliances are utterly unnecessary.

Besides irritating the patient, confinement abridges his sources of recreation. The visits of the physician do not break up the monotony of his life. Books, pictures and billiard-tables, very feebly and inadequately supply his needs. The average man of Illinois is not very much of a reader of books. His tastes have not generally been wrought up to a conception of the meaning of paintings and pictures. He looks upon the billiard-table as a resort of loafers, and regards the bowling-alley as little better. He does not play nor dance; but requires strong action. He wants *something to do*.

Under the existing system of confinement, he has not sufficient occupation, useful employment, by which the springs of life may be stirred.*

* In reply to a question subsequently put to Dr. McFarland, he added, on this point: "The question may well be asked, why employment cannot be given, in our present institutions? The reason is this. The patients are under the charge of men who are *nurses*. They are not taught to consider that they have anything else to do. Now I want a certain number of those who are able-bodied to go to work. Well: each one of them is under the care of his attendants. A *laborer* comes in from the farm. He is a mere laborer. He has no high intelligence. He takes a dozen men out with him. They must divest themselves of their polished slippers, go down three or four flights of stairs and put on boots, and go out. That does not look to be a very difficult process, but in the execution it is not so easy. These patients have been under the high pressure system of steam-heating. Possibly it is a rainy day. Work is interrupted. All of them who are debilitated, must be brought back into the institution. The diffi-

There is one dark feature, which grows out of the monotony of life within the modern cells of the insane, which cannot be brought before the great public. It is the enormous prevalence of those great vices which go with cloister life. The habit referred to has its origin in the necessity felt by every human being for a stimulant of some sort. Under ordinary circumstances, man gets his stimulus from the every-day pressure of business, and the presence of his family. Possibly he resorts in addition to physical stimulants—tea, coffee, etc. But in insane hospitals, stimulus, which is indispensable, is lacking. All is vacuity. Man resorts to the only stimulant left him, which is always at hand.

The insane asylum, constructed upon the monastery plan, is a costly institution. That at Jacksonville has five steam boilers, each twenty-four feet in length, and four feet in diameter, which are run at a pressure of from seventy to eighty pounds to the square inch, at an expense, in twenty-four hours, of two hundred bushels of coal. A vast amount of this heat goes to the warming of unoccupied passages. The cost of heating, if the ordinary methods could be employed, would not be more than thirty per cent. of what it now is; while heating by steam is enervating, and to a large number of patients positively injurious. To run a fan, for artificial ventilation, takes all the power of one boiler. In the enforcing of sewerage, vast quantities of water are consumed. Four-fifths of all the water used is used for flooding the water-closets. Anybody who knows anything about water-closets knows that the plumbing and copper-work attendant upon them, is the most expensive and vexatious thing in the world.*

Still another evil of asylum life is the absence of association, under proper auspices and restrictions, of the sexes. A principal

culty is a real one. The descent of so many flights of stairs is a transition not so easily effected as it would seem to be. Practically, it is so difficult, that I do not believe that any of us utilize more than one-third or one-fourth of our available labor.

In an insane asylum, organized upon an industrial basis, on the other hand, the attendants would not be simply nurses. They would be taught to consider themselves employed not merely to aid the patients to rise and dress, and so forth, but to labor with them, side by side, in the fields and in the shops."

* "I have never thought it at all singular," said the speaker, "that the only mechanic with whom the Apostle Paul found fault, was a *coppersmith*; my experience has been such, that I think I may truly say, with him, 'Alexander the coppersmith has done me much harm.'"

craving of human nature is the desire for the company of the opposite sex. It is everywhere a healthful impulse. In visiting insane hospitals in Europe, the most deplorable are the monasteries, where only men are found—slovenly-looking as though abandoned by god and men. The insane man needs to see the ordinary domestic occupations of life going on around him. He needs the sight of the woman of the house sweeping, dusting, sewing, and at work in the kitchen. A patient sometimes goes from the asylum back to the county almshouse, and then returns to the asylum. If asked "how did you get along?" he replies, "well, doctor, you have things very nice, but I must say I liked the poorhouse. I remember Miss Chase—she was very kind!" The eulogium always is bestowed upon the woman! which merely proves that while he has been away, he has been cheered by a homely aspect of affairs which the asylum does not present. There is a woman in Quincy, who goes and comes to and from the asylum at Jacksonville about once in every six months. When she comes, she says, "Doctor, I've become so *hospitalized*"—there is a great deal of meaning in that word—"that I can't stay at home." Her whole nature, by hospital life, has been changed. She cannot shake off the association. The words come out with emphasis: "*I can't live, at home.*" Of course, this is unfortunate, and such cases are rare. But we need more of the element of home life introduced into the treatment of the insane.

Dr. McFarland continued: I would not abolish the old form of the institution, in Illinois. If I advocate the introduction of a new system, it is because I hail the fact that the two systems may exist side by side.

My conception of the true organization of an asylum would be this: I would have the central hospital in the foreground. At a little distance, I would have a group—not of cottages; they should be houses, of two stories in height, each to accommodate its forty inmates.

Here is a house, (briefly to outline the scheme.) occupied by Mr. A., his wife, a female servant, and two male servants. Forty male patients occupy the establishment.

Now I would have the two male servants to be not attendants, simply, but fellow-laborers with the patients.

The foundation of the entire organization should be industrial.*

*An insane asylum should be on an industrial basis, from the bottom.

The domestic work of the house should be performed by females, while the male patients should be taken out by their male attendants to engage in out-door avocations.

For these, I would have industrial occupation. I would have them carry on those forms of agricultural and mechanical labor which are practical, and to the taste of our people.

I would, for instance, perhaps raise small fruits and vegetables for the market. I would manufacture brooms, husk mattresses, and so forth. I would raise garden seeds, and medical and culinary herbs.

In this way, I would have the available labor of the institution so administered, as to go to the support of the institution.

As to the expense, first, of building: it has been calculated, that the cost of accommodation in buildings on the present plan, is fifteen hundred dollars for each patient. Any one may see, by a little figuring, how much more economical, houses more nearly resembling ordinary dwellings would be.

Next, all hospital records go to show that one-fourth part of all the expense of running an insane asylum is the expense of salaries and labor. Now, I have supposed one of these cottages. I would give Mr. A. and his wife five hundred dollars a year, table, house-rent and fuel. I would give a female servant one hundred and fifty dollars a year. I would give six hundred dollars more to the two laborers. There we have twelve hundred and fifty dollars as the labor account, for the support of forty patients. Multiply that by four, and we have five thousand dollars as the cost of maintaining that house, which I claim to be the maximum. This is an expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, to maintain each patient, under this system, which certainly is a small sum.

Under this system, the facility of extension would be very great. In case of a sudden access of patients, an additional building could be erected, upon the farm, at slight expense.

Classification could be more complete. The insane convicts of the penitentiary are at present sent to the asylum, and mingle with the rest. Their association with the innocent insane is to them a reproach. Under the improved system, we erect a strong building for the convict class of lunatics and send all such to it.

The experiment is certain to be tried. Grant that it is an experiment. It will cost nothing, to try it. But it is only by states

that this improvement can be effected. It cannot be done by superintendents. The idea that we can take an old institution, and engraft the new system upon it, is a fallacy. The institution must be built up from the start as an *industrial* organization—not a place in which to give medicine, but a community, founded upon principles which are peculiar to it and unique.

I foresee the great difficulty, which will meet the men who undertake this experiment. To innovate, is hard : to imitate, is easy. It is as easy to imitate, as to draw the outlines of a chess-board. One attendant is equal to the care of about twelve insane. Each patient requires about eight hundred cubic feet of air. There must be two attendants in each ward, to whom are entrusted twenty-four patients. But to innovate, requires earnestness akin to fanaticism—a determination that the innovation shall prove a success. In no other way can it succeed.

If the improved system should be first tried and prove successful in this state, it will be known throughout the union, as the "Illinois" system. Like the "Pennsylvania" system of prison discipline, the phrase "Illinois system of treatment of the insane" would pass current on every tongue. That, to be sure, is not an argument of much weight, but it is worth considering, because Illinois, from her position, is now the keystone state of the union. I believe that the influence of this discussion, whatever may be the immediate result, will sooner or later be felt by the entire nation.

At the close of Dr. McFarland's remarks, Mr. Wines, the secretary of the board of charities, read a translation of a pamphlet by M. Labitte, the superintending physician, describing the colony of Fitz James, a private institution for the insane, at Clermont, France, about fifty miles north of Paris, organized in 1847, upon an industrial basis, in which the liberty advocated by Dr. McFarland is allowed. Its central idea is the organization of labor, applied in such a manner as to be of service in the recovery of the patients, and profitable to the institution. An agricultural colony has been established at a distance of three fourths of a mile from the parent asylum, upon a farm of five hundred acres, divided into four sections, one of which is appropriated to the residence of the superintendent, with the male boarders, one is occupied by the farm hands, another by the female boarders, and the fourth by the laundry women. The entire population of these four sections, is

three hundred and six lunatics. The farm buildings cover an area of five acres. They consist of a stable for twenty horses, a barn, with a threshing machine, etc., a flouring mill turned by a steam engine, styes for one hundred pigs, a cow-house for thirty beasts, an ox-stall for fat cattle, a slaughter-house, sheepfolds for three hundred sheep, large covered wagon-sheds for vehicles and for agricultural implements, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, etc., etc. The *personnel* of the colony consists of four officers and forty-five male and female employees. No coercion is practiced; intractable inmates are returned to the asylum. Every patient accidentally taken ill, or whose attacks of insanity require continuous treatment, is also immediately sent back to Clermont. The medical aim of the colony is to place the insane, as far as practicable, in the ordinary circumstances of social life. The average time spent in labor is six hours a day. The results have been very happy. Attempts to escape have been rare. There has not been a single case of suicide. The price of board of pauper patients, charged to the five departments from which they are sent, has never been more than one franc per day for men, and for women ninety-six centimes; it is the cheapest institution for the insane in France, the principle having been adopted by its proprietors, that such institutions should be self-sustaining. About one-fourth of the cases treated have proved curable.*

The question being now thrown open for discussion, remarks were made by Dr. Woodburn, formerly superintendent of the Indiana asylum for the insane, who doubted the wisdom or success of the plan proposed; by Dr. Patterson, of Batavia, formerly superintendent of the Iowa asylum, and now the proprietor of a private institution; and by Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin.

* Dr. John E. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, who visited Clermont in 1867, says of it, (Fifteenth Annual Report, p. 59.) "The establishment at Clermont, France, except that it is under private management, seems to me to realize more fully than any other the present necessities of our country. Here is the hospital proper for the treatment of curable cases, and for the restraint of the dangerous. At a short distance is "the colony," with its buildings differing little from large boarding-houses, where people live without restraint, and labor when they are able and willing. There is a constant interchange going on between the departments. If a patient becomes restless, or boisterous, or unmanageable in the colony, he is taken to the asylum. When one in the asylum becomes quiet, and can be trusted with his own liberty, and is capable of labor, he is at once transferred to the colony, and this is felt to be an incentive to self-control, by the inmates of the asylum." Of Gheel, Dr. Tyler speaks unfavorably.

Dr. Patterson thought that everywhere about an insane asylum, such as we have in this country, should be inscribed, "*occupation! occupation!*" "The Gheelois system, so called from Gheel and its colony, he disapproved. He favored the combination of the cottage plan with the hospital proper; the hospital as an institution for the cure of recent cases—the cottage system engrafted upon it for the chronic cases, from whom most of the productive labor is to be expected. The hospital system exclusively he regarded as unnecessarily expensive. The central building at Jacksonville cost between seventy and eighty thousand dollars, whereas the superintendent might have had a separate edifice for his residence, at a cost of from three to five thousand dollars. Our structures cost, upon an average, fifteen hundred dollars for every patient. Detached buildings for forty patients might certainly be erected for less than twenty thousand dollars, or for five hundred dollars for each patient, which would be one-third of the present cost. With regard to the expense of managing and supporting the inmates of separate houses, he doubted whether it would be much less or much greater, than upon the present plan. He would be glad to see the insane enjoy a larger measure of personal liberty. In the detached structures, he thought he saw means for the indefinite multiplication of classes, whereas classification in the existing asylum is necessarily more limited. He believed this system would secure a larger amount of productive labor, and promote the happiness of the patients; that escapes might be more frequent, but suicides probably would not be, the improved system counteracting the impulse, to some extent.

Other gentlemen followed.

Mr. Baldwin thought the unnecessary abridgment of the personal liberty of the insane an act of great cruelty. He regarded the want of employment of the able-bodied as a wrong both to themselves and to the state. He looked upon the successful removal of offal as almost impossible, in a large institution. He believed that personal supervision of the patients would be better secured by their division into families.

Dr. Everett felt especial interest in the class of epileptics, for whose care, under the present system, there is no provision. He had known several very sad cases. One was kept chained. Another nearly lost his life in a burning house.

Mr. Robinson had found, in visiting the alms-houses, a large

majority of insane and idiotic paupers, who were generally kindly but not intelligently cared for. He had seen them sleeping on straw. He had found one who had been confined in a cell seven feet by nine, for eight years.

Judge Church had seen three or four lunatics, in one county, penned up in cells or cages, resembling the cages in caravans, in which wild beasts are carried about the country. They were fed through a small aperture near the top. To see what kind of animals were so confined, he had looked in through one of these apertures, and the stench had produced nausea so great as to cause vomiting. He hoped the necessities of the insane would be discussed, and the question of the best method of relief thoroughly agitated.

Dr. Everett wished to know how reliable statistics of insanity could be obtained?

Mr. Wines explained the method adopted by the board of public charities.

Mr. Scarritt had been exceedingly interested. He knew nothing about the medical aspects of the question, but from a financial point of view felt able to form an intelligent opinion. He hoped one, at least, of the new institutions, would give Dr. McFarland's plan a fair trial. It was not revolutionary. There would undoubtedly be a reduction of expense in the original cost of provision for five hundred patients—hospital provision being necessary only for two hundred of them—and a still greater reduction in the cost of subsequent additions. If the gentlemen in charge of the new institutions, after thorough investigation, should decide to adopt the improved system, they ought to push it through, with an energy and an enthusiasm which should know no defeat.

Gen. Tillson thought that the discussion ought to be published.

Dr. Owen believed the plan proposed to be feasible and worthy of trial.

Dr. Everett thought the same.

Col. Wiley thought it doubtful whether the law would warrant the experiment, on the part of the southern asylum.

Lieut. Gov. Dougherty had been pleased with the discussion but felt more interest in the question of location than of construction.

Mr. Gillett had never been more interested in any question not

personally concerning him. He did not regard the question of cost of equal importance with that of results. He hoped the best system would be adopted, regardless of cost. The question which is the best system, cannot be decided without a trial. The state which makes the trial will deserve credit, whether the experiment succeeds or fails.

After a few other remarks, Lieutenant Governor Dougherty offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the conference adjourned, *sine die*.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference, so far as practicable, a combination, in insane asylums, of the cottage system with that at present in vogue, is desirable.

Resolved, That there are weighty reasons for the belief that such a combination is practicable, and that it would increase both the economy and efficiency of asylums for the insane.

To this account of the conference and its action, may be very properly appended an extract from a paper, entitled "Provision for the Insane," by Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Peekskill, N. Y., who has devoted many years to the study of the subject, prepared for the second general meeting of the Western Social Science Association, at Chicago, June 8th and 9th, 1870:

ON PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

BY CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

So much has been said and written of late on the treatment and management of the insane, that it is very difficult to suggest anything new on the subject. There is no problem in social science, on which there prevails greater diversity of opinion, than on this. If we seek for the causes of such differences of view, we shall find them to be various, and often conflicting. Ignorance of the true nature of insanity has undoubtedly much to do with it. In the view of most people, all the insane are classed in one category, and close confinement within an asylum is deemed the only panacea—very little discrimination being exercised. A lunatic, as a matter of course, requires to be closely watched, guarded and shut out of the sight of his fellow men, otherwise, no one knows what mischief he may not do; while the important fact is overlooked, that a vast majority of the insane are quiet, harmless chronic cases, who only need moderate supervision; with opportunities for such as are able to labor a few hours every day in the open air, in such employments as they have been accustomed to, by which their physical health is improved, and their mental condition benefited, so far as it is capable of improvement. But for the acute, violent cases, *curative hospitals* are indispensable, placed always in charge of those who have made psychology a special study, and who, to their scientific attainments, add kindness of heart, philanthropy, conscientiousness and benevolence.

So practical is the American mind, that I have not the slightest fear but that this weighty problem, *how shall all classes of the insane be best managed, best as regards their own and the public safety, and best as regards their own bodily and mental welfare?* will yet be successfully solved. Thus far this whole class has been dealt with in the *aggregate*—the time has fully come, when they should be dealt with as *individuals*. In the Pennsyl-

vania asylum for the insane there are sixteen classifications for each sex, and these are deemed scarcely sufficient to embrace all the prominent varieties; they might be extended, perhaps, to sixty, and then there would be cases left, which would scarcely fall into either division, for the varieties of insanity are as numerous as the varieties of human character.

Many of our states have dealt very generously, if not wisely, by their insane, assuming, theoretically at least, their guardianship and support, and ostensibly providing asylums for all afflicted with the loss of reason, on very liberal terms to the people. Thus, the states of Ohio, Wisconsin, California, and I believe Illinois and Indiana, support these institutions out of the public treasury, and all classes of the people enjoy their advantages equally, free of all expense. This is noble and magnanimous, as regards the inhabitants of these states, generally; whether it is discriminating and just as regards the insane themselves, is quite another question. A vast drag-net is supposed to be thrown over these great states, bringing all lunatics, of every class, into these magnificent establishments. *Theoretically* none are supposed to escape, but *practically* the great majority avoid the meshes of this benevolent net. They may be found in the poor houses and jails, or scantily provided for by their friends at their own homes. *Theoretically*, again, it is assumed that each state is both able and willing to build large and expensive asylums for all its insane, and multiply them, as fast as occasion required, for the reception and accommodation of the whole class. But no state has yet done it; nor is it probable ever will do it. *The whole plan has been conceived in ignorance of the true ratio of increase of chronic lunacy, and in ignorance of the result in foreign countries, especially in Great Britain, where it has met with signal failure. Let us for a moment glance at some of these results.* For the facts I am about to state, I am indebted to the last reports (1869) of the "*Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales*," and the "*General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland*."

England has now a population, in round numbers, of about twenty millions, of which one million are paupers. In 1859, there was one lunatic in every 536, there is now one in every 411 inhabitants.

In 1843, the number of pauper insane had become so great, and their condition so wretched, that parliament passed an act empowering counties and boroughs to make adequate provision for their insane poor, in the hope and expectation that when every county possessed a fitting asylum, lunatics would no longer be retained in workhouses, where they fared very much as they do in our poor houses. The counties and boroughs accordingly went zealously to work erecting these large asylums, costing on an average, \$1000 per head on the estimated number of inmates, joyfully anticipating the day when their workhouses would be emptied, and all their poor insane comfortably provided for in the asylums. For the last twenty years we have heard, now and then, congratulations that this workhouse delivery had been effected in such and such a county, and that the poor insane of England were now comfortably provided for. This delusive hope has vanished on reading these official reports. The pauper lunatics of England have increased 14,000 in the ten years, 1860-69, notwithstanding asylum accommodation has, in the same period, been enlarged two-thirds, and the lunatics detained in workhouses were 3000 in number more than in 1860! so that although asylum provision advanced 70 per cent. in the ten years, only 4.30 per cent. more lunatics obtained the benefit of it. Notwithstanding the erection of so many elegant and spacious county asylums, the reduction of the number of insane in workhouses has reached, at the present time, only *one per cent.* In short, the commissioners state that "the prac-

tical conclusion is, *that the immense additions made to asylum accommodations during the last ten years have been fruitless, so far as they were intended as means of bringing all pauper lunatics under proper supervision and under the protection of the lunacy laws.*"

I submit, then, whether the present system of providing for the insane by erecting large and costly asylums has not been fairly and thoroughly tried, and failed, and that too, under circumstances and among a people very similar to our own, so far as the prevalent causes of mental disease are concerned; and also, whether this system has not also failed, so far as it is believed to control the growth and increase of insanity by promoting its cure? Statistics abundantly show that both in this country and in Great Britain there is a progressively increasing ratio of lunatics to the whole population. Whether, in the last ten years, it has increased 45 per cent. here, as it has in England, I am unable to say—we have no reliable statistics to show—but such as I have been able to obtain lead me to believe that such an estimate is not far from the truth. We know that there is an enormous and constantly increasing accumulation of chronic lunacy in every state in the union, and that in those states which have erected the most and largest asylums, as New York, the number of insane in the poor houses has not diminished, and is constantly increasing.

It does not fall within the scope of my aim, at this time, to inquire into the *causes* of insanity, now so prevalent, and becoming more and more intensified in our country, including, as they do, all the various circumstances which influence the physical, moral and social condition of our population. I am now only expected to suggest, or rather to inquire, *how are we to provide for all its victims?* how shall we best secure their comfortable support and maintenance, in a manner most consistent with the claims of humanity, and the pecuniary resources of our people?

I. In the first place, I assume it as an axiom, that "no person should ever be confined in a lunatic hospital, if he can have proper care and control out of it."

II. Insanity is on the increase in the United States, especially among the middle and lower classes, and more provision is imperatively demanded for them in all the states.

III. This may be public or private, according to circumstances; but the present plan of providing for all our lunatics in large establishments as expensive on the average as those already erected, is unwise, inexpedient, and utterly impracticable as a general measure.

IV. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to find some other channel into which the chronic, harmless, and incurable cases can be diverted, so as to keep down the number of patients now maintained at such high rates in lunatic asylums, and avoid what is otherwise sure to happen, viz.: a constantly recurring need of an increase of asylum accommodation.

V. A partial receptacle for this constant overflow could, probably, most easily and properly be found, in a transference of a large portion of chronic cases to private dwellings, as is now successfully practiced in Scotland, and to a considerable extent in England, France and Germany—especially at Gheel, where, for many centuries, boarding and caring for lunatics in private families, has been a regular business.

VI. Hospitals for the insane should be assigned, chiefly, for *curative* purposes. They are not, as a general rule, to be used as asylums for a class not dangerous to themselves or others; or who have merged into an incurable state. Segregation, not aggregation should be the rule, whether applied to the sick in mind or body.

VII. Establishments for the treatment and cure of mental diseases, should be spacious, cheerful, well-warmed, well-lighted, well-ventilated, situated in a healthy locality, and furnished with every convenience and facility, which experience has demonstrated to

be useful in the restoration of mental and bodily health.

VIII. Such hospitals should have a capacity of accommodating not exceeding 100 acute, recent, curable cases; while there should be accessory to, and connected with them, under the same general supervision, an agricultural and mechanical colony with plain, substantial, inexpensive, but every way comfortable farm-buildings, adapted in all respects to promote the health and comfort of their occupants, and capable of accommodating a family of fifteen to twenty occupants.

IX. This "*colony*," placed in different sections over the farm, may embrace, in all, from 200 to 500 patients, according to the quantity of land provided, as one acre for each patient. These dwellings are to be distributed so as not to congregate any large number together; and each section should have its own superintendent and director, with such assistant overseers as may be necessary.

X. The two departments, the hospital proper, and the "*colony*," will be supplementary to each other. When patients are sufficiently restored in the hospital, they can be sent to their homes, or, if paupers, be transferred to the farm houses; and when there occurs an aggravation of the symptoms, or a return of the mental malady supervenes, the patient should again be removed to the hospital proper; and this will prove a constant incentive, not only to self-control and sane conduct on the part of the acute cases, but also on the part of the chronic patients; lest, by violent outbreaks or insane behavior, they again lose their liberty, and be consigned to the wards or cells of the hospital; for it is well known that the insane have, to a good degree, the power of *self-control*, if a sufficient motive be placed before them. *Mechanic work-shops*, well supplied with necessary tools, should be supplied to the colony, for the use of patients during such weather or seasons as out-door labor is inexpedient.

XI. *Curative hospitals* for the insane, should, if possible, be of such size, and so located, that the relations between the patients and their friends may be easily maintained.

XII. Where the insane are well enough off at home, quiet, and no antipathy exists against any member of the family, instead of sending them to an asylum, the state might make a weekly allowance, if the family be poor, of two or more dollars per week, to assist in their support.

XIII. But in cases, where, from delusion, antipathy, or idiosyncrasy, a removal from home is rendered expedient, the insane may perhaps be boarded in other families, at the expense, wholly, or in part, of the state, where they may be encouraged to labor under proper supervision.

There is much that is very good in the present system of treating the insane in our hospitals, and much that is truly admirable in their mode of administration—in these respects they will not suffer when compared with any in the world—but they are not an adequate remedy for the correction of the evils of insanity in general—they cannot cope with it in its extended and extending magnitude.

XIV. A modification in the present asylum plan of building is greatly needed. A majority of the insane do not require the seclusion or restraints of a hospital, and should be domiciled as boarders in country families. This would diminish the cost of their support more than one half.

XV. The celebrated French alienist, Valret, says that "reform in asylums, for the last seventy years, has consisted in a progressive departure from hospitals and prisons, and in an approach, as close as possible, to ordinary family life." (*Annal. Med. Psychol.*, Jan., 1867.) Dr. Conolly says that "the time is at hand, when a majority of the insane will

be out of hospitals," and that "no person should ever be confined in a hospital who can have proper care out of it."

XVI. Dr. Maudesley, the able author of "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind," and the son-in-law of Dr. Conolly, and the superintendent of a large lunatic asylum in England, remarks: "I cannot but think, that future progress in the improvement of the treatment of the insane lies in the direction of lessening the sequestration and increasing the liberty of them. Many chronic insane, incurable and harmless, will be allowed to spend the remaining days of their sorrowful pilgrimage in private families, having the comforts of family life, and the priceless blessing of the utmost freedom that is compatible with their proper care." (p. 430.) He goes on to say, that "the one great impediment to this reform, at present, undoubtedly lies in the public ignorance, the unreasoning fear, and the selfish avoidance of insanity. When knowledge is gradually made to take the place of ignorance, and familiarity banishes the horror bred of ignorance, then will a kindly feeling of sympathy for the insane unite with a just recognition of their own interests, on the part of those who receive them into their houses, to secure for them proper accommodation and good treatment; then, also, will asylums, instead of being vast receptacles for the concealment and safe-keeping of lunacy, acquire more and more the character of *hospitals for the insane*; while those who superintend them, being able to give more time and attention to the scientific study of insanity, and to the means of its treatment, will no longer be open to the reproach of forgetting their character as physicians, and degenerating into mere house-stewards, farmers, or secretaries." —p. 431.

XVII. The public should be thoroughly instructed in regard to the importance of sending, as early as possible, to a curative hospital or asylum, those who become insane, as the earlier the treatment, the more likely it is to prove successful. Asylums are indispensable, and the restraints they exercise are often indispensable. So far as self-control is lost, the control of an asylum is necessary, and an early recovery may, in a large majority of cases, be safely expected.

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

PEEKSKILL, May 28th, 1870.

The views expressed by Drs. McFarland, Patterson and Lee, are in substance identical with those entertained by the board of public charities.

The popular conception of an insane person, is that of one violently excited, if not dangerous—a man in a state of high mental exaltation. There are comparatively few lunatics of this type; and these present the greatest likelihood of permanent cure. The ordinary type of lunatics, as we see them in asylums and in almshouses, is that of extreme depression. The treatment, therefore, of insanity, in the majority of instances, consists in an effort at an increase of vitality. What the patient needs is not further depression, but on the contrary, an elevation of the general tone of his physical and mental life. He lacks stimulus, which it must be the effort of the physician to supply. The influence of an insane

asylum, constructed after the model of a prison, with barred windows and locked doors, must of necessity be to increase the mental depression of those who are there confined, especially in view of the absence of any sufficient means of occupation or of recreation. The essential elements of life, for an insane person, are the same which are essential for a man in perfect mental and bodily health. These elements, the modern insane asylum does not fully supply. The principal modification of the present system, demanded by due regard for the interests of the insane, is an increased measure of sunshine, free air, personal liberty, pleasant associations, and above all, useful employment.

The superintendents of insane asylums, educated in a particular theory, accustomed to its practical working, familiar with its beneficial results, and through long association with lunatics, in close personal relations, rendered less impressible by the spectacle of their suffering, than other men, are not so easily convinced of the real defects of the present system, as intelligent, impartial, outside observers are. Yet the ablest and most experienced superintendents fully assent to the justice of the criticisms made in the preceding paragraph. This board, therefore, does not base its desire for an improved system upon financial considerations, but upon its deep conviction that improvements in architectural arrangements and organization, will not meet the felt want. The building, and the restraint of which it is the instrument, have no more inherent power to cure insanity, than spiritual exorcism or drugs. While medical care is necessary, the largest results, in the treatment of insanity, are due to moral influence. This moral influence emanates from the man in charge of the institution. It is the result of mental contact, and must depend largely upon the social organization of the institution. It does not seem possible to deny that the social organization of a community occupying distinct dwellings, is very different from that of a hotel or palace, whose inmates are under a single roof. It is not a question of cubic feet and inches of space, of protection from the weather, of heating and ventilation, and of the number of attendants necessary; it is a question of intellectual and moral relations, of freedom and of labor. The board believes that a community, organized upon an industrial basis, is a better type, and one more likely to prove beneficial in its results, for a public institution, than that now almost universal.

QUESTION OF COST.

The alleged increase in the cost for attendance, of institutions organized upon the new system, would probably be nearly, if not entirely, made up by the diminution in the cost of architectural ornamentation, of steam-heating and ventilation, and of the unnecessary and injurious outlay for iron bolts and bars; to say nothing of the increased production, consequent upon the employment of the inmates in useful avocations. It should also be borne in mind, that cost is measured by the excess of expenditure over and above the results attained; and an increase of expenditure may be, and often is, a diminution of cost.

The board do not believe that sufficient provision for the chronic insane will ever be made upon the existing plan. *

* The following extract from a private letter by Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., who has had very extensive experience in the care and treatment of the insane, is published by permission. It was originally addressed to Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Most of your ideas, in regard to the need of diverse preparations and provisions for the care of the insane, are in harmony with my own. I find that very many need only to be separated from disturbing causes; and thus advised and managed, they recover. A large part of the others only need guardianship and constant employment. They need no repression, no grated windows, no double doors, no bolts, no locks. Very few need the last. Confidence in these patients, and the encouragement of their own self-respect, are the most important means of restoration. All undue repression prevents the action of the healthy elements. Locks, bars and grates, mortify and prevent this self-action and co-operation.

"Work, occupation in the way they have been accustomed to—useful, persistent labor, not play nor games. Did you ever hear of the laborer, the mechanic, the Irish toiler, even the tradesman, physician, or gentleman of leisure, perhaps, satisfying himself with billiards all the day long? This is what is offered in the way of occupation, in hospitals for the insane. This and other amusements, to the hungry soul that needs work!

"When, a few years ago, the trustees of Worcester hospital for the insane consulted me about an amusement hall, I urged workshops instead. They thought differently, and bought a billiard table. Might they not as reasonably have offered a diet of sugar and spices, instead of beef and bread?

"In regard to hospital construction, my main idea is, repression *limited by the needs of the patient*: hospitals diverse in their parts—not built in one magnificent block, to suit the architect's eye, and be praised by the outer beholders; but varied to meet the wants of the patients, to enable the managers to do their work in the surest and easiest way, as a blacksmith's shop or a factory is fit for that and nothing else. The hospital would be in detached sections; the houses separated and diverse, all the parts as nearly like an ordinary house as possible, to remind the inmates as little as possible of repression and confinement. Few of them should have grates or locks. They should have open-sashed windows, and light, airy rooms, looking not on another wing, like itself, in strongly-barred windows, but on trees, lawns, fields, or other attractive dwellings.

The following paragraph of Dr. McFarland's address, was omitted in its proper connection :

"The question will of course be asked, whether the supervision of the institution proposed will be as efficient, whether the humanitarian ends sought will be as well secured under the new system as under the old ?

"Now, here is my view, (I object to the term "cottage;" I would rather that some other term should be used.) Here is a house, with forty inmates. They are under the charge of a responsible man, who may be termed a warden. He is assisted by his wife. He has subordinate to him, as warden, two male servants. Now, how is this warden to be made responsible for the kind treatment of his charge? I should certainly know, from the reports sure to reach me, from the members of his family, how he treats them. In that case, the institution will be like a regiment marching by companies, each under command of its own competent officer; while at present, it is like the same regiment marching in platoons, with no subordinate officer in command. Subdivide, and we shall rather protect than weaken the close supervision which a good humanitarian purpose dictates. Another point: I do not hold out the idea that this residence shall be permanent. At stated periods, I should—to dig *down* for an expression—'cut and shuffle, and have a new deal.' I should certainly know, if I had a dozen wardens under me, who is the kind man and who is not."

"I base these opinions on my own experience in the private management of patients, with only an ordinary dwelling, and its appurtenances, and on the result of my sending one patient to his brother, another to a pleasant boarding place, another to Europe, another to town, another to the regulated, discreet care of home, etc., etc., and all these recovered.

"There are some, who need repression; some violent, suicidal, dangerous lunatics, or disposed to elope, etc. All of these must have their necessities met."

PART SIXTH.—THE COUNTY JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE SYSTEM.

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The most important portion of the work of the board of public charities consists, probably, in the supervision and reformation of the system of treating criminals and paupers, in this state.

What has been accomplished in this direction, and what still remains to be done, will now be presented, under three heads.

First.—Account of the visitation by the individual commissioners.

Second.—Statistical tables of crime and pauperism.

Third.—Remarks and recommendations.

I. VISITATION OF COUNTIES.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Almshouse (city of Quincy).—The almshouse in Adams county is in good repair, but not of sufficient capacity. It consists of two buildings.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1837, is of stone, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long and six feet wide, ventilated by grated windows. It is in good repair, but insecure and of insufficient capacity. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes, other than separate cells. There is no provision for bathing, nor for secular instruction. Religious instruction is given once a week by the city missionary. A jail record is kept, showing the names of persons confined, their alleged offenses, and the date and manner of their discharge.

It is difficult to imagine any place more unfit to confine human beings than this jail, dark, damp and extremely filthy. Much complaint was made by the prisoners of their food, lodging, etc. The whole surroundings of the inmates are such as are calculated to harden and render them desperate.

C.

Nov. 25, 1870.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Alexander county almshouse is located at Thebes. The commissioner did not visit it in person, but it is said to be comfortable. The keeper receives the use of the farm, and ten dollars per month for each child, or twelve dollars per month for each adult, cared for.

Sick and temporary paupers at Cairo are provided for at the Seminary Infirmary, under charge of the sisters of charity, at four dollars per week. The infirmary is also used as a marine hospital. This institution was visited by the commissioner, and is a model of neatness and comfort.

Jail.—The jail is built of brick, with cells eight feet high, ten feet long and seven feet wide, ventilated by a grated door, and a small grated window opposite. It is tolerably secure, and better supplied with light and air than some of the jails visited, but nevertheless deficient in these important elements of life. There is no sewerage; no secular or religious instruction is given; no provision is made for bathing; and no record is kept, except a board account. B.

Nov. 8, 1870.

BOND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Bond county hires out its paupers to the lowest bidder. At the time of visitation, there were seventeen receiving aid. The statistics, given in the tables, were furnished by the county clerk. The commissioner is satisfied that the paupers in this county are generally very kindly cared for. He found one insane pauper in the county jail, kept there for want of a better place, as it was necessary that he should be confined. The paupers are scattered over the county among the farmers.

Jail.—This is a brick and wrought iron jail, erected in 1858, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long and seven feet wide, ventilated by grated windows. There are two cells in each end of the jail, with a hall between, sixteen feet wide. It is well built, secure, of sufficient capacity, and better than most of the county jails. The ventilation is tolerably good, and the jail is remarkably clean, being scrubbed and whitewashed frequently. The sheriff, who acts as jailor, is a kind man, and when he has prisoners, they are well treated. There is no attempt at secular

or religious instruction, and no provision for the separation of the sexes. The privy vaults are deep and provided with a pipe for the escape of foul air.

McC.

July 28, 1870.

BUREAU COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The almshouse in Bureau county consists of four buildings, two of which are occupied by the keeper and two by the paupers. One of the buildings contains sixteen cells for the insane, eight in each story, opening into a hall on either floor, where the inmates who do not need to be confined can spend the day. These halls and cells are all warmed by a furnace in a cellar underneath the building. There is also a small house occupied by a sick man. The condition of the buildings as to repair is fair, and they are of sufficient capacity.

At the time of visitation, in 1869, the provision made for male paupers was insufficient. During the past year an "L" has been added for their benefit, which is two stories high and contains eleven large, comfortable and airy apartments. The other buildings have also been repaired, at a total expense for repairs and building of \$5000.

The keeper is humane and intelligent. The matron appears to understand and appreciate her responsibility and duties. The manner in which the paupers are provided for, speaks well for the intelligence and humanity of the citizens.

Jail.—This is a two-story jail, with a brick wall and cells of iron bars crossed, surrounded by a hall or corridor, three feet wide. It was erected in 1852. It is very insecure, and the ventilation and sewerage are very bad. A new jail is much needed. It is kept in excellent order, and the sheriff feeds the prisoners well, furnishing them with food from his own table. Female prisoners are confined in the debtors' room in the upper story. The cells are furnished with bibles, and the jail is occasionally visited by clergymen. A record is kept, showing the names of the prisoners, date of commitment, date of discharge and alleged offenses. The jail is used to confine persons committed for violation of the city ordinances.

R.

Nov. 11, 1870.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Not visited, in consequence of its inaccessibility, and want of time.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Carroll county almshouse consists of two buildings, one occupied by the family of the keeper and one by the paupers. That intended for the use of the paupers contains five rooms, three below and two above. The building is of wood, of cheap construction, in good repair, but of insufficient capacity, cold, and in no way calculated for its purpose. The furniture is of the cheapest kind, and the bedding light. The food is sufficient in quality and in quantity. There are no insane persons confined in cells. No records are kept.

Jail.—The jail is of stone, iron and brick, with cells nine feet high, twelve feet long, and nine feet wide, well ventilated by gratings at the top. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes. It is light, clean, and reasonably secure. The cells are surrounded by a wide corridor, and those on the female side open into it. The cells on the male side open into a court, secured by iron lattice-work. The drainage is good. The prisoners are well cared for. No records. C.

Nov. 17, 1870.

CASS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Cass county almshouse is situated five miles east of Beardstown. It is forty feet long, by twenty-four in width, built of wood, and contains six rooms. No sufficient provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The keeper pays the county \$442.50 rent for the use of the farm, and receives two dollars a week for each pauper cared for.

Jail.—The jail was built of brick, in 1852, lined inside with hard-wood two inch planks. The cells are constructed of square timbers, lined with two inch planks, and are very secure. It is well ventilated. There is no sewerage, no provision for the separation of the sexes except in cells, no facilities for bathing, and no jail records are kept. L.

Oct. 4, 1870.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This almshouse consists of three buildings, one large one of brick, and two smaller ones of wood, all in good condition, of sufficient capacity, and well kept. It is one of the best poor-houses in the state.

Jail.—The jail was built several years ago. The walls are of brick. The jail proper is of iron, with cells seven feet high, seven feet long, and four feet wide, without light and without ventilation. There is an iron corridor three feet wide around the cells, which are in two tiers; one grated window furnishes all the light and ventilation. The jail is very dark, and the air impure and unfit to support life. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes.

Among the other prisoners, on the day of visitation, were two persons, a man, and a boy aged eleven years, confined as witnesses. The boy had been in jail four months, and the man three months—an outrage which has no excuse. A law sanctioning such an act should be indignantly expunged. B.

Sept. 27, 1870.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county has been in operation only for two months. The building is new and tolerably well arranged for the accommodation of twelve or fifteen paupers. It is of wood, two stories in height, thirty-eight feet long, by twenty-four feet wide, with an "L," sixteen by twenty-four feet, and contains twelve rooms. A new barn is building. The commissioner was much pleased with the keeper and his wife, and believes that they will treat the paupers under their care in a humane manner.

He has about the whole farm, of 160 acres, under cultivation, during the past season, and told the commissioner that he had already sold \$700 worth of grain. The county pays him \$900 a year, and he furnishes the teams, while the county furnishes the provision, clothing, and medical attendance for the paupers. It is expected that the farm will pay all the pauper expense of the county, and perhaps yield a profit.

During the past year the cost of the paupers in this county was about \$3,500. There is at present one pauper outside of the county farm, who costs the county one dollar and a-half per week.

Jail.—The jail is a brick building, two stories high, and forty-two feet long by twenty-six feet wide, erected in 1862.

The jailor occupies the lower story. The cells, which are ten in number, seven feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide, are on the second floor. They are made of scantling, and lined inside with oak lumber one inch thick, and provided with barred iron doors, and are surrounded by a corridor four feet wide, with eight windows.

This jail is kept very clean. There is no bad odor perceptible, but it is insecure.

The jailor seems to be a humane man, who treats the prisoners well. The sewerage is fair. McC.

Oct. 10, 1870.

CLARK COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Clark county has no county farm. The paupers, who average about fifteen in number, are taken care of by Dr. Jennings, on his own farm, one mile from Marshall, the county seat. Dr. Jennings furnishes everything, including medical attendance, for \$2.18 per week. After the first of January, 1871, a new contract will allow him \$2.25 per week. The paupers appear to be well cared for. Dr. Jennings informed the commissioner that they received the same care as his own family. They eat at the same table. He also provides preaching for them at certain intervals.

Jail.—The jail was erected in the year 1845. It is of brick, forty-two feet long by eighteen feet wide, with an "L" of stone, eighteen by eighteen feet. This "L" constitutes the jail proper. There is one cell below and one above, each of which is seven feet high, eighteen feet long, and eighteen feet wide. The upper cell is called the debtor's room, and is used for female prisoners, and for those committed for minor offenses. The only means of light and ventilation are three small apertures, two feet long and eight inches wide, in the stone wall. It is insecure, four prisoners having escaped from it during the past summer. It is in bad condition, and badly kept. McC.

Sept. 15, 1870.

CLAY COUNTY.

Almshouse. Clay county farm is situated three miles south of

Xenia. It consists of two wooden buildings, one of which is forty-two feet by eighteen, and the other eighteen by twenty-four. The premises are neat and clean. The farm is pretty well managed, and the paupers humanely treated. One of the buildings is old, but has been repaired and whitewashed, so that it looks and is comfortable. An abundance of fruit and vegetables are raised upon the farm. No out-door relief is furnished in this county. The supervisors say that they save between one and two thousand dollars a year, by placing paupers on the poor farm, instead of hiring them out to the lowest bidder.

The keeper and his wife seem well qualified for the duties of their position. The cost of the farm, during the past year, has been about \$1,200, and the supervisors think that in another year or two at furthest it will be entirely self-supporting.

Jail.—This is an old jail, erected in 1845, and very insecure. It is of brick, two stories in height, the lower story being occupied by the family of the jailor, and the upper divided into three cells, eight feet high, fourteen feet long, and twelve feet wide. The cells are composed of double thicknesses of heavy planks, filled with nails, and ventilated by two small barred windows in each cell, one of which communicates with the outside world, and the other through the door, which is solid, with a hall about six feet wide. This jail is clean, but poorly ventilated, and should be condemned on account of its insecurity. McC.

August 24, 1870.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—At the time of the first visitation of Clinton county, in 1869, it had no poor farm. Since that time a new building has been erected, 55 feet by 40, with an "L" 18 by 18, containing 11 rooms very well arranged. The keeper is paid one dollar and ninety-five cents per week, for each pauper. The physician receives a salary of \$400 per annum. One insane pauper is kept at \$4 per week, outside of the almshouse. The county court think that the pauper expenses will be materially lessened by the use of the poor farm. The paupers seem to be well cared for.

Jail.—This is a stone jail, erected in 1865, with iron cells eight feet high, ten feet long and six feet wide, in the second story. The cells are poorly ventilated by means of small gratings in the doors which open into a narrow corridor. Except as respects ventila-

tion, this is a model jail. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The roof is all sheet iron, which makes the jail intolerably hot in summer. The excrements are carried down into a vault below, by means of large pipes opening into each cell.

August 24, 1870.

McC.

COLES COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The commissioner did not visit the poor farm in this county, because it had been already sold and another purchased, upon which the county was erecting a new building, to which the paupers were soon to be removed. This building is fifty-three by thirty feet, with an "L" twenty-five by eighteen feet, and contains twenty rooms for paupers. The information given is obtained from the county officials, and from the keeper of the poor farm. The keeper receives the proceeds of the farm of 250 acres, and \$400 in money from the county, for which consideration he gives a bond to take care of all the paupers sent him by the board of supervisors, providing the food and medical attendance for them, and paying the expenses of their burial in case of death. The contract just stated, takes effect as soon as the new almshouse is completed. Under the former contract, the keeper was paid \$1.45 per week for each pauper, and had in addition the use of the farm.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1864, is of brick, with cells nine feet high, nine feet long and eight feet wide. It is poorly planned and built, insecure, and without proper ventilation and sewerage. The county contemplates building a new one soon.

L.

Sept. 17, 1870.

COOK COUNTY.


Almshouse.—Cook county almshouse, although the keeper seems to be a humane, conscientious man, who conducts the institution to the very best of his ability, under the circumstances and surroundings, is nevertheless, for so wealthy a county, a miserably planned and badly managed institution. Its capacity is probably not over 450, while the number of inmates is sometimes as great as 700. Of the manner in which the insane have been hitherto cared for, nothing need be said. A new county insane asylum, in connection with the almshouse, has been built, of which a description, prepared by the architect for publication in

this report, is appended. The farm of 160 acres is worked in the interest of the county, the superintendent receiving a salary for his services. The inmates do nearly all the farm work, also the house work, and make most of the clothing. There is a school upon the premises, which is attended by the greater part of the children between the ages of eight and fourteen. The records kept are quite full and accurate. They consist of an almshouse register, insane register, register of deaths, order book, and pay roll. The commissioner and the secretary of the board dined at the institution, and were treated with great courtesy.

Jail.—The jail in this county is in the basement of the court house, four feet below the level of the pavement. It contains thirty-two cells, surrounded by corridors, and ventilated during the day by means of grated doors opening into the corridors. At night, the cells are closed by solid wooden doors, with a small aperture in the centre, when there is no ventilation. The jail is so dark that it is necessary to keep the gas burning in the corridors both day and night. The cells are filthy and full of vermin. From three to five prisoners are constantly confined in each, and not unfrequently as many as six or seven. The commissioner is informed that several grand juries have declared this jail a nuisance. Confinement in such a place, and under such circumstances, to say nothing of the deleterious effect upon the health of prisoners, must exert a corrupting rather than a reformatory influence. Here the innocent, the youthful offender and the hardened criminal, are brought into the closest contact. Here the insane are confined, awaiting trial and transportation to the almshouse or asylum. Here witnesses are detained who, perhaps, have never seen a crime committed, but are too poor to give bail for their appearance at court. This deprivation, even of prisoners, of light and air, elements essential to a healthy life, is condemned, alike by reason, religion and common humanity. This mingling of heterogenous elements, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the persons confined, is both a crime and a blunder. The jail is a reproach to the people of Cook county.

The new jail, not yet occupied, although in some respects better built, is open to the same general criticism. The money which it has cost (\$120,000) has been poorly expended, if not thrown away, as a single circumstance will show. Cells facing each other, with open doors of barred iron, are separated by a corridor

not more than four or five feet in width. This arrangement is utterly unsafe; as it exposes the jailor to the peril of seizure and possible death, every time that he passes through the corridor. Besides the facility granted to prisoners of free conversation without observation, or being overheard, always objectionable, nothing would be easier than for two desperate men, occupying cells immediately opposite each other, to agree upon the jailor's murder, as the warden of the Connecticut state prison was murdered not long ago, and any attempt to escape from one of the conspirators would throw him into the hands of the other. The only means of remedying this defect, is to close up the barred doors, and destroy the ventilation of the cells.

 Some additional statements concerning Cook county, will be found at the close of these reports of county visitation.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Crawford county has no poor farm. The average number of paupers supported at public expense is fourteen, who are taken care of by a private person, William Beers, who resides at Hutson, at a cost of \$2 each per week. The amount paid for the care of insane paupers, is \$3 per week. The county clerk informs the commissioner that the paupers are treated kindly.

Jail.—This is a brick jail, with six cells seven feet high, six feet long and five feet wide, ventilated by a barred iron door in each, opening into a corridor ten feet wide. There are two windows in the corridor. The cells are on the ground floor, dark and damp, but clean. There is no provision for a separation of sexes. McC.

Sept. 29, 1870.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The Cumberland county farm is situated three miles north-east of Prairie City. It consists of a single building, thirty-six feet by twenty-four, one story in height, with ten rooms, four of which are devoted to paupers, and six used by the keeper and his family. The house is old and out of repair. The keeper is paid \$2.50 per week for each pauper, and furnishes everything except medicine and medical attendance. The paupers are well treated.

Jail.—The jail was built in 1858. It is of brick, one story in height, twenty-eight feet long by sixteen feet wide, with four cells,

eight feet high and seven feet square. Two cells on each side open into a corridor three feet wide. The ventilation is bad, and the jail is insecure and badly kept. It has been condemned by the grand jury, and the county is agitating the question of building another.

McC.

Sept. 20, 1870.

DE KALB COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This almshouse consists of a frame building, thirty feet by twenty-two, containing ten rooms, occupied by the keeper and his family, and an “L” twenty-six feet by twenty, containing six rooms, occupied by the paupers. The arrangement is bad. There is also a building with three cells and two rooms, for the insane and idiotic. These buildings are in bad repair, cold and uncomfortable, and not suitable, in their present condition, to be used as a home for paupers. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to make the inmates comfortable. The keeper seems to be a humane man and to have a desire to do his duty, but it is to be feared that both he and the matron have mistaken their calling. It would be well for the authorities to investigate this matter, since it is not every kind man who is calculated to fill a position of so great responsibility.

The farm is worked in the interest of the county, and the products used by the paupers. The keeper is paid for his services \$650 per annum. He also receives supplies for his family, except clothing. A record is kept, showing the name of each pauper, date of admission, date of discharge, nativity, age, and date of death.

Jail.—The jail in this county is of brick and wood, the cells ten feet high, eight and a half feet long, and six and a half feet wide. The outer walls of brick are lined on the inside with wood. One cell is lined with boiler iron. The cells open by grated doors into a corridor twenty-five feet by ten, warmed by a stove, and ventilated through grated windows in the outside wall. The sheriff is a very humane man, and treats the prisoners well, furnishing them not only with the necessities of physical life, but with books and papers. He keeps the premises in order, and requires the inmates to bathe at stated intervals. The capacity of the jail is insufficient, and a new jail is very much needed. Female prisoners are confined in the debtor's room, in the second story.

Nov. 20, 1870.

R.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Until this year, DeWitt county has let its poor to the lowest bidder. Recently, a county farm has been purchased, on which the authorities are erecting buildings. They propose to pay the keeper a salary.

Jail.—The DeWitt county jail is of brick, with cells eight feet long and four feet wide. It is in good repair, secure, and of sufficient capacity. It is well kept, but small and dark, without ventilation and without sewerage. The privy is in the jail.

Oct. 1, 1870.

B.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a single substantial frame building, two stories in height, commodious in its plan, and of sufficient capacity; it is in good repair, and well kept. The keeper receives \$3 50 per week for each pauper, and hires the farm by the acre. The inmates seem to be comfortable.

Jail.—The jail, situated in the basement of the court house, and erected in 1868, is small and badly constructed. The cells are seven feet high, seven feet long, and four feet wide. They face each other, and open into a corridor only two and a half feet in width. There is very little light or air, no sewerage, and very little room for exercise. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes.

B.

Sept. 26, 1870.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—DuPage county has no almshouse; each town supports its own poor, the supervisor placing them in private families, and no report of the number or cost is made to the county clerk.

Jail.—The basement of the court house in this county is used for jail purposes. A hall extends from one side to the other, forty-eight feet long and fifteen feet wide, into which thirteen cells open, eight feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide. The cells are ventilated by means of grated doors opening into the hall, and by a tin pipe two inches in diameter, extending from the top of each cell to the outside of the building. The hall is ventilated by two large windows, three by six feet, near each end. The jail is sufficiently warmed by a stove at each end of the hall. The

privies connected with the jail are at a distance from the cells, so that they produce no unpleasant odor. A debtor's room in the second story is used to confine female prisoners. A record is kept, showing the name of each prisoner, and date of commitment and of discharge. The jail is in good repair and of sufficient capacity, but insecure, although built of stone. Communication on the part of prisoners with outsiders is easy. R.

November 4, 1870.

EDGAR COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The poor farm in Edgar county is a good one. The almshouse consists of a main building of frame, and out-houses containing sixteen rooms only. The superintendent has the use of the farm, and receives \$400 per annum for taking care of the paupers. The general arrangement is good, and the inmates are well fed. There are two incurably insane persons confined here.

Jail.—The jail was built in 1858. The jail proper is constructed wholly of iron, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long, and eight feet wide, opening into a corridor running through the centre. It is very well ventilated through the roof, and much superior to most of the jails. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. L.

Sept. 21, 1870.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Edwards county has no poor farm. At the date of visitation, there were seven paupers in the county, five of whom were males and two females. One of the males is an idiot, another a lunatic. The paupers are placed with various persons through the county. The price paid for each pauper, on an average, is \$1 50 per week. The pauper tax is very light.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1858, is of brick, twenty feet by thirty-six, with iron cells eight feet high, eight feet long and seven feet wide, having doors of barred iron, and a small barred window in the back of each cell. The ventilation is fair; no oppressive smell is apparent. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The county judge says that Edwards county has but little use for a jail, but expects to have, whenever it is reached by railroad.

Aug. 18, 1870.

McC.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

Almshouse.—At the time of the visitation of this county, in 1869, the paupers were let out to the lowest bidder, there being no county farm. Effingham county is now using the old court house at Ewington, the former county seat, for a poor house. The building is of brick, forty feet square and two stories in height, with eight rooms. The average number of paupers cared for here is fifteen; the average number outside is five. The price paid for the care of paupers, in or out of the almshouse, is \$2 74 a week. The almshouse is better kept than usual. The keeper is a humane man, and treats the inmates kindly.

Jail.—The jail is in the second story of the jailor's house. The jail proper is made of iron bars crossing each other at a distance of eight inches apart, so that the outside wall of all the cells is an open lattice. This secures very good ventilation. The cells are surrounded on all sides by a corridor six feet wide, with four windows. The jail is insecure, in consequence of the bars of iron not being sufficiently strong. Several escapes have been effected within the past two years. A reform is necessary in the matter of cleanliness. The filth, at the time of visitation, was so great as to be offensive, and is wholly inexcusable. In 1869, there was confined in the jail an insane man, who had been returned from the asylum at Jacksonville, of whom little care seemed to be taken.

Aug. 11, 1870.

McC.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Fayette county almshouse is situated three miles north-west of Vandalia. It consists of two buildings, one forty feet by twenty, and the other sixteen feet square, containing nine rooms, of which three are used by the family of the keeper. The management has been much improved since the first visitation. The keeper is a good man, and treats the paupers well. The buildings are rough but comfortable. There have been as many as thirteen inmates at a time, during the past year, but eight is the average number. Three of the paupers cared for are idiots, and could be benefited by the school for feeble-minded children, at Jacksonville. One man, old, bedridden, very filthy and disagreeable, is kept in a small log house, separate from the main building.

Jail.—The jail is upon the first floor, in the north-east corner of the court house. Inside of the brick wall there is a tier of hewn logs, and that is covered with inch boards, inside of which are placed iron cells seven feet high, eight feet long and six feet wide; the cell doors open into a corridor eight feet wide, and twenty-four feet long. There are two barred windows in the brick wall, a grated door to each cell, and in the top of each cell a small opening for ventilation. At the time of visitation, the jail was in a desperate condition. Two insane men had been recently put in for safe keeping, which rendered it almost unendurable. One of the prisoners said to the commissioner: "For God's sake see the board of supervisors, and have the insane men removed!" It was hardly fit for occupation before these men were put in, and their admission has increased the odor and stench to such a degree, that it is an outrage to confine a criminal in it. It ought to be condemned for want both of ventilation and of sewerage. Since the last visit of the commissioner, the board of supervisors have taken steps toward the building of a new jail. The grand jury has also taken the matter in hand. The commissioner is confident that the jail will be put into better condition before long.

Sept. 3, 1870.

McC.

FORD COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Ford county has no poor farm. The supervisor of each town provides for the support of the paupers in private families, and the expense is paid by a general tax on the county. Partial support is allowed to paupers in their own families. The number of towns in this county is twelve. The county paid, during the past year, \$60 for the services of a physician, and for medicine.

Jail.—The jail is in the lower story of the court house, but above ground. The outside walls are of stone. There are three cells for prisoners, one of which has walls of plank two inches thick, lined with boiler iron, and is tolerably safe. But the ventilation is very bad. The walls and floors of the other two cells are of plank, two or three inches thick. There is a fourth cell for debtors. In front of the cells is a corridor nine feet wide, where the prisoners sit. A window in the outside wall opens into this corridor. The only ventilation of the cells is through a small opening in the centre of the door. The jail is insecure, very dark, without ventilation and without sewerage. There is a privy in the jail. A new

jail is very much needed. One prisoner escaped into the court room above, by burning a hole in the upper floor of his cell with a candle.

McC.

Nov. 16, 1870.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county consists of two buildings, one of which, occupied by the keeper, is of logs. There is a frame building for the paupers, in good repair, but of scarcely sufficient capacity. The number of inmates on the day of visitation was ten, of whom six were insane or idiotic, and two were blind. The paupers fare as well as the family of the keeper. The keeper is paid \$2 25 a week, and furnishes everything except medicine and medical attendance. He raised upon the farm this year, 600 bushels of corn, 40 of wheat, and 200 of oats; also, an acre of sorghum. There is an apple orchard upon the place, and a garden.

Jail.—This jail is of iron. It was erected in 1862. The plan was patented December 20th, 1859, by Vallean and Jacobs, Cincinnati, Ohio. The outside door is of solid iron, with a little opening, and a small shutter closed by a button, through which the keeper can look. The inside door is of iron bars, crossed. The cells have doors with round iron bars an inch thick, and an inch and a half apart; and the doors can all be fastened at once on each side by a peculiar cell-door fastening, patented Nov. 15, 1859. Each cell has a water closet in it, and there appears to be an apparatus for flooding. There is a pump in the corridor between the cells; a window at one end with a double grate, and a close iron shutter outside. There are two gratings in the floor of the corridor, and one large, double grating in the ceiling, with an opening for the stove pipe. The space above is open to the roof. There have been iron bedsteads in the cells, but at present there is only one in the jail. The jailor stated that a negro succeeded in prying off his cell door, and that one night, some of the prisoners pried off two. Two prisoners escaped by drilling out the ventilator in the floor. The jail is secure when the cell doors are fastened. The secretary of the board saw a man and woman in the corridor together. The keeper said that the woman's husband was in the jail with her. The premises have not been cleaned for a year or more.

W.

Oct. 26, 1870.

FULTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is a very large one, being one hundred and thirty-one feet in length by thirty-six in width, and contains sixty-five rooms, of which fifty are devoted to the use of the paupers. There is a kitchen in the basement, and a dining room for each sex, separately, upon the first floor. The capacity is one hundred. There were only thirty-one inmates on the day of visitation. The house is partly old and partly new, but all in good repair. There is a general want of cleanliness throughout the building, and the cells occupied by the insane are especially cold and filthy. There seemed to be a deficiency of beds and bedding for the inmates.

Jail.—The jail is of stone and iron, with slate roof. It was erected in 1867, at an expense sufficient to have secured a first class prison; but the cells are so low, and the windows so small, that it is both dark and damp and poorly ventilated. The commissioner saw the prisoners at dinner, and their food was of good quality, and of sufficient quantity. The Methodist clergyman occasionally visits the prison. C.

Nov. 24, 1870.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of three comfortable log buildings, each fourteen feet square. The keeper receives three dollars a week for each inmate, and pays rent for the use of the farm. The paupers are apparently well cared for.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, lined with hewn logs and plank. It is made secure, and a corridor thirty-six feet long and five feet wide, where the prisoners spend their time during the day, is comparatively comfortable; but the cells are unfit for use. Four one inch holes through an iron door, afford all the air they have at night. There is no sewerage. Gallatin county needs a better jail. B.

Nov. 13, 1870.

GREENE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Greene county is now building a new almshouse, to contain fifty paupers. From representations made to the commissioner, he judges that it will be a model building. The former

poor farm having been sold, the commissioner did not visit it, but had the assurance that all was as it should be.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, was erected in 1860, in connection with the jailor's house. The corridor is about five and a half feet wide, and well ventilated. There is no sewerage. The inmates are well cared for. Two insane persons were confined in the jail on the day of visitation. L.

Sept. 8, 1870.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county was bought by detachments, and is very irregular in shape. It contains ten rooms, is old, cold, comfortless, destitute of facilities for bathing, and is as badly arranged as it can be. It is impossible for any one to be comfortable in it. A separate room, ten feet square, is attached, in which insane persons are confined. The keeper is allowed the use of the farm, and of three cows, and is paid one dollar per week for each pauper cared for. The county furnishes clothing and medical attendance. This method of providing for paupers is wrong, as it makes the man in charge interested in the cost of their support. This is the only place where the county insane can be sent who are not received at the asylum, a sad commentary upon their condition.

Jail.—The jail is a two story building, thirty-six feet long by eighteen in width. The lower story is of stone, and used for the confinement of prisoners. The upper story is of brick and occupied by the sheriff and his family. It was erected in 1855, and is a very poor structure, badly ventilated, dark and insecure. The sheriff is a humane man, and treats prisoners well, furnishing them with books and with papers. Forty-nine persons have been committed during the year ending September 1, 1869, twenty-seven of whom were committed for violation of the city ordinances. R.

Aug. 27, 1870.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county consists of two log buildings, one of which is occupied by the keeper, the other by the paupers. The pauper house contains two rooms, joined by a porch; and one of the rooms is divided through the centre by a partition. The keeper is paid two dollars a week for each pauper

cared for, and furnishes everything, including medicine and medical attendance. There were only five inmates on the day of visitation, of whom two were idiotic.

Jail.—The jail, which is wholly detached from any building, is situated in the court house yard, and was visited in company with a party of gentlemen after night. There were no prisoners in it at the time of visitation, but signs of their former presence were abundant. The stench was intolerable. The jail is of iron, and a good one of its class. These jails are open to many serious objections. W.

Oct. 25, 1870.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a main building thirty-six by fifty-two, with an "L" sixteen feet by twenty-four, and a smaller building, sixteen feet by twenty, for confining the insane. The number of rooms is sixteen, of which seven are used by the keeper and his family. No records are kept. The keeper receives \$1000 and the use of the farm for taking charge, feeding and clothing the county paupers.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1865, is of stone, with cells seven feet high, seven feet long and five feet wide, ventilated by grated doors to the cells, and pipes extending from the top of each cell through the roof. C.

Dec. 10, 1869.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Hardin county has no almshouse.

Jail.—The jail is a small brick building, out of repair, with one cell, sixteen by four feet, which is the only portion in use. There is no sewerage and very little light or air. B.

Nov. 12, 1870.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of three buildings, one forty feet by fifty in size, another twenty-eight by forty, and a third sixteen by twelve. There are twenty-five rooms, of which six are occupied by the keeper and his family, one is a kitchen and dining room for the inmates, one a sitting room for the males, one a sitting room for the females, and the rest are occupied as sleeping apartments. There are four cells for the confinement of the insane.

Jail.—The jail is of stone, secure, in good repair, and of sufficient capacity, with provision for the separation of the sexes.

Dec. 4, 1869.

C.

HENRY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse, which is frame, was apparently built for a farm dwelling. Additions have been made for the accommodation of paupers. It is poorly adapted to its purpose. The rooms are low and quite crowded, the beds cheap and scantily covered. The insane, of whom there were three, were confined in cells, without fire or other means of warmth.

Jail.—The jail is of brick and stone. It was built in 1866, and cost, with the land, \$45,000. It was intended to be a first class prison, and but for the lack of proper ventilation, would have been all that was needed. As it is, the lower tier of cells are only used when the jail is crowded. The bedding of the prisoners appeared to be of poor quality and scanty in quantity.

C.

Nov. 21, 1870.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The keeper of the paupers in this county rents the farm, for which he pays \$200 a year, and receives three dollars per week for the board of each pauper, and thirty-five dollars each for their clothing per annum. Medicines and medical attendance are let to the lowest bidder. Last year the amount paid the physician was ninety dollars, for attending the paupers in the almshouse, all paupers outside of the almshouse, within the range of his practice, and the prisoners in jail, including the furnishing of medical supplies. The buildings are two in number, one of them eighteen feet by twenty, and one story in height, built of logs, containing two rooms, with a third room attached, ten feet by sixteen; a two story building, sixteen by thirty feet, is used by the keeper and his family, and by paupers. It contains five rooms. The buildings are very poor and cold, and not kept as cleanly as they should be. The family of the keeper and the paupers eat at the same table, and eat together. The keeper appears to be a humane man, but not qualified for the position he holds.

Jail.—The jail in this county, erected in 1866, is of stone, and quite a good one—secure, light, with good sewerage, and fair ventilation. It is in the lower story of the court house. The cells

are surrounded on two sides by corridors, twelve feet wide. A pipe runs from each cell to the flue in the main passage, connecting with the outside of the building. There are large windows in the outer wall, and grated doors from the cells opening into each of the corridors. The cells, when closed, are light enough to read in. A privy is in the jail, and water from the cistern can be let into it by turning the stop-cock. R.

Nov. 17, 1870.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The average number of paupers supported by Jackson county is about fifty. They are distributed through the county among the farmers. There is no almshouse. In the judgment of the commissioner, whose information is obtained from the county clerk, the county manages its pauper expenses very poorly. It pays more, in the aggregate, than any other county visited by this commissioner. One man takes charge of all the paupers at \$2 each per week for board, except when the county can hire them out at a lower rate. The number in his care at the time of visitation was fifteen.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, with iron cells, ventilated by barred doors, which open into the corridor, six feet wide. The condition in which it is kept is fair. It is insecure and destitute of sewerage. There is no privy, but buckets are used instead. The jailor occupies a portion of the building as a residence for himself and family. McC.

Aug. 10, 1870.

JASPER COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Jasper county has no poor farm. The average number of paupers is about five. They are kept by one person who receives all who are sent to him, whether they be few or many, for \$375 per annum. The commissioner judges that under this arrangement they cannot fare very well, especially if the number should at any time be large. The keeper furnishes everything, food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance, for the sum stated.

Jail.—This jail, built in 1850, is of stone, with two rooms, fourteen feet by sixteen, and seven feet high, one above the other, communicating by a trap-door in the centre of the floor. There are small barred windows, two feet long and one foot wide, in

in each cell. It is insecure; several escapes have been made during the past two years. It is of insufficient capacity, in bad repair, and unfit for the confinement of prisoners. The county talks of building a new jail. McC.

Sept. 29, 1870.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is situated three miles east of Mt. Vernon. The commissioner was prevented from visiting it, but he obtained statistics from the county judge, who is familiar with all the facts. The buildings are said to be old and dilapidated and hardly fit for occupancy. The total pauper expense for in-door and out-door relief in this county is about \$1,200 per annum. The number of inmates on the day of visitation of the county was 12.

Jail.—The jail is a miserable affair. It is about sixteen feet square and lined inside with boiler iron. Ventilation is effected by one small barred window in each cell, and a small aperture in the iron door. The cells open into a corridor sixteen feet long and eight feet wide. A sink descends from each cell into the ground beneath, and from thence into a large reservoir dug for that purpose. The jail is surrounded by a picket fence fifteen feet high, which renders ventilation worse than it otherwise would be. The jail should be condemned. McC.

Aug. 3, 1870.

JERSEY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is built of brick, and is seventy-four feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, with one single room thirty feet by twenty-five feet. It contains twenty-six rooms and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty. It is new, but the design does not exhibit any great skill. There is no provision for bathing the inmates. The rooms are kept in very good order, and the inmates well fed on good plain healthful food.

Jail.—This jail, built in 1862, of stone, contains only two cells, each seven feet high, seven feet wide, and seven feet long. The corridor does not exceed three feet in width. It is made of solid slabs of rock. The ventilation is poor, and in hot weather the inmates must suffer terribly. No provision is made for the separation of sexes. In short, it is a jail not at all worthy of the rich county of Jersey. The county officials contemplate building a new one. L.

June 1, 1870.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—During the last year, the building on the county farm has been destroyed by fire, and the county has recommended another in the city of Galena, for the use of the paupers, of whom there were eleven on the day of visitation. They are still kept in a shelter upon the county farm, and are supplied with food from a house in Galena twice or three times a week. While the paupers are comfortably cared for, the condition of the insane is as deplorable as can be imagined. Their cells are excessively and unreasonably filthy. The overseers report that they are cleaned once in two weeks.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1839, of stone, is built in the side of the bluff, which adds somewhat to its security, but renders it dark and damp and poorly ventilated. It is so dark as to make it difficult to read upon a bright day. There is no ventilation except through the cell doors from a narrow hall. Its manner of construction affords a slight protection to the jailor against desperate men. The prisoners are comfortably fed, and no special effort is made to keep them clean. C.

Nov. 11, 1870.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Johnson county has no almshouse, and but five paupers, who are distributed throughout the county and kept on separate contracts, at an average cost of about \$110 each per annum for all expenses.

Jail.—The jail is of hewn logs, sided on the outside and planked on the inside. Air and light are furnished by two grated openings eight inches square. It is entered by a trap door from the story above. The jail is in poor repair, of insufficient capacity, destitute of furniture, and without sewerage. B.

Nov. 7, 1870.

KANE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county, the commissioner regrets to say, is anything but creditable to the rich and populous county of Kane. The condition of the paupers was such as to lead the commissioner to hope that the county authorities will investigate the manner in which they are cared for, and remedy the existing evils. The keeper seems to mean to treat them well.

The rooms are small, low and cold. There is a separate building for the insane, which is, if possible, still more uncomfortable than that where the remainder of the paupers are kept. On the day of visitation there were three insane inmates, of whom one is kept constantly chained, and has been for the last four years, which seems to be wholly unnecessary, and if so, cruel in the extreme. The farm is worked in the interest of the county, the profits being consumed by the paupers, and the keeper is paid for his services \$480 per annum and provision and groceries for himself and family. Supervisors in the town are authorized to make provision for paupers in private families, and the expense is paid by a general county tax.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1856, is in the basement of the court house, and consists of fourteen cells without flues, surrounded by a corridor. The ventilation, which is bad, is effected by grated doors opening into this corridor, and the corridor is ventilated by grated windows in the outside wall. Among the prisoners on the day of visitation were three insane persons; two of them had been confined for a few months past, and one for six years. There are two dark cells, which are not often used. The jail is dark and the sewerage imperfect—so much so as to render the odor pervading it very offensive. R.

Nov. 2, 1870.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Kankakee county has no almshouse. Each town provides for its own paupers, the expense being paid by tax on each town. The insane are provided for at the expense of the county, which pays from \$25 to \$36 per month for the support of each, and \$105 for the clothing of all. There are now five thus supported, besides three in the asylum at Jacksonville. It is said that at times some of them are chained. Kankakee township has an almshouse, erected in 1859, at a cost for land and buildings of \$12,000. This town sold out the contract for the support of its paupers to the lowest bidder.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1856, of stone, appears to be secure, but the ventilation is very bad and the sewerage still worse. In its present condition it is an unfit place of confinement for a criminal, much more of an insane man or a witness. It is in the lower story of the court house, but above ground. R.

Nov. 17, 1870.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—There is no almshouse in this county. The paupers are supported in private families, under the direction of the supervisors of the respective towns, each town paying the expense of its own paupers, which varies, as reported last year, from three and a-half to seven dollars per week. No special provision is made for insane paupers.

Jail.—The jail, though built as late as 1864, is unfortunately constructed. It is situated in the basement of the court house. Through this basement a passage ten feet wide extends, and from the passage a grated door leads into a room twelve feet square, with a grated window in the outer wall of the building. From this room a passage two feet wide extends for twelve or fifteen feet, on either side of which are two cells, without window, light or ventilation, except from the grated doors of the cells opening into this narrow passage. The jail is damp; confinement in such a place is an outrage, tending to make prisoners worse, instead of better, and likely, if continued for any length of time, seriously to injure their health. R.

Nov., 1870.

KNOX COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Knox county almshouse was built and furnished at an expense to the county of \$40,000, and is perhaps a model, and the best arranged for the purpose for which it was designed, in the state. It is scrupulously neat in every department; the beds are clean, and well provided with covering; the ventilation is such that there is no offensive smell, and the whole house is a constant witness to the value of systematic cleanliness.

Jail.—The jail is utterly unfit for its purpose. It was built in 1838. It is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity. From the manner of its construction, it is unsafe for the jailor, and it is so badly ventilated as to be unhealthy for the inmates. The prisoners confined here never want water, treatment or food.

Nov. 22, 1870.

C.

LAKE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a three-story building, thirty-six by forty feet, occupied by the keeper, his family, and the paupers; also two one-story buildings, one of them twenty-six feet by thirty-two, and the other twenty-eight by thirty-four, used for the confinement of the insane. The building for the insane paupers is a very good one, and well arranged. The main building, occupied by the other paupers, with the keeper and his family, is not well arranged, but nevertheless is comfortable. The condition of the rooms, the beds and the clothing, with the general appearance of the paupers, clearly indicates that the keeper and the matron understand their duty, and perform it in a kind and intelligent manner.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1856, of brick and wood, is very insecure, dark, and badly ventilated. It is of little or no value, and a new jail is very much needed. It is to be hoped that the citizens of the county will not build another in the basement of the court house.

R.

Nov. 18, 1870.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is of sufficient size, comfortable, and well kept. The farm, consisting of eighty acres, is all cultivated by pauper labor. Most of the laborers are insane; several of them, under a former keeper, were kept for years chained in their cells, and were considered very dangerous. The present keeper, in ninety days after taking charge, had them all at work upon the farm. They soon became cleanly, docile and industrious, and so continue, though still insane. This fact is highly suggestive to all keepers of insane paupers.

Jail.—The jail is an apartment in the basement or cellar of the court house. The cells, nine feet high, seven feet long, and three and a half feet wide, opening into a corridor eight feet wide by forty-five in length, lighted by two half windows. There is no ventilation, and the sewerage is imperfect. It is unhealthful and unsafe, has long been a reproach to the county, and recently an appropriation has been made for a new edifice. It is confidently expected that one will soon be erected worthy of the second county in the state.

B.

Sept. 15, 1870.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Lawrence county has no almshouse. On the day of visitation, the county clerk was absent, and the commissioner could obtain no accurate statistics. He was informed that the average number of paupers is about twelve, who are let out to different parties through the county, at a weekly cost for each of \$2 50, making the total pauper expense about \$2000 per annum.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1855, is a brick building, and is now undergoing some repairs. There are two iron cells in the upper story, well ventilated by barred doors, with two small windows in each cell, and the ceiling of each is perforated. The cells are surrounded on all sides by a corridor, with four grated windows. Pipes convey the offal into a vault outside the building. The jail is well kept, clean and free from any offensive smell. The cells are new. The sheriff manifests a good degree of interest in the subject of the proper treatment of criminals and paupers.

August 19, 1870.

McC.

LEE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is situated six miles south of Dixon. It is of sufficient capacity for the present, and tolerably well arranged. A furnace in the basement is said to keep the rooms comfortable in winter. The inmates appear to be well cared for. The poor farm is worked in the interest of the county, the products being consumed by the paupers. The keeper receives \$350 per annum, and supplies for himself and his family. The insane who are considered dangerous are kept confined in cells; the remainder go at large during the day. The manner in which the paupers are provided for is creditable, except in one particular, viz: that the contract for medicines and medical attendance at the poor farm, and for all the paupers within six miles of the court house outside of the poor farm, also for the prisoners in the jail, is let out to the lowest bidder, and taken at the sum of \$100 per annum. In 1869, the sum paid was only \$75. This is wrong in principle, as it makes the bidder interested in the amount of service rendered, and medicine furnished. A good physician should be employed, and paid a reasonable compensation for his services.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1841, is built of logs. It is very unsafe, dark, and badly ventilated. A new jail is badly needed, and the county is amply able to build a good one of sufficient capacity. R.

Nov. 30, 1870.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of one large brick edifice, well built and well arranged, with a plentiful supply of water, and abundant facilities for washing. It cost ten thousand dollars. The former keeper had recently deceased at the time of visitation, and the new keeper, who had been employed temporarily, could give but little information as to the paupers. The pauper committee of the board of supervisors, report a saving of nearly three thousand dollars in cash, by use of the county farm and almshouse.

Jail.—The jail is a substantial stone structure, apparently secure, in good repair, and of sufficient capacity. It was erected in 1869. Each cell has in it a pump and water basin, and good sewerage. The jail is well kept. The lower tier of cells are too dark, and the ventilation is defective, but it is far superior to most jails in the state. Provision is made for a separation of the sexes. B.

Sept. 24, 1870.

MACON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The buildings on the county farm, which are comfortable, consist of a two story frame for the keeper, an old farm house for the paupers, and a little building for the insane. The keeper supports the paupers for the use of the farm, which consists of one hundred and ninety acres.

Jail.—Macon county has a substantial and safe brick jail, cleanly and well kept, but deficient in air and light. It was built in 1868. The cells are small, and there is no provision for separation of the sexes. B.

Sept. 28, 1870.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—In this county the keeper has the use of the poor farm, and is paid one dollar and fifty cents per week for the care of paupers. The building is old, but kept in a cleanly condition. A new building will be erected during the coming year.

Jail.—The jail is a new one, and not what it should be, for the money it cost, viz : fifteen thousand dollars. It contains twenty-three cells, which are entirely too small, and are not sufficiently ventilated. The sewerage is good. It is not kept in as good condition as it ought to be. L.

Nov. 14, 1870.

MADISON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is well kept, clean and in good order. It consists of four buildings, one of which of brick, ninety by seventy feet, and two stories in height, is new. The superintendent has the use of the farm, and is paid two dollars and seventy-five cents per week for each pauper. The inmates are required to bathe weekly. One half of them or more are insane or semi-idiotic.

Jail.—Madison county is building a new jail, to hold forty prisoners, at an expense of forty-five thousand dollars. The walls are of brick, lined with boiler iron plated to the wall, so as to admit air between from the bottom to the top of the wall. The cells, which are seven and a half feet high, seven feet and nine inches long, and five feet wide, are all lighted and well ventilated. The sewerage, which is good, is by means of tiling under ground. There is no communication whatever between the sexes; in short, this is a model jail for convenience, security, ventilation and sewerage. L.

June 10, 1870.

MARION COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This almshouse, four miles southeast of Salem, is one of the best arranged in the district. The main building is forty-two feet by twenty, with two "L's" running back forty feet, sixteen feet each in width. The space between the "L's" is about twenty feet. In this space is a large cistern. One side of the "L" is arranged for males, and the other for females. The house is kept in a very cleanly condition, and the overseer seemed to be an excellent man for his place. There is a good barn, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses for the convenience of the inmates. The clergy of Salem frequently visit and preach to the paupers.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1859, is in the second story of the building. It is made of iron, but is insecure. The ventilation is fair. The sewerage is better than that in most jails. Pipes carry the offal from the two cells down into a large vault below. There is a small room in the second story called the "debtor's room," in which minor and female persons are confined. The jail is too small; as many as twenty-two prisoners having been confined in it in summer at one time. It is old, and the county is meditating building a new one. McC.

Sept. 20, 1870.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The alms house in this county is a very poor affair, badly arranged, cold and uncomfortable, with no hospital or bathing accommodations. With the present buildings and furniture, it is almost impossible to keep the inmates cleanly or comfortable. It is to be hoped there will soon be an improvement in this respect, and that the inmates will be required to pay greater attention to their persons and their apartments. The supervisors are authorized to make provision for the support of the paupers in their respective towns, the expense to be paid by a general tax on the county. There is no means of designating where a pauper is buried in this county.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1858, is entirely insecure, and the ventilation is very bad. There are two "debtors' rooms" in the same story, fourteen feet by twenty, where the female prisoners are kept when necessary. The cells, nine feet high, seven feet long, and seven feet wide, are of stone. R.

Aug. 26, 1870.

MASON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The poor farm in this county has been sold. The board of supervisors at their meeting in April, 1870, passed a resolution requiring each township to support its own poor, under the direction of its own supervisor. This is done as an experiment.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1856, is two stories in height, and built of brick, lined with hard wood plank. The cells are of square timber, lined crosswise with hard wood two inch plank.

There is a corridor four feet in width on three sides. The ventilation of the cells is very imperfect. There is no sewerage, and the jail is insecure. L.

Oct. 5, 1870.

MASSAC COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The alms-house, which is partly frame, is an ordinary farm structure, in fair condition. The inmates appear quite comfortable.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, two stories in height, and thirty feet long by twenty feet in width. The lower story contains a grated cage of iron bars, twelve feet square and seven feet high, resembling that in Pulaski county. This arrangement at least, affords the prisoners plenty of light and air, a merit possessed by few of the jails in this state. B.

Nov. 9, 1870.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

Alms-house.—In consequence of a rain storm, and the necessity of meeting a train, the commissioner was unable to visit the alms-house in person.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1856, is of brick, lined with iron. The cells are ten feet in height, eight feet wide, and twelve feet long, with a corridor eighteen feet long by nine feet wide. There is no provision for a separation of the sexes. The jail is visited weekly by the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman. The cells are furnished with bibles, and reading matter is contributed for the use of the prisoners. C.

Dec. 9, 1869.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

Alms-house.—There is no alms-house in this county. The supervisor of each town makes provision for the support of paupers in private families, and the expense is paid by the town. No report of the amount of this expense is made to the county clerk.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1856, is in the basement of the courthouse, and quite damp. The cells are dark. The ventilation is defective. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes.

Nov. 3, 1870.

R.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The paupers in this county are barely comfortable. There are three buildings, one very good one for the keeper, one for the male paupers and one for the female paupers. Both are in the same yard, and in close proximity. There is no effective separation of the sexes. There were twenty insane and idiotic out of twenty-eight paupers in the almshouse on the day of visitation.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1845, is constructed of boiler iron inside of a brick siding. It is tolerably secure but very dark, and there is no attempt at ventilation or sewerage. The privy is in the jail. The prisoners say that a lighted taper will not burn in the back part of the cells on account of the foul air. McLean county has just completed an elegant court-house at a cost of \$400,000. It may be hoped that it will soon build a jail to correspond.

Sept. 23, 1870.

B.

MENARD COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a single one story brick building, fifty feet long by twenty-eight in width, with six rooms, of which two are used by the family, and four by the paupers. The keeper pays three dollars per acre rent, for the use of seventy-eight acres of a farm which contains one hundred and thirty acres, and he supports the paupers for three dollars each per week, he having the pauper labor and the county paying for medicines and medical attendance. The contract for keeping paupers in this county is given to the lowest bidder, the keeper furnishing clothing.

Jail.—At the time of visitation in 1869, the old jail, erected in 1844, of brick, lined with logs, was in use. A new jail has since been erected and is now nearly completed, two stories in height, of stone, with twelve cells, in two tiers of six each, seven feet high, seven feet long, and five feet wide, at a cost of \$22,000. The cells are warmed by hot-air flues, connected with two registers in the floor of the corridor, which surrounds the cells on three sides. Both the hall and cells are lighted only by two windows three feet by two, at a distance of fourteen feet from the floor. The platform between the upper and lower tier of cells, is so wide as to exclude nearly all the light from the lower cells, and the lower portion of the corridor, rendering them so dark as to be objection-

able. Water is kept in a tank on top of the building, and conducted in pipes to the sewers beneath the cells.

Oct. 6, 1870.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mercer county has no jail. Prisoners are sent to Rock Island.

Oct. 4, 1869.

C.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This county has a poor farm of 640 acres, but no building has been erected upon it for the reception of paupers. The paupers are kept by individuals in any part of the county where accommodations may be had.

Jail.—Montgomery county is building a jail in connection with the court-house, upon the third floor. The cells have not yet been put in.

L.

Sept. 15, 1870.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is situated four miles northwest of Jacksonville. The building, which is of brick, has an east front, and consists of a main edifice fifty feet square, with an "L" in the rear thirty-six feet by sixteen. A hall runs through the house, with two stairways. There is a fine porch in front, and a basement five and a-half feet above ground. The house is well built, with a stone water-table, caps, and sills, circular window-heads, and a heavy wooden cornice. The face is of pressed brick. There are twenty-five rooms, ten on each floor, and five, with a good cellar, in the basement.

The keeper, and his wife, who acts as matron, are amply well qualified for their position, their hearts being in their work. The home and premises were in first-rate order, and the inmates clean and comfortable. The principal defect appears to be the want of proper classification of the inmates, which is impossible, in consequence of the defective arrangement of the building; the sane and insane occupy the same rooms and sleep in the same beds together. In one of the rooms in the "L," an insane man was lying dead at the time of visitation, laid out decently for burial, but presenting a ghastly spectacle to the sight. The keeper receives a salary of \$600 a year, and his wife is paid \$300 a year for her services

as matron. The products of the farm are consumed by the paupers. Supplies are purchased by the keeper and the bills audited and paid by the county judges. The county physician receives \$160 a year for a weekly visit, and is required by his contract to go oftener if necessary. The sum paid is too small, and the court intends to increase it.

Jail.—The jail in this county is in the second story of the sheriff's house, in the rear. It is built of iron, with eight cells eight feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide, four on each side, opening by grated doors into a corridor twelve feet wide, with a single window at the end, secured by a double grating and a solid iron shutter. Two doors, one of barred iron and the other solid, separate the jail from the apartments occupied by the jailor's family.

The prisoners are treated well; according to their own account they fare almost too well. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes, no sewerage, and the ventilation is bad. The secretary of the board was informed that the county judge had dismissed a female prisoner, rather than subject her to confinement in this jail, on the ground that the interests of society would suffer less from this course than from the other. W.

Nov. 12, 1870.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Moultrie county has a splendid poor farm of 200 acres, but no buildings worthy of the county, there being only one small house for the use of the paupers, containing four rooms, each barely large enough to hold one bed. The keeper rents the farm, and receives eighty-five dollars per annum for each pauper cared for.

Jail.—There is no jail. [The criminal docket is so small, that the county regards it as cheaper to board its prisoners out, in adjoining counties, rather than build a jail. This is economy in the strictest sense. L.

Sept. 16, 1870.

OGLE COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Ogle county has no poor farm. The paupers are supported by the several towns, consequently there is no record of expense in the county clerk's office.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity, imperfectly ventilated, and without provision for a separation of the sexes. It is occasionally visited by clergymen. The prisoners are furnished with reading matter by the jailor. C.

Oct. 1869.

PEORIA COUNTY.

Almshouse.—A new almshouse has been completed in this county, since the first visitation, in 1869. It consists of a main building, for the use of the keeper and his family, and for hospital purposes, with two wings for the inmates, one for males and one for females, of three stories in height. The basement story is of stone and the others of brick. There are fifty-eight rooms, of which fifty-two are for the accommodation of paupers. They are eleven feet in height, and large enough for four persons each. Single rooms are provided for the insane, and four cells in which to confine them, if necessary, in the basement. The building is heated by hot-air furnaces. The amount of heat is insufficient, and some changes will be necessary. The general arrangement is not good, and the building will be found inconvenient, yet the inmates can be made comfortable, and it is a credit to the county. The farm is worked in the interest of the county, and the proceeds consumed on the farm.

Jail.—This is a model jail. It was erected in 1868. The front portion of the building, occupied by the sheriff and his family, is of brick, two stories, with an attic and a basement. The jail proper, in the rear, is of stone, with three tiers of cells, surrounded on three sides by a corridor; each cell is ventilated by flues at the top and at the bottom. An abundant supply of water is kept in a large tank overhead, and carried down by means of pipes, forcing the offal from the privy, which is situated in the hall, through sewers into the river. The jail is neatly and orderly kept, with no offensive odor, and is both secure and comfortable; an honor to the county. It cost \$90,000. R.

Aug. 24, 1870.

PERRY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Perry county has a poor farm of eighty acres, but no almshouse. The overseer of the poor in each precinct takes

charge of the paupers, and reports quarterly to the county court the bills of expense incurred. The county clerk informs the commissioner that the cost last year was about \$2000, and the average number of paupers about fourteen, making the total weekly cost of each pauper about three dollars. At the time of visitation there were three insane paupers from this county in the hospital at Jacksonville. The county judge, in 1869, informed the commissioner, that he had sent a number of paupers out of the state, paying the expense of their transportation, rather than to keep them.

Jail.—This jail, erected in 1840, of brick, lined with a double row of hewn timber, twelve inches square, has been condemned by the grand jury. It is a miserable hole, divided into two rooms, one above and one below, each about sixteen feet square, and seven feet in height. The lower room is partly underground, and there is no admittance except through a low door about three feet high. The only ventilation is through two small windows, twelve inches square, on the north and south sides of each room. The commissioner is informed that the court contemplates building a new jail. McC.

Aug. 4, 1870.

PIATT COUNTY.

Almshouse—The almshouse in this county is of no value. It is kept by a widow with six small children. There are only three paupers, of whom two are females, and idiotic or imbecile. A small building recently erected, eighteen by twenty feet in size, affords them comfortable accommodations.

Jail.—The jail is a substantial brick building, erected in 1869, tolerably secure, surrounded on every side by a corridor three feet wide, with small windows facing them, giving light and air only during a portion of the day. There is no ventilation, except through these windows. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The premises are clean, and the jail well kept.

Sept. 26, 1870.

B.

PIKE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is a brick edifice fifty feet by thirty, with an "L" thirty by forty, better adapted for the keeping of paupers than the average visited by this commissioner. Some

alterations, easily made, would make it very convenient. A majority of the inmates are imbecile. The county pays the keeper \$2 25 a week for each pauper, and allows him the use of the poor farm.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1864, in connection with the jailor's house, is a fine brick edifice, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long, and eight feet wide, each made of slabs of stone of the same width, which are not, however, placed as securely as they should be. The ventilation should be better than it is. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The corridor is six feet wide. There is no underground sewerage. This jail cost \$30,000, and is better than the average visited. L.

Sept. 29, 1870.

POPE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is a double log building, and barely comfortable. The inmates, of whom there were four, two of them sick, on the day of visitation, were poorly clad, and suffering with cold. The keeper receives the use of the farm and \$1800 per annum for boarding and clothing the paupers.

Jail.—The jail consists of two rooms twelve feet square, one over the other, built of brick lined with hewn logs and plank. Air and light are afforded the prisoners by means of three grated openings, eight inches by thirty-six. The jail contains no furniture, and has no sewerage. B.

Nov. 18, 1870.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Pulaski county has just purchased a poor farm of eighty acres, and completed a new almshouse. The paupers are as yet scattered over the county in private families. The keeper receives the use of the farm and \$14 per month for the board of each inmate.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, is nearly new. A room eighteen feet square contains an iron cage, twelve feet by twelve, made of bars of iron. The prisoners are placed within this cage. It seems to be quite secure, and is of course well ventilated. The sewerage is tolerable. Though not a model, it is far preferable to the majority of the jails in the state. B.

Nov. 8, 1870.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Putnam county has no almshouse. There are but four towns in the county. The supervisor of each town makes provision for the support of the paupers in private families as he may think advisable. All expenses are paid by general county tax. The commissioner could not ascertain the number receiving relief.

Jail.—The jail is insecure, and of insufficient capacity, containing, as it does, but a single cell of iron bars two inches in width, and one-half an inch in thickness, crossing each other two inches apart. The ventilation and sewerage are bad. The main building is of brick, two stories high, thirty-six feet by nineteen, with an "L" one story in height, and sixteen feet square, which are kept by the jailor and his family. R.

Aug. 26, 1870.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—In 1869, Richland county had no almshouse. During the past year the county bought 227 acres of land, about 100 of which is fenced, and there is an old house upon it. They have hired an overseer. The building is not of sufficient capacity, nor in good repair, but is to be repaired and enlarged. The paupers do not seem to be very well cared for, the overseer having lost his wife, and being obliged to depend upon hired help. There is one female pauper, about ninety years of age, who is bed-ridden, under his care, and he is compelled himself to attend to all her wants, the hired woman refusing to do it. The commissioner found this pauper lying upon a bed very scantily filled with straw, and covered with flies, and a bed quilt thrown over her to hide her nakedness. In another corner was an old man, also bed ridden, and in a third corner of the same room lay the corpse of a pauper who had died the evening before. The president of the board of supervisors, accompanying the commissioner, said that the condition of the paupers ought to be bettered, and that he would attend to it.

Jail.—One-half of this building, which is of brick, and was erected in 1858, is occupied as usual by the family of the jailor. The other half is the jail proper. On the upper floor are three

iron cells, capable of holding eight prisoners, surrounded on all sides by a corridor four feet in width, with four windows, which admit of a good supply of air. The cells are ventilated by a barred door. Besides, there are two small-barred windows on the sides of each cell, and several small apertures in the top of each cell, so that the circulation of air is very good. The two lower cells are of squared timbers, with no ventilation except through the barred doors. Large tin pipes run from each cell into a vault outside of the jail, to carry off the offal. This is the cleanest and best ventilated jail visited by this commissioner. The sheriff states that they have never used the lower cells, except when crowded for room above. McC.

August 19, 1870.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Rock Island county almshouse is large and well arranged. The main building, thirty six feet by sixty, is three stories in height, and the addition, eighteen feet by twenty-two, two stories, with a workhouse and barn attached. There are twenty-five rooms. The first floor is used for female paupers, and the second for males. The capacity is fifty. The number of inmates on the day of visitation was thirty-six.

Jail.—The jail, which is of stone, is in good repair, secure, and of sufficient capacity for the wants of the county. The ventilation is far from being good, although pipes from each cell extend through the roof, and very little attention is paid to keeping the premises clean. It is perhaps proper to say, that the jailor claimed that there was a lack of water, which deficiency there is now an endeavor being made to remedy. A liberal supply of this very necessary article would sensibly improve the appearance of the jail, and the comfort of the inmates. There are seven insane persons confined here. The county is, however, building an insane department in connection with the almshouse, which, when completed, will render their removal possible. C.

Nov. 19, 1870.

SALINE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Saline county almshouse is a cheap log building, but may be made quite comfortable. The inmates appear to

be well cared for. The keeper receives the use of the farm and \$100 for each pauper per annum.

Jail.—The jail is better than the average, but rather dark, and the sewerage defective. It is of brick, lined with plank, and contains four cells twelve feet square, ventilated by a grated door. The sexes can be separated. B.

Nov. 14, 1870.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The present pauper home in this county is an old farm house, known as the "two mile house," so called from its distance on the Peoria road from Springfield. Seventy-two is the number now entertained at this place, at an expense to the county of about \$50 a year for each pauper.

A new almshouse however is now being built upon a poor-farm lately purchased, consisting of 371 acres, situated midway between Buffalo station and Illiopolis, upon the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western R. R., about twelve miles east of Springfield. The land cost \$18,000, and the building is to cost \$31,250. It is to be one hundred and forty-six feet in length and fifty-six feet in width in the main building. The keeper's lodge, to stand in front, will be forty feet broad. The capacity of the almshouse is designed for about 220. The building is to be completed by June, 1871. At the laying of the corner stone, last October, the Governor of the state in the course of some appropriate remarks, gave the following advice to those intrusted with the care of such institutions. "Do not let the poorhouse be such a den of misery, as the soul sickens to contemplate. Do not adopt the principle which an officer of another county expressed, who said he wanted to make the poorhouse so bad that nobody would want to go to it. * * Come here and set out shrubs and flowers, and make the fair spot now dedicated to charity blossom like the rose."

Jail.—This jail was erected in the year 1853, at a cost of \$6,570, of which \$2,000 was paid for the land, and \$4,570 for the building and other improvements. Since then the sum of \$5,000, has been expended for repairs and the improvements of the building. It is of brick, with walls eighteen inches thick and contains eighteen cells, seven feet four inches long by five feet and four inches wide, and seven feet and ten inches high. The cells are all in the second story, and are arranged in a double tier back

to back in the centre of the building, with a corridor surrounding them on three sides. The ventilation is bad, but the premises are kept perfectly clean, and the corridor can be sufficiently ventilated by opening the windows.

It is probably the only jail in the state in which religious services are maintained without interruption regularly every sabbath. They are conducted by a committee of christian men and women, aided by the city pastors, and the jailor testifies that the effect upon the prisoners has been most happy. His own labors have been materially lightened, by the improvement observable in their demeanor, which renders discipline more easy. W.

Dec. 10, 1870.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse, which is of brick, one hundred and twenty feet by forty, two stories in height, with a basement, is the largest and best arranged which the commissioner found. There are forty-five rooms, ten for the use of the keeper, and thirty-five for the paupers. The capacity is one hundred and twenty. The number of inmates on the day of visitation was thirty-one, of whom thirteen were insane and idiotic. The keeper receives a salary of \$900 per annum, makes all necessary purchases, certifies to his bills, and presents them to the board of supervisors quarterly, by whom they are audited, and if allowed, orders given on the county treasurer. No separate account of the expense of supporting the paupers is kept.

Jail.—The jail, in connection with the jailor's house, is very well arranged, with cells on two floors, ventilated through the windows and doors. There is no sewerage except from the hall. It is one of the most secure jails visited, and the inmate says that he is as well cared for as he could desire. L.

Oct. 3, 1870.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Shelby county has an excellent poor farm, but no buildings suitable for the keeping of paupers, there being only one frame house with four rooms and a hall, old and out of repair.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1853, is constructed in part of boiler iron, poorly ventilated, and without sewerage. It being court

week, and the officers being engaged, and the cells occupied, the commissioner did not make as minute an examination as desirable.

Sept. 15, 1870.

L.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is clean and well arranged. The matron is an efficient officer, and keeps the beds and appointments in good order. Many of the inmates are insane, and are kept by themselves in a building constructed for the purpose with cells. Some of them have to be ironed most of the time. They are all females. The commissioner found sixteen paupers sick and under medical treatment.

Jail.—The jail is old, having been erected in 1846. It is now undergoing repairs. The ventilation will be much improved. The cells are large, and well lighted. The prisoners all speak well of their treatment. The jail is surrounded by a high brick wall which shuts out all view of the town.

L.

June 11, 1870.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The system of supporting paupers in this county is for each town to pay for its own poor. The keeper of the almshouse rents the farm, and receives \$2 per week for each pauper, which is paid by the county, and the county collects it from the several towns. The houses are reasonably clean, and from what the commissioner learned the paupers are well fed. The beds and bedding are rather inferior and light. The county has just erected a new receptacle for the insane, and the cells in which they are confined are clean, and the inmates apparently comfortable.

Jail.—The condition of the jail is well stated by the sheriff, "in bad repair." It is of stone, and contains six cells. It is insecure, of insufficient capacity, and without ventilation. The condition of the inmates was as good as could be expected. The jail was reasonably clean.

C.

Nov. 16, 1870.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Tazewell county has no almshouse. The poor are supported in private families in the respective towns, under the direction of the supervisors of each, the expense being paid by the towns. No report is made to the county clerk.

Jail.—The jail, of brick and stone, erected in 1854, is very insecure. The ventilation is like that in most jails. The prisoners are well treated. There is an upper room which is used for confining female prisoners. R.

Aug. 24, 1870.

UNION COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Union county has a poor farm of 200 acres, which is purchased, but not yet occupied. At present the poor are let to the lowest bidder by the year, at \$90 each, for their entire support.

Jail.—The jail, which is of stone, eleven feet square, has no cells. It is two stories in height, and the upper story is used by female prisoners, when there are any. It is entirely unfurnished. Two apertures in the wall, six inches by twenty-four, afford all the air and light. There is no sewerage. Good watching may make it tolerably safe. The county have made arrangements for the erection of a new one. B.

Nov. 8, 1870.

VERMILION COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of four cheap wood structures, one story in height, for the paupers, and a small house for the keeper. The buildings are comfortable, and the inmates well cared for. Of twenty inmates on the day of visitation, ten were insane or idiotic.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, is two stories in height, the lower being occupied as the jail proper, and the upper is used as the jailor's residence. The only entrance to the jail is by a trap door and a ladder from the top. The cells, of which there are three, are not used; the prisoners occupy the corridor, which is twenty-four feet long and eight feet wide. There is but little light, admitted through a single window, and no sewerage. The privy is in the jail, which is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity, and contains no suitable provision for the separation of the sexes.

Sept. 27, 1870.

B.

WABASH COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Wabash county has no almshouse. At the time of visitation there were but three paupers in the county, one of

whom costs, for support, fifty-six dollars per quarter, and the other two nineteen dollars per quarter each. The county clerk states that the average number is about ten, and the cost about two dollars per week.

Jail.—The jail, which was erected in 1850, is of brick, thirty feet by twenty, with two cells, nine feet long and six feet wide, poorly ventilated by barred doors. These cells are of iron, and are surrounded by a corridor, varying from three to six feet in width. There is no sewerage. The jail should be condemned, on account of its inferior ventilation. McC.

Aug. 17, 1870.

WARREN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county consists of two frame buildings, containing twenty-five rooms. It is, however, of insufficient capacity, although in good repair. Of twenty-five inmates on the day of visitation, ten were insane or idiotic. In addition to the expenditure upon the almshouse and for out door relief, the county appropriates ten dollars to the Chicago ear and eye infirmary. The number of persons receiving out door relief cannot be ascertained. The accounts are rendered by each supervisor, audited by the board, and the reports show only the aggregate amounts.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, with four iron cells, was erected in 1842. In this county an unusually complete jail record is kept, showing the date of commitment, both the month and the year, the crime charged, the name of the prisoner, the nationality, the complexion, age, height by feet and inches, weight, marks, length of feet, color of hair, color of whiskers, color of eyes, marks of teeth, marks of face or person, how disposed of, date of discharge, number of days of confinement, amount charged for board, in dollars and cents, and manner of discharge.

Dec. 3, 1869.

C.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Washington county has no almshouse. The statistics given in the tables were obtained from the county clerk, from whose statement the commissioner would judge that the paupers are better cared for than in most counties. The average

number is about eighteen. The physician's bill amounts to about \$400 per quarter. Eighty acres of land have been purchased by the county for a poor farm.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1865, of brick, is very secure. There are four cells, all on one side, with a hall, sixteen feet square, in front. This open room is lined with boiler iron, and has three grated windows. A large cistern is attached, and a pipe conveys water into the hall, so that prisoners have an abundance, and can be cleanly if they wish. It is one of the best jails visited by the commissioner. McC.

Aug. 3, 1870.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Wayne county has no almshouse, but has purchased 280 acres for a poor farm, and is now making arrangements to build upon it. The average cost of supporting paupers in private families is about two dollars per week. Among those supported are two blind and one deaf mute.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1845, is eighteen by thirty, and two stories in height. The lower story is occupied by the jailor; the upper story is divided into two cells, formed of squared timbers inside of a brick wall, with an open corridor six feet wide, in front. The only ingress for air is through a small aperture in each cell door, about eight inches square. The doors are solid. No human being could endure such close confinement in hot weather, and the jail should be condemned as a nuisance by any civilized community. The jailor is a humane man. The county has had but few prisoners within the past year. There were none upon the day of visitation. McC.

Aug. 24, 1870.

WHITE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a single house with a kitchen attached; poorly built, but clean and neat. Part of it is so open that the paupers must suffer from cold during the winter. The paupers eat at the same table with the keeper's family, and are evidently very kindly treated. The farm is poor. The secretary of the board saw in this almshouse a little girl two years old, illegitimate, whose mother was an orphan only fifteen years of age. He was informed that she was not bright, and was corrupted by the man in whose family she lived.

Jail.—The jail proper, is in the second story of the jailor's house. It is an iron box with barred iron doors, containing two cells and a corridor, lighted by two windows. The cells are secure; the corridor is not. The jail cannot be scrubbed because the water runs through into the lower story. It has not been white-washed for some years. There is no place in it for a stove. The jailor stated that he has known water to freeze a half an inch thick in a cell with three men in it. The prisoners are kept warm during the winter by extra clothing, and spend nearly all their time in bed. The secretary saw a young man twenty-two years of age in this jail, charged with stealing a coat, whose trial will not come off until next April. He cannot procure bail, and will have to suffer all winter long upon suspicion. If he did steal the coat in fact, it is a pity that he has not got it in the jail. W.

Oct. 22, 1870.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Whiteside county has just completed a new almshouse fifty feet by seventy, containing thirty nine rooms, which is built of brick, with a stone basement, and cost twenty-one thousand dollars. As yet it is but partially furnished. The rooms are large and airy, but the beds and bedding light, and the rooms do not present that systematic cleanliness which is desirable in so good a house.

Jail.—The jail, of stone and brick, was erected in 1857. It contains twenty cells, twelve below and eight above. The jailor reports it to be insecure, and in bad repair. Prisoners have recently escaped by moving the stones from the cell wall. The cells are rather low, and dark, and the ventilation is not good. The jail is, however, dry, and tolerably clean. C.

Nov. 18, 1870.

WILL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Will county farm is worked in the interest of the county, the keeper receiving six hundred dollars a year, and provisions for himself and family, for the care of the paupers, by whom the products of the farm are consumed. The supervisor of each town is permitted to arrange for the support of the poor in private families, and the expense is paid by a tax upon the town; or he may send them, or any number of them, to the almshouse,

the town paying one dollar and thirty cents each per week for board and clothing. The deficiency above this amount, should there be any, is paid by the county. The almshouse, though better than in some other counties, might be much improved, especially in respect of hospital and bathing accommodations.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1861, of stone and iron, is well built and secure, but not well ventilated nor sufficiently light. It is comfortably heated by a furnace. The front building, two stories in height, is occupied by the sheriff and his family. The jail proper, is in the "L" in the rear. The cells are surrounded on three sides by a corridor, which on one side is ten feet in width, and the prisoners eat in it at a table. R.

Aug. 27, 1870.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Williamson county has just completed a brick almshouse, which is substantial and convenient, a comfortable home for her unfortunates. The act is worthy of imitation by the counties adjoining. The house is not yet occupied. The present keeper of the paupers pays fifty dollars per annum rent for the use of the poor farm, and receives two dollars a week for the board and clothing of each pauper.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, lined with plank, and spiked, is in good repair, secure, and of sufficient capacity, but poorly lighted and ventilated, and has no sewerage. It was erected in 1864. B.

Nov. 15, 1870.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Winnebago county almshouse, built for a private residence, and purchased with the farm, has been enlarged at different times, and is not very well calculated for its purpose. It is cleanly, and the inmates, except the insane, apparently well cared for, their physical wants being all supplied. Of eight insane, four are confined in dark, cold and filthy cells.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, and contains eight cells, eight feet high, eight feet long and four feet wide. It is insecure, of insufficient capacity, and a nuisance. C.

Nov. 10, 1870.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The alms-house in this county, though susceptible of improvement, is good and comfortable, well ventilated and well warmed by furnaces and stoves. It consists of a single building, three stories in height, sixty feet by forty, well arranged. The superintendent has been engaged in his present occupation for twenty years. Although a man of means, he devotes his life to the benefit of the unfortunate poor, and the manner in which they are cared for by him, as well as that in which the farm is conducted, are truly notable and worthy of imitation. He makes the alms-house a home instead of a prison. There are here two cells where the insane can be confined, but the superintendent says that he rarely finds it necessary, and if at all, only for a short period. The paupers eat at the same table with him and his family.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick and wood, was erected in 1844, and is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity. It contains but two cells, one above the other, constructed of logs, and ventilated very imperfectly by two small grated windows on opposite sides. A new jail is much needed. R.

Aug. 25, 1870.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.—COOK COUNTY.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The public institutions of Cook county, and of the city of Chicago, are as follows:

City:

Reform school.....	\$35,000
Bridewell.....	32,000
Small-pox hospital.....	6,924

Expended by city.....	\$73,924
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County:

Hospital.....	\$28,815
Jail.....	27,624

Out-door relief*.....	113,235
Almshouse	55,834

Expended by county.....	\$225,508
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Total expenditures, city and county.....	\$299,432
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The following institutions receive aid from public funds :

Brainard Free Dispensary.

North Side Free Dispensary.

Washingtonian Home, (saloon licenses.)

Erring Woman's Refuge, (police fines.)

House of the Good Shepherd, (police fines.)

The number of persons who have been inmates of these institutions, or benefited by them, within the year past, as far as ascertained, is as follows :

Bridewell (estimated)	8,000
Reform school.....	305
Small-pox hospital	338
County hospital.....	1,105
Jail (approximation).....	1,495
County agent.....	33,768
Almshouse	1,190
Dispensary (South side).....	2,056
“ (Brainard)	3,036

Total	51,293
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REFORM SCHOOL.—The Chicago reform school is under the control of a board of guardians appointed by the city judiciary. Boys between the ages of six and sixteen are sent to it by the judges of city superior or circuit courts, for minor offences. The term of commitment is indefinite, and depends upon the conduct of the boy, extending, however, in no instance beyond majority. Parents and guardians may also place their boys in this school, by permission of the guardians and superintendent. The object of this institution, whose control, fortunately, is not subjected to political influences, is to educate the inmates, and teach them some trade. Every boy is required to attend school upon the premises, and also to work in the shops for a certain number of hours each

* County agent's expenses.

day. The expense is borne by the city. The commissioner is informed that the superintendent, Mr. Robert Turner, is a humane and competent officer.

BRIDEWELL.—The position, character and inadequacy of the building now occupied as a bridewell are notorious; they are entirely unsuited for their purpose. The county is erecting a new and costly structure.

The average number of inmates is one hundred and fifteen, who are supported at a cost for each prisoner of twenty-three cents a day. The terms of sentence vary from seven to one hundred and three days. The proportion of males to females is three to two. The ventilation is excellent. The cells, with one prisoner in each, face east and west, and open into a large corridor heated by two stoves. Each cell is supplied with a window. The whole establishment is a model of cleanliness, the floors being scrubbed daily with sand, and whitewash used freely and frequently. The dietary is as follows: breakfast, bread and coffee; dinner, meat and one vegetable; supper, mush and molasses.

The prisoners are attended by the city physician.

No. of prisoners treated, 1869-70.....	787
Deaths	3
Sent to county hospital.....	32
“ “ poor house.....	57
Insane.....	9

The objections to the management of the bridewell upon general principles are: 1. The farming out of the food of the inmates, this being almost the only remuneration of the superintendent. 2. The indiscriminate intercourse of the criminals, hardened offenders capable of imparting information and instruction in crime, being thrown together, for months, with others who have been confined merely for drunkenness, vagrancy, or a momentary brawl. 3. The inmates are kept in idleness, no labor being performed, except by those who are unable to pay fines imposed, and work them out in breaking stones, for which they are allowed fifty cents a day. The female prisoners clean public offices, station house, etc., when required, and do the washing and ironing of the establishment. 4. There is no aim nor effort in this prison at the reformation of criminals, other than two Sunday school services. The prison should be on an industrial basis, and the

reformation of the prisoners should be the paramount object of the officers in charge. No man incapable of exerting, by means of his personal presence and character, an elevating and ennobling influence, should ever be placed in charge of a prison.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The county hospital is well conducted, but the amount of accommodation afforded is insufficient, the building being old.

COUNTY AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.—The work of the county agent, during the year ending November 30th, 1870, may be briefly stated :

Money expended.....	\$113,235 84
No. of families aided.....	7,504
No. of persons relieved.....	33,768
Railroad passes issued.....	1,959
Sent to hospital.....	743
“ “ almshouse.....	1,093
“ “ insane asylum.....	24
“ “ dispensary, W. side.....	697
“ “ “ S. “.....	455
“ “ “ N. “.....	371

The administration of out-door relief in Cook county is open to some criticisms, which do not affect the agent in charge : 1. The admission of able-bodied vagrants to the almshouse, in place of a workhouse. 2. The out-door relief is entrusted to visitors, who receive a temporary appointment at the approach of winter, regardless of their qualifications for the work to be done by them, and are dismissed in the spring. They are generally inexperienced. Supervisors and their friends are in many instances appointed. Requisites for the office should be mature age and experience. 3. The mode of transportation of insane persons, from the county jail to the almshouse, is cruel. Many of the patients, in delicate health, are so exposed as to endanger their recovery. In one instance, last winter, the disease of which an insane man died, was clearly attributable to such exposure ; see report of Benj. C. Miller, M. D., March 1st, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The commissioner is informed, upon very good authority, that as a class, the public charities of Cook county appear to have been instituted for the benefit of the officers managing them. He cannot, of course, say as much, from personal

knowledge. This may be so, or it may not. It is unquestionably true, that the system of farming them out is an abuse, since it makes the officers in charge interested in the amount furnished to each inmate, the only limit of his gains consisting in his personal freedom from cupidity.

The superintendents of these institutions are elected by boards of aldermen and supervisors.

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.—The accompanying description in detail of the new county insane asylum, furnished by the architect, at the request of the board, will be found to be of interest :

The Cook county insane asylum is situated upon an elevated site, near the town of Jefferson, at a distance of ten miles northwest of Chicago. The asylum building has a frontage to the east of 272 feet and is divided by the centre building, in which the offices are situated, into two wings for wards. Each ward is 116 feet long, from north to south, by forty-two feet wide. The central building has a frontage of fifty feet, and thirty-two feet with projections of twenty feet, and sixteen feet from the face of wing walls. These projections break the front and give a pleasing effect to the elevation. At each extreme end of wings is a projection twenty feet to the rear, for bath rooms, water closets and stairs to yards. The building is of brick, with cut-stone trimmings, and is three stories high above the basement. The basement is eighteen inches below grade line, and is nine feet high in the clear. The main story is twelve feet high in the clear, and the second and third stories are eleven feet six inches high in the clear. The foundation of exterior walls is four feet broad, and is diminished to twenty-four inches in thickness at the grade line. Upon this stone wall the brick wall starts. This brick basement wall is twenty inches thick to the main floor, with a cut-stone water-table around the entire walls of building.

Above the basement the walls are sixteen inches thick from face of pilasters, which have a projection of four inches from main wall. The cornice is of brick, with stone battlements and coping. Each wing has a centre corridor with three windows in each end. This corridor is thirteen feet wide, with ash floors. The patients' rooms are on each side of corridor. The wall between the corridor and patients' room is sixteen inches thick to attic from basement. These walls contain pipes through which air passes to rooms and from rooms to attic.

Especial pains have been taken to secure a thoroughly efficient system of warming and ventilation. The heating is by high-pressure steam, and ventilation is forced by a steam engine which drives two double-bladed iron fans, eight feet in diameter. The fresh air which passes to the wards is taken nearly thirty-three feet from the ground surface, and passes down upon the fans and is driven through an underground duct to the main air reservoir under the basement corridor. Over the cold air reservoir, in basement corridors, are twenty-seven brick coil chambers in each ward, thirteen on the east and fourteen on the west side of corridors. In each coil chamber there are box coils of steam pipe placed. The amount of pipe varying according to the space to be warmed, upon the basis of one to forty. In the bottom of each coil chamber is a valve which regulates the amount of cold air admitted upon the coils, and is controlled on the outside of the coil chamber. The warm air

passes to the patients' rooms, corridors and dining rooms by a separate pipe for each room, with the register placed seven feet above the floor.

The ventilating flues run up into attic. The openings for the ventilating flues are eighteen inches above the floor, a separate flue for each patients' room, and two for the dining rooms. There is an air-tight reservoir in attic gradually enlarging in a greater ratio than the area of the ducts it receives, and passes to the central cupola, and thence into the external air above the roof. The water closets, which are at the end of each ward, have a strong downward ventilation. The bath rooms are adjoining the water closets, at the end of each wing. There is a soiled clothes drop from each bath room to room in basement. There are two bath tubs and three water closets on each floor at the end of the wings. Each wing has a dining room on each floor with an attendant's room adjoining. In each of these dining rooms there is a sink, and slop sink, and closet for table sets. A dumb waiter extends to basement from each dining room. There is a linen room for each story of each wing, near the attendants' room, so that all clothing for wards will have its appropriate box for its patients. At the end of each wing there is a separate stairway, with separate exit into yards, for inmates, so that each floor of the wing will always receive its own patients, and there can be no trouble with patients getting upon the wrong floor.

In the rear of the insane asylum building, at a distance of one hundred feet, is the laundry building, sixty by eighty in size, built of brick, with shingle roof, two stories high above ground, with a cellar. This building is divided by a hall through its centre, with the laundry, drying room and ironing rooms on one side, and kitchen and bakery on the opposite side of the hall. The second story is subdivided into apartments for servants employed in rooms below. This laundry building is connected with the main building by a brick corridor, ten feet wide. All food for patients in the asylum is brought into the basement of the asylum in an iron car from this rear building, and is carried to the various dining rooms by the dumb waiter, above referred to. The boiler, engine and fan rooms are next to the laundry building, and are of brick. The fuel shed is next to boiler house, and the flour shed is in the rear of the laundry building. The smoke stack for boiler is eighty-five feet high and nine feet square at the base. Pure water is supplied these buildings by an artesian well 756 feet deep. The water from the well will rise to an elevation of forty feet by its own gravity above the ground surface around the well.

The cost of these buildings, completed, is one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars (\$135,000).

With accommodations for two hundred patients, giving a room to each, to this twenty-five per cent. more can be added by the usual classification of patients, as is usual in state institutions.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

L. B. DIXON, *Architect*,
15 Portland block, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATE CHARITIES OF COOK COUNTY.

An effort to obtain statistics of private charity in Cook county was almost an entire failure.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.—O. C. Gibbs, secretary. This association, supported by the voluntary contributions of the leading business men of Chicago, does not aim at the permanent support of any class, but a temporary help to the deserving poor. The permanently dependent are regarded as subjects for legal, rather than voluntary charities.

The office of the county agent, who disburses the legal charities of the county, adjoins that of the society. By keeping a carefully corrected list of all persons receiving aid from him, they are enabled to prevent that duplication of relief which would otherwise occur. The funds collected by them are designed to go to those who are unexpectedly, and mainly through no fault of their own, brought to destitution, so that the relief administered is the *exceptional* and not the permanent condition of the applicant.

The society endeavors to secure employment in the country for the city poor, and to furnish relief as far as practicable, in the form of work rather than of supplies, and of supplies rather than of money. It maintains a lodging house for destitute men.

Attention is invited to the following tabular statement, taken from the third annual report, showing the work accomplished and its cost:

Total number of families aided	1,559
Averaging four and one-half persons to each family, or total number of persons.....	7,015
Total number of Relief Orders issued.....	5,022
Number of families aided but once.....	530
“ “ “ twice.....	250
“ “ “ three times....	212
“ “ “ four “	159
“ “ “ five “	127
“ “ “ six “	99
“ “ “ seven “	64
“ “ “ eight “	42
“ “ “ nine “	33
“ “ “ ten or more times.	43

— 1,559

NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED.

Irish.....	606
American.....	317
German.....	178
English.....	119
Scotch.....	25
Canadian.....	11
French.....	25
Welch.....	5
Colored, (American).....	45
Hungarian.....	1
Greek.....	1
Russian.....	2
Italian.....	3
Scandinavian.....	190
Hollander.....	20
Belgian.....	4
Polander.....	7
Total.....	1,559

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.

Widows with dependent children.....	372
Sickness and disability.....	367
Out of employment.....	528
Desertion, or drunkenness of husband.....	137
Old age.....	66
Other causes.....	90
Total.....	1,559

RECEIPTS.

Cash.....	\$38,585 56
Supplies.....	6,322 37
Total cash and supplies.....	\$44,907 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total cash expended.....	\$25,694 61
Supplies donated disbursed.....	6,322 37
Cash on hand.....	12,890 95
Total disbursements.....	\$44,907 93

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—Charles J. Hull, president. The Washingtonian home is an institution for the cure of inebriates. It consists of two departments; one for males, of which J. A. Ballard, M. D., is superintendent, the other for females, of which the superintendent is Mrs. E. A. Forsythe. The following facts are extracted from the sixth annual report, *male department* :

The ages of the inmates have ranged from 22 to 60 years, the average being 36.

The monthly record of admissions and departures has been as follows :

	Admitted.	Discharged.
January, 1869.....	12	15
February, "	9	13
March, "	17	10
April, "	11	9
May, "	12	16
June, "	9	10
July, "	7	8
August, "	9	9
September, "	14	13
October, "	13	13
November, "	8	10
December, "	8	6

At present there are twenty-four inmates in the home. Ten of this number are paying their board, four have work a part of the time so as to pay for their board in part, and ten are paying nothing.

The amount of board collected for the year 1869 is \$3,268 17, and the amount of rent collected is \$815 81.

The amount charged for board of inmates for the year 1869, and remaining unpaid, is \$2,924. Of this sum only a small part is collectable.

These figures show that the number of free inmates for the year has been a fraction more than ten. The length of time that inmates have remained at the home has varied from one week only to fourteen months; average time, eight weeks.

Thirty-one of the number admitted during the year, had previously suffered from *delirium tremens*. Only nine of the number suffered from the disease after reaching the home; three of these were in wild delirium when brought here, and required the care

of two or three men to keep them from jumping from the windows or in some way injuring themselves ; the others were on the verge of the disease when received. With constant watching, good nursing, and proper medical treatment, these cases quickly recovered from the terrible disease.

Five deaths have occurred during the year ; four were inmates, and one a stranger who asked for lodging on the night of Sept. 11th.

Female Department.—The female department of the Washington Home first opened its doors for the reception of inmates, June 1st, 1869.

Since that time there have been regularly admitted.	50
Re-admitted to date.....	10

Total number.....	60
Discharged to January 1st.....	48
Total number remaining to January 1st.....	12
There have been taken in on the three days' plan..	30
We have given single meals to.....	40

Out of the 48 discharged, 23 are doing well ; 8 have never been heard from since leaving ; 17 are in the old track, doing no better than before coming here.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury at last report.....	\$989 59
Received from percentage license fund.....	\$2,794 05
Received from Jonathan Burr estate.....	3,760 00
Received from all other sources.....	8,014 85
	<hr/>
	14,568 90
Total.....	\$15,558 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid out on order of secretary.....	\$15,420 21
Balance on hands.....	138 28
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$15,558 49

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—Mrs. J. Grant, Matron.

This institution embraces a home, an industrial school, a mission school, and free chapel. From the report for 1869, we extract the following statements :

During the year of 1869, 1,208 inmates have received the hospitalities of the "Home for the Friendless." Of these, 706 were adults, and 502 children. Some have remained but a night, others longer, till they could obtain employment, or find a way to get to their friends. Seventy-two have been surrendered to us; 48 by police court, 24 by mothers, or other friends.

Besides these, we have given 198 single meals, in most cases the appetite showing that real hunger compelled the asking.

Thirty-six children have died, all younger than three years; twenty-one of them foundlings.

In the school room, the average has been about thirty-eight, and the improvement as marked as possible amid so many changes.

Receipts, 1869.....	\$15,499 50
Disbursements.....	14,030 99
Balance on hand Jan. 5, 1870.....	1,468 51*

CHICAGO NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Mrs. C. Tillinghast, secretary.

During the spring of 1860, a few ladies, impressed with the importance of having a home for children, whose mothers had only their daily earnings to supply their daily needs, established an institution, called the NURSERY, where young children could be cared for during the hours of work, the parents bringing them in the morning and claiming them at night, paying five cents a day for their care. The use of a house, originally leased for a ragged school, on Illinois street, near the Lake, was offered to the ladies, and was occupied through the summer, when, the number of children having increased from six to twenty-five, a larger building was rented on Market street. In the spring of 1861 another removal was necessary, owing to the increase of applicants, and a house was taken on Ohio street. About this time, the circum-

* HOW TO OBTAIN A CHILD FROM THE "HOME."—Any person desiring to take a child from the "Home," for adoption, or to bring up to maturity, must communicate in person, or by writing, with the secretary or matron; giving a full statement of the circumstances in which the child will be placed, if transferred from the "Home" or to his or her care, what position in the family such child will hold, what labor will be required, what advantages for education will be given, and what will be the religious privileges and training.

These facts must always be accompanied with good and satisfactory recommendations, or the requests can receive no attention from the committee charged by the board with the responsibility of selecting homes for the children.

stances of many of the poor mothers made it a kindness to supply lodgings for their children, and the plan of the institution was somewhat modified and enlarged to suit the need. In 1862, the large house on the corner of Michigan and Pine streets was rented and occupied until 1865, when the present location was secured. In the meantime, a charter had been granted by the legislature, and the charity had so increased its working, that it became desirable to hire a teacher. For three years, the older children have had the advantage of thorough training in vocal music and all the ordinary branches of common school education. A Sunday school has been carefully conducted, and during the past year, a sewing school has been formed for the improvement of the girls.

The chief design of this charity is to "help the poor to help themselves;" giving the safety and comforts of a home to the child, while the parent is left free to earn a support. No surrender of a child is ever made, and the hope always remains of claiming it whenever improved circumstances make it possible.

Those placing children in the asylum agree to pay a board, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar per week, for those over eighteen months old; for infants requiring the use of a nurse, the price is from two to three dollars, according to the ability of the applicant, though frequent exceptions have been made to these rules in cases of sickness or extreme poverty.

The average number of children for the year has been seventy-five, taxing, to the uttermost, the means of accommodation, which, in a rented house, built for an ordinary family, are necessarily limited. A large number of applicants have been refused every month through want of room and means.

Attendance at the school averages sixty-eight. The school has been well conducted; the children making good proficiency in reading, spelling, and common arithmetic. The present matron has been in charge three years, and has maintained order and good management throughout the house. The sanitary condition of the children was never better than at present, but three deaths, and those infants, having occurred during the year. A physician of skill is in attendance, visiting the asylum twice a week, and oftener if occasion requires. During the past winter, Rev. Mr. Wells has conducted morning prayer in the school-room, and, by his efforts, a number of books and other articles have been contributed to the school. A Sunday school has also been under his supervision.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Miss Emily Swan, matron.

The following statements show the work performed during the year 1869 :

Number in the asylum Jan. 1st, 1869.....	43
“ received during the year.....	153— 196
“ sent out to homes.....	108
“ of deaths.....	20— 123

No. remaining in asylum Jan. 1st, 1870.. 68

The whole number of deaths have been twenty; of this number there died of

Scarlet fever.....	7
Cholera infantum.....	4
Whooping cough.....	3
Diseases arising from defective nutrition, occurring in infants of from one week to three months of age..	6
Total.....	20

Total receipts, 1869.....\$11,898 06

Total disbursements..... 8,736 34

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The association for founding and maintaining the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was organized in May, 1858. At that time Chicago, although a city of about 80,000 inhabitants, had no public hospital. The “Mercy Hospital,” under the care of the “Sisters of Mercy,” then so small, now possessing a magnificent structure, was perhaps the only one in the county, except the U. S. marine hospital for sea-faring men. It was far inadequate, however, to the wants of the sick poor, even at that time.

There was scarcely a physician, who had taken sufficient interest in ophthalmology to examine the brilliant discoveries in this department of medicine, which had been made during the previous few years. Ophthalmology was almost entirely ignored in the only medical college in Chicago. There was, therefore, an unoccupied field for some one who would labor to found an eye infirmary for the gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the eye; and also offer opportunities to students of medicine, for the clinical study of diseases of the eye and their treatment.

In May, 1858, four medical gentlemen met several wealthy and benevolent citizens of Chicago, who together organized a board of twelve trustees, of two consulting and two attending surgeons, under a constitution and by-laws. The general financial depression of the country, and the excitement during the earlier period of the late war, rendered it very difficult to obtain funds for the purchase of real estate, and the erection of a suitable building. Hence it was deemed expedient to conduct the institution at first as a dispensary. Consequently, a single room, at the northeast corner of Michigan and North Clark streets, was opened for the treatment of the poor. During the first year, nearly one hundred and fifteen patients were under treatment.

At the end of nearly four years, the dispensary was removed to a room, No. 28 North Clark street, where it remained till July, 1864.

W. J. Newberry, president of the association, donated for a term of ten years, the lease of a lot of land, Nos. 16 and 18, East Pearson street, upon which was placed a large two-story wooden building, purchased for \$2000, and removed from a neighboring block.

The first patient, requiring board in the institution, applied before a single room had been cleaned and furnished. For two nights he slept on a blanket, on the floor. The rooms were furnished, as the gradually increasing number of patients required. In a few months the number of applicants, especially soldiers with diseases of the eye, supported at the infirmary by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, and by the governors of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, rendered greater accommodations absolutely necessary. The building was therefore raised, a brick basement constructed under it, and the attic divided and finished into three large sleeping rooms. In the fall of 1869, additional accommodations became necessary, and were obtained by the construction of a large building in the rear of the lot. The funds required for the original purchase of the building, and for the various improvements above mentioned, were advanced by members of the board of trustees and surgeons, till subscriptions could be raised to repay the amount. This sum, at one period, was \$6000.

The building has been furnished in great measure by second-hand furniture, and the floors covered by old carpets donated by friends of the institution.

It has been the policy of the trustees to rent, as far as possible, all rooms not occupied by poor patients, to any persons willing to pay for them. By funds thus obtained, the institution has been able to extend its usefulness. There is reason to believe that all the present accommodations will, in a short period, be required for the poor alone.

In 1865, the legislature granted the infirmary a special charter, and in 1867, appropriated the sum of \$5000 a year, for two years, for the support of such poor patients in the state as desired treatment at the infirmary. This appropriation was renewed in 1869. Poor patients from other states could receive gratuitous treatment, on paying the cost of their board.

Since the fall of 1864, the infirmary has always been open for medical students and practitioners who desire to pursue the clinical study of diseases of the eye. The fees for the courses have always been devoted to the support of the infirmary.

It would be difficult to estimate the good which has thus been accomplished in training students in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye. Numbers of such students have located in various portions of the state, and acquired reputation in the communities where they practice, for skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Since the opening of the infirmary, in 1858, 6200 poor patients have received gratuitous aid. Of this number, 991 have been boarded in the infirmary; the remainder visited the infirmary for treatment as "out patients." During the past year more than 1000 poor patients were treated gratuitously.

If possible, the greatest good has been accomplished for this latter class (out patients), since they have oftener applied for aid in the earlier stages of their diseases, when very simple treatment could most frequently and speedily restore to health. In the case of children, the results have very often been specially gratifying.

Although in the aggregate many poor persons, not unfrequently paupers from the poor houses, sent to the infirmary almost blind and helpless, have been restored to good sight and self-support, it is unfortunately true that too many of this class come to the infirmary in the later stages of disease, when a perfect cure is utterly impossible.

The boards of supervisors of several counties, aware that paupers, blind and helpless, had been returned home, able to support themselves, have made donations varying from \$10 to \$200, in aid of the infirmary.

The institution has passed through many periods of great financial embarrassment. It has at times been exceedingly difficult to find any one willing to perform the duties of matron and superintendent, and often no less difficult to secure efficient help, since domestics fear danger of contracting diseases of the eye. The present infirmary building can well accommodate more than fifty patients. Its whole cost has been \$10,400. Five thousand dollars would scarcely replace the furniture now in use. The trustees possess a permanent fund of \$6000, the interest alone of which can be expended annually. Efforts will at once be made to purchase the lot of land on which the infirmary stands.

There is reason to believe that this institution, before many years have passed, will possess the funds, and perform an amount of labor for the poor and suffering, which will place it in a position of usefulness and of public confidence, not excelled by the similar institutions of the eastern cities.

E. L. H.

Chicago, Sept. 30, 1870.

STATISTICS OF JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES.

The following tables of statistics are far from being as complete or as accurate as is desirable, but contain all the information which the commissioners were able to obtain, without systematic jail and almshouse records in the several counties. Nothing more deeply impressed the board, in this tour of visitation, than the absolute necessity of statistical records, kept upon a uniform system, in books provided by the counties, to be their permanent property. The records kept, where there are any, at present, are usually private memoranda, in note books belonging to the jailors and almshouse keepers. The accounts are mixed with the accounts of other county expenses, so as to render it, in most instances, very difficult to separate the items.

TABLE XV.
Description and cost and value of jails in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Location of jail.	Material of construction.....	No. of cells....	Date of erection.	Original cost....	Present value....
Adams.....	Quincy.....	Stone.....	.....	1837	.....	.....
Alexander.....	Cairo.....	Brick.....	.....	.....	\$65,000	.....
Bond.....	Greenville.....	Brick.....	4	1858	8,000	\$10,000
Boone.....	Belvidere.....	Brick and stone..	3	1849	3,000	3,025
Brown.....	Mount Sterling..	Stone.....	6	1858	4,500	4,500
Bureau.....	Princeton.....	Brick and iron...	8	1852	12,000	6,400
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Brick and wood...	4	1852	2,500	2,500
Champaign.....	Urbana.....	Iron.....	11	.....	6,000	6,200
Christian.....	Taylorville.....	Brick.....	10	1862	6,500	6,500
Clark.....	Marshall.....	Stone.....	2	1845	5,000	5,000
Clay.....	Louisville.....	Brick.....	3	1845	2,000	2,000
Clinton.....	Carlyle.....	Stone.....	8	1861	7,000	7,000
Coles.....	Charleston.....	Brick.....	5	1864	.....	.....
Cook.....	Chicago.....	Stone.....	32	.....	35,000	275,000
Crawford.....	Robinson.....	Brick.....	6	1858	5,000	6,000
Cumberland.....	Prairie City.....	Brick.....	4	1858	2,000	2,000
DeKalb.....	Sycamore.....	Brick and wood...	3	.....	6,000	4,025
DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	Brick.....	8	.....	13,000	13,300
Douglas.....	Tuscola.....	Brick.....	4	1868	1,500	1,600
DuPage.....	Milton.....	Stone.....	14	1867	6,000	8,200
Edgar.....	Paris.....	Iron.....	.....	1858	14,000	14,000
Edwards.....	Albion.....	Brick.....	2	1856	4,200	4,200
Effingham.....	Effingham.....	Brick.....	6	1862	6,000	6,000
Fayette.....	Vandalia.....	Iron.....	4	1854	2,000	2,000
Ford.....	Paxton.....	Stone, brick, wood	4	1861	5,000	3,020
Franklin.....	Benton.....	Wood and iron...	6	1862	.....	.....
Fulton.....	Lewistown.....	Stone and iron...	14	.....	33,000	33,100
Gallatin.....	Shawneetown.....	Brick and wood...	2	.....	.....	2,000
Greene.....	Carrollton.....	Brick.....	6	1860	11,000	11,000
Grundy.....	Morris.....	Stone and brick...	3	1855	4,000	3,025
Hamilton.....	McLeansboro.....	Brick and iron...	.....	1860	6,500	.....
Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Stone.....	16	.....	30,500	35,500
Hardin.....	Elizabethtown.....	Brick.....	1	.....	4,000	500
Henderson.....	Oquawka.....	Stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	Cambridge.....	Stone.....	24	1867	.....	45,000
Iroquois.....	Watseka.....	Stone.....	4	1866	10,000	10,000
Jackson.....	Murphysboro.....	Brick.....	5	1862	8,000	8,000
Jasper.....	Newton.....	Stone.....	2	1850	1,000	500
Jefferson.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Iron.....	2	1850	2,000	2,000
Jersey.....	Jerseyville.....	Stone.....	2	1862	.....	.....
JoDaviess.....	Galena.....	Stone.....	6	1840	.....	4,000
Johnson.....	Vienna.....	Wood.....	2	.....	.....	500
Kane.....	Geneva.....	Stone, Brick, wood, iron.	17	1856	18,000	25,200
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Stone.....	6	1856	15,000	15,075
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Stone.....	4	1864	5,000	5,025
Knox.....	Knoxville.....	Stone.....	.....	1838	6,200	900
Lake.....	Waukegan.....	Brick and wood...	4	1856	1,000	1,025
LaSalle.....	Ottawa.....	Stone.....	6	.....	.....	2,100
Lawrence.....	Lawrenceville.....	Brick.....	2	1855	4,000	4,000

TABLE XV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Location of jail....	Material of construction.....	No. of cells.	Date of erection...	Original cost.....	Present value.....
Lee.....	Dixon.....	Wood.....	6	1841	\$1,500	\$3,050
Livingston.....	Pontiac.....	.....	12	....	18,000	18,075
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Stone.....	16	1869	32,000	33,200
Macon.....	Decatur.....	Brick.....	24	1868	45,000	45,200
Macoupin.....	Carlinville.....	Stone.....	23	1868	15,000	.....
Madison.....	Edwardsville.....	Brick and iron...	20	1870	45,000	45,000
Marion.....	Salem.....	Brick.....	2	1855	7,000	7,000
Marshall.....	Lacon.....	Brick and stone..	6	1858	14,000	8,050
Mason.....	Havana.....	Brick.....	4	1856	3,400	3,400
Massac.....	Metropolis.....	Brick.....	1	....	5,000	.....
McDonough.....	Macomb.....	Brick and iron...	4	....	4,000	8,100
McHenry.....	Woodstock.....	Stone and brick..	16	1855	6,000	10,500
McLean.....	Bloomington.....	Iron.....	9	1845	14,000	14,200
Menard.....	Petersburg.....	Stone and iron...	12	1870	22,000	22,100
Mercer.....	.....	No jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	Waterloo.....	Brick.....	.....	1848	3,000	1,500
Montgomery.....	.....	No jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	Brick.....	.....	.....	20,000	12,000
Moultrie.....	No jail.....	No jail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle.....	Oregon.....	Brick.....	2	.....	2,000	1,225
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Stone, iron, brick.	48	1868	90,000	90,800
Perry.....	Pinckneyville.....	Brick.....	2	1840	1,500	800
Piatt.....	Monticello.....	Brick.....	6	1869	14,000	14,500
Pike.....	Pittsfield.....	Stone and brick..	12	1864	30,000	30,000
Pope.....	Golconda.....	Brick.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	Caledonia.....	Brick.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	Hennepin.....	Wood, iron, brick	1	....	2,200	1,510
Randolph.....	Sparta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	Olney.....	Brick.....	4	1858	6,500	6,500
Rock Island.....	Rock Island city	Stone.....	15	1853	.....	.....
Saline.....	Harrisburgh.....	Brick.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	Brick and wood..	18	....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	Rushville.....	Stone and brick..	8	1855	10,000	10,000
Scott.....	Winchester.....	Brick.....	2	1853	2,000	2,000
Shelby.....	Shelbyville.....	Brick.....	6	1853	5,000	5,000
Stark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	Stone and brick..	11	1846	.....	36,000
Stephenson.....	Freeport.....	Stone.....	6	1852	.....	4,025
Tazewell.....	Pekin.....	Brick and stone..	8	1854	8,400	25,000
Union.....	Jonesboro.....	Stone.....	2	....	2,200	1,000
Vermilion.....	Danville.....	Brick.....	4	....	3,000	3,050
Wabash.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Brick.....	2	1850	5,000	5,000
Warren.....	Monmouth.....	Brick.....	4	....	.....	3,025
Washington.....	Nashville.....	Brick.....	4	1865	14,000	14,000
Wayne.....	Fairfield.....	Brick.....	2	1845	2,000	2,000
White.....	Carmi.....	Brick.....	2	1828	.....	.....
Whiteside.....	Morrison.....	Stone and brick..	20	....	12,000	12,000
Will.....	Joliet.....	Stone and iron...	16	1861	15,000	40,150
Williamson.....	Marion.....	Brick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	Rockford.....	Brick.....	8	....	.....	2,550
Woodford.....	Metamora.....	Brick and wood..	2	1844	2,000	1,540

TABLE XVI.

Showing the number, class, age, sex, color and civil condition of prisoners, in the jails of Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Total	Awaiting trial	Convicted	Adults	Minors	Male	Female	White	Black	Single	Married	Widowed
Adams	20	18	2	16	4	18	2	19	1	16	4	1
Alexander	6	6		5	1	5	1	3	3	4	1	1
Bond												
Boone												
Brown	2	1		2				2		2		
Bureau	1	1		1		1		1		1		
Calhoun												
Carroll	4	2	2	2	2	4		4		4		
Cass	1		1									
Champaign	9	9		7	2	9		9		7	2	
Christian	2	2		2		1	1	2		1	1	
Clark	2		2		2	2		2		2		
Clay	2	2		2		2		2			2	
Clinton	3			3		3		3				1
Coles	8	8		5	3	8		8		4	4	
Cook	114	107	7	100	14	106	8	108	6	85	26	3
Crawford												
Cumberland												
De Kalb	2	2			2	2		2		2		
De Witt	4	4		3	1			4		1	3	
Douglas	4	4		4		4		3	1	2	2	
Du Page	5	3	2	2	3	4	1	5		3	2	
Edgar	6	4	2	4	2	6		6		5	1	
Edwards												
Effingham	1	1			1	1		1		1		
Fayette	2	2		2		2		2			2	
Ford												
Franklin												
Fulton	11	8	3	10	1	11		11		7	4	
Gallatin	4	1	3	3	1			3	1	1	3	
Greene	4	4		3	1							
Grundy	1	1			1	1		1		1		
Hamilton												
Hancock	4	4		4		4		4		3	1	
Hardin												
Henderson	3	3		3		3		3		2	1	
Henry	11	8	1	8	3	11		11		10		1
Iroquois	5	1	4	4	1	5		4	1	1	3	1
Jackson	2	2		2		2		2		2		
Jasper												
Jefferson	1	1		1		1		1			1	
Jersey												
Jo Daviess	5	5		4	1	4	1	5		3	2	
Johnson												
Kane	9		6	7	2	8	1	7	2	6	3	
Kankakee	6	6		6		5	1			2	4	
Kendall	1	1		1		1		1				
Knox	11	8	3	9	2	11		7	4	8	3	
Lake	2	2		1	1	2	2	2		1	1	
La Salle	16	16		13	3	16		16		16		
Lawrence	1			1		1		1		1		

TABLE XVII,

Showing education, habits and character of prisoners in the jails of Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Can read and write....	Can read only.	Can neither read nor write.	Habitually in-temperate....	In prison before	Idiotic and in-sane.....
Adams.....	19	..	1	18	..	..
Alexander.....	2	2	2	3	..	..
Bond.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boone.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown.....	2	..	..	1	1	..
Bureau.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Calhoun.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carroll.....	3	..	1	1	2	..
Cass.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Champaign.....	3	..	4	6	..	..
Christian.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Clark.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Clay.....	2	..	..	2	2	..
Clinton.....	3	..	..	2	..	..
Coles.....	8	..	..	5	..	..
Cook.....	100	14	..	17	45	3
Crawford.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
DeKalb.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
De Witt.....	2	1	1	2	..	..
Douglas.....	3	..	1	..	..	..
DuPage.....	4	..	1	5	2	..
Edgar.....	6	..	..	1	..	..
Edwards.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Efingham.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Fayette.....	2	..	..	1	..	..
Ford.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulton.....	9	2	..	1	..	..
Gallatin.....	2	..	2	4	..	..
Greene.....	3	..	1	4	..	2
Grundy.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hancock.....	4	..	..	..	2	..
Hardin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henderson.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry.....	11	..	..	3	..	..
Iroquois.....	3	..	2	..	1	..
Jackson.....	2	..	..	1	..	..
Jasper.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	1	..	..	1	..	..
Jersey.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jo Daviess.....	..	..	..	3	..	..
Johnson.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kane.....	4	4	1	3	4	3
Kankakee.....	6	..	..	1	1	..
Kendall.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knox.....	11	..	..	9	3	..
Lake.....	2	..	..	1	..	..
LaSalle.....	12	1	3	9	4	1
Lawrence.....	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Can read and write.....	Can read only...	Can neither read nor write.....	Habitually intemperate.....	In prison before.	Idiotic and insane
Lee	9			5		2
Livingston.....	6		1	3		
Logan	7	1		6	1	
Macon	3					
Macoupin	3					
Madison.....	4					
Marion	1	2				
Marshall	3					
Mason						
Massac		1	1	1		
McDonough.....	4	1		2		
McHenry.....			1			1
McLean.....	7		1	4		
Menard.....	1					
Mercer						
Monroe.....						
Montgomery.....						
Morgan.....						
Moultrie						
Ogle.....		1			1	
Peoria	18	9	3	15	13	
Perry.....	1					
Piatt.....	2			1		
Pike	2	1		1		
Pope.....						
Pulaski.....	2	1	4	2		
Putnam.....	1	1				
Randolph						
Richland.....	1			1	1	
Rock Island.....	10			3	2	7
Saline.....		1				
Sangamon.....	13	1	3	6		
Schuyler						
Scott			1			
Shelby.....	7	1		7		
Stark.....						
St Clair				1	1	
Stephenson.....	4			1	1	
Tazewell	11			10	2	
Union.....	1	1	3			
Vermilion.....	2		3			
Wabash.....						
Warren.....	1				1	
Washington	2	1				
Wayne						
White		1			1	
Whiteside.....	4					
Will.....	9			2		
Williamson						
Winnebago	2					
Woodford.....						

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the nativity of prisoners in the jails of Illinois.

[illegible]

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XIX.

Showing alleged offenses of prisoners.—Crimes against the person.

COUNTIES.	Murder.....	Manslaughter.	Rape	Assault.....	Miscellaneous	Total.....
Adams.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Alexander.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Christian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Coles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	18
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Witt.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Du Pege.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Edwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Gallatin.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Iroquois.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jackson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jo Daviess.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kankakee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Knox.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	4
Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
LaSalle.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIX—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Murder.....	Manslaughter	Rape.....	Assault.....	Miscellaneous	Total.....
Lee.....	1			1		2
Livingston.....		1		1		2
Logan.....				1		1
Macon.....				1		1
Macoupin.....						
Madison.....	1					1
Marion.....						
Marshall.....						
Mason.....			1			1
Massac.....						
McDonough.....						
McHenry.....						
McLean.....						
Menard.....						
Mercer.....						
Monroe.....						
Montgomery.....						
Morgan.....						
Moultrie.....						
Ogle.....						
Peoria.....			1	1		2
Perry.....		1				1
Piatt.....				1		1
Pike.....						
Pope.....						
Pulaski.....	2					2
Putnam.....			1			1
Randolph.....						
Richland.....			1			1
Rock Island.....	1			2		3
Saline.....						
Sangamon.....		1				1
Schuyler.....						
Scott.....	2					2
Shelby.....	1					1
Stark.....						
St. Clair.....	1					1
Stephenson.....				1		1
Tazewell.....	2			1		3
Union.....						
Vermilion.....				2		2
Wabash.....						
Warren.....						
Washington.....	1					1
Wayne.....						
White.....						
Whiteside.....						
Will.....						
Williamson.....						
Winnebago.....	1					1
Woodford.....						

TABLE XX.

Showing alleged offences of Prisoners—Crimes against Property.

COUNTIES.	Alson.....	Burglary.....	Larceny.....	Robbery.....	Horse stealing..	Forgery.....	Counterfeit money	Malicious mis- chief.....	Miscellaneous...	Total.....
Adams.....	2		7	2			3		3	17
Alexander.....			2							2
Bond.....										
Boone.....										
Brown.....			1							1
Bureau.....			1							1
Calhoun.....										
Carroll.....			4							4
Cass.....										
Champaign.....			8							8
Christian.....										
Clark.....			2							2
Clay.....				1	1					2
Clinton.....				1						1
Coles.....		2	1		2				2	7
Cook.....		6	58	2	1	2	3		6	78
Crawford.....										
Cumberland.....										
DeKalb.....									1	1
DeWitt.....		1	1		1					3
Douglas.....			2		1	1				4
DuPage.....			5							5
Edgar.....		2	1		1	1				5
Edwards.....										
Effingham.....			1							1
Fayette.....										
Ford.....										
Franklin.....										
Fulton.....			2		6					8
Gallatin.....			2							2
Greene.....		1	1							2
Grundy.....			1							1
Hamilton.....										
Hancock.....			4							4
Hardin.....										
Henderson.....				1						1
Henry.....			2							2
Iroquois.....			1		2					3
Jackson.....			1							1
Jasper.....										
Jefferson.....										
Jersey.....										
JoDaviess.....		1			2					3
Johnson.....										
Kane.....			5							5
Kankakee.....			3		1					4
Kendall.....										
Knox.....		1	3		1	1				6
Lake.....			1							1
LaSalle.....			9	1	1					11
Lawrence.....				1						1

TABLE XXI.

Showing size, cost, and value of almshouses in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Acres.....	Capacity.....	Original cost..	Present valuation, real estate.....	Present value, personal property.....	Total present value.....
Adams.....	160	50	.....	\$5,000	.....	.....
City of Quincy.....	5 8-10	25	\$10,000	10,000	\$500	\$10,500
Alexander.....	120	.....	5,600	5,600	.....	5,600
Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	105	20	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
Bureau.....	200	75	14,000	16,000	5,000	21,000
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	170	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	194	15	.....	7,760	.....	7,760
Champaign.....	42	.....	13,150	.....	700	13,850
Christian.....	160	.....	10,000	.....	350	10,350
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	147	.....	2,200	.....	.....	4,000
Clinton.....	160	.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
Coles.....	255	.....	.....	18,190	1,000	19,190
Cook.....	160	500	.....	32,000	7,565	39,565
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	160	.....	1,600	.....	.....	3,500
DeKalb.....	101	17	2,000	5,000	917	5,917
DeWitt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	120	15	.....	6,500	200	6,700
DuPage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar.....	153	25	.....	10,000	1,000	11,000
Edwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham.....	1	100	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Fayette.....	115	.....	.....	2,000	800	2,800
Ford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	120	12	700	1,500	.....	1,500
Fulton.....	60	100	.....	26,000	1,200	27,200
Gallatin.....	120	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
Greene.....	160	.....	15,250	.....	.....	15,250
Grundy.....	160	10	3,000	4,000	205	4,205
Hamilton.....	160	.....	800	1,500	.....	1,500
Hancock.....	160	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Hardin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	160	50	10,700	15,000	2,120	17,120
Henry.....	129	36	4,800	6,000	715	6,715
Iroquois.....	230	.....	4,100	9,200	300	9,500
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....
Jefferson.....	160	.....	2,500	2,500	500	4,000
Jersey.....	230	160	20,000	6,000	1,400	21,400
Jo Daviess.....	157	60	.....	15,000	1,500	16,500
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	180	25	3,049 92	9,400	1,320	10,720
Kankakee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	155	100	40,000	47,800	8,400	56,200
Lake.....	140	60	8,525	7,000	3,666	10,666
LaSalle.....	80	50	2,800	6,000	1,500	7,500
Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.....	Capacity.....	Original cost..	Present valuation of real estate.....	Present value, personal property.....	Total, present value.....
Lee.....	100	35	\$7,982	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$12,000
Livingston.....	160	50	3,500	4,800	1,500	6,300
Logan.....	200	....	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000
Macon.....	190	....	....	9,000	100	9,100
Macoupin.....	120	24	....	9,500	....	9,500
Madison.....	25	60	....	11,500	....	11,500
Marion.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall.....	120	30	2,500	4,400	1,200	5,000
Mason.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massac.....	80	....	1,400	....	....	1,400
McDonough.....	160	....	....	8,000	....	8,000
McHenry.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McLean.....	220	....	....	13,000	1,500	14,500
Menard.....	180	8	4,100	5,000	....	5,000
Mercer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery.....	641	....	....	12,820	....	12,820
Morgan.....	200	....	32,400	36,000	....	36,000
Moultrie.....	200	....	8,000	....	....	8,000
Ogle.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria.....	240	110	9,800	52,000	3,550	55,550
Perry.....	80	....	....	....	....	....
Piatt.....	270	....	8,100	11,900	100	11,100
Pike.....	40	25	....	4,000	....	4,000
Pope.....	160	....	....	1,300	100	1,400
Pulaski.....	80	....	2,700	....	....	2,700
Putnam.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Randolph.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richland.....	227	....	5,675	....	200	5,875
Rock Island.....	177	50	7,463	15,000	4,722	19,722
Saline.....	160	....	2,540	....	....	2,800
Sangamon.....	117	60	6,516	23,250	1,000	24,250
Schuyler.....	310	120	....	34,850	2,000	36,850
Scott.....	80	20	....	8,000	....	8,000
Shelby.....	240	20	10,000	....	2,000	12,000
Stark.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Clair.....	40	140	....	20,000	2,000	22,000
Stephenson.....	160	30	8,000	12,800	100	12,900
Tazewell.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union.....	200	....	5,000	5,000	....	5,000
Vermilion.....	170	40	....	10,000	1,000	11,000
Wabash.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren.....	120	....	....	8,000	3,100	11,100
Washington.....	80	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
White.....	79	15	1,693 50	2,000	....	2,000
Whiteside.....	108	70	21,000	21,000	1,437	22,437
Will.....	80	....	1,600	4,000	1,500	5,500
Williamson.....	80	....	2,800	....	....	2,800
Winnebago.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodford.....	240	40	20,000	20,000	4,000	24,000

TABLE XXII—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Permanent....	Temporary....	Adults.....	Minors.....	Male.....	Female.....	White.....	Black.....	Single.....	Married.....	Widowed.....	Orphan s
Lee	20	20	....	16	4	14	6	20	....	5	10	....	....
Livingston	7	7	....	7	....	3	4	7	....	3	3	1	....
Logan	13	11	2	9	4	7	6	13	....	....	3	1	....
Macon	6	2	4	5	1	3	3	6	....	5	1	....	....
Macoupin	24	13	11	17	7	13	11	....	....	23	1	....	....
Madison	50	38	14	38	12	19	21	49	1	....	....	....	1
Marion	15	5	10	6	9	4	11	15	....	12	3	....	1
Marshall	9	9	....	8	1	8	1	9	....	6	....	3	1
Mason .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massac.....	9	3	6	5	4	7	2	8	1	2	1	2	4
McDonough .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McHenry .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McLean.....	28	20	8	25	3	17	11	26	2	23	3	2	2
Menard	4	4	....	4	....	2	2	4	....	3	....	1	1
Mercer .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morgan	41	....	....	40	1	23	18	41	....	....	....	....	....
Moultrie	6	6	....	5	....	3	3	....	....	4	....	2	....
Ogle .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria	72	38	34	67	5	56	16	72	....	43	17	12	1
Perry.....	14	....	....	14	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Piatt	3	3	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....
Pike.....	19	17	2	....	3	10	9	18	1	....	3	1	....
Pope	4	4	....	4	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....
Pulaski	8	4	4	5	3	3	5	7	1	2	2	1	3
Putnam .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Randolph .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richland	7	6	1	7	....	3	4	7	....	5	....	2	....
Rock Island	36	25	11	33	3	21	15	36	....	20	2	13	15
Saline.....	6	5	1	3	3	3	3	....	....	1	1	1	....
Sangamon.....	58	58	....	....	....	....	....	51	7	34	9	13	....
Schuyler.....	31	25	6	25	6	15	16	31	....	20	2	1	1
Scott.....	9	8	1	6	3	3	6	9	....	....	....	2	....
Shelby	10	10	....	8	2	6	4	10	....	2	....	3	....
Stark.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Clair	58	45	13	54	4	42	16	....	1	....	4	1	....
Stephenson	23	13	10	22	1	18	5	23	....	23	....	....	....
Tazewell.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union	9	6	3	3	6	4	5	9	....	1	....	2	4
Vermilion.....	20	14	6	17	3	8	12	18	2	17	3	....	....
Wabash.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	25	25	....	20	5	13	12	25	....	20	....	5	....
Washington.....	16	16	....	16	....	13	3	16	....	14	2	....	....
Wayne.....	13	....	13	10	3	8	5	13	....	....	....	....	5
White.....	6	6	....	4	2	2	4	6	....	5	1	....	....
Whiteside.....	21	20	1	19	2	12	12	21	....	16	2	3	....
Will.....	34	26	8	32	2	22	12	34	....	24	2	8	....
Williamson	10	7	3	7	3	6	4	....	....	2	2	3	....
Winnebago.....	31	30	1	23	8	19	12	31	....	25	1	5	....
Woodford.....	23	23	....	18	5	13	23	23	....	14	9	1	1

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Unable to labor...	Partly able.....	Able.....	Idiotic and insane	Deaf.....	Blind.....	Crippled.....	Sick.....	Bed-ridden.....	Can read and write	Can read only.....	Neither read nor write.....	Habitually intemperate.....	Have been in prison.....	Have been worth \$1000.....
Lee.....	1	17	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	5	10	6	...	...
Livingston.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan.....	7	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	5	1	...	...
Macon.....	1	2	3	1	...	1	3	...	1	3	2	1	2	...	...
Macoupin.....	12	12	3	8	...	...	4	1	...	6	...	18	5	...	1
Madison.....	...	...	5	25	...	10	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion.....	12	...	3	5	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	18	...	...	...
Marshall.....	1	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	5	1	1
Mason.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massac.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
McDonough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McHenry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLean.....	23	1	4	20	...	...	4	2	2	8	...	20	2	...	...
Menard.....	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...
Mercer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan.....	4	23	14	28	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Moultrie.....	6	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ogle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peoria.....	15	45	12	18	...	...	1	4	3	30	24	18	24	...	...
Perry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piatt.....	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Pike.....	13	6	...	9	...	2	3	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	2
Pope.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland.....	5	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	1
Rock Island.....	17	15	4	6	...	1	4	2	2	15	...	21	13	3	2
Saline.....	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...
Sangamon.....	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schuyler.....	9	6	...	13	...	2	1	1	...	3	5	23	25	...	1
Scott.....	7	2	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...
Shelby.....	2	8	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1
Stark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Clair.....	5	10	...	10	...	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stephenson.....	16	7	...	12	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	20	4	4	...
Tazewell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union.....	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Vermilion.....	11	3	6	10	...	7	...	...	...	3	2	15	4	...	...
Wabash.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren.....	13	12	...	10	...	1	1	3	1	2	7	16	2	...	2
Washington.....	10	6	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Wayne.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Whiteside.....	5	16	...	8	...	1	2	...	1	1	16	4	...	...	1
Will.....	10	24	...	10	1	1	3	3	...	1	13	20	7	...	...
Williamson.....	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...
Winnebago.....	20	9	2	10	...	...	2	2	1	8	...	23	2	...	1
Woodford.....	9	14	...	4	...	1	2	1	1	6	10	7	9	...	...

TABLE XXIV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	United States.	Canada.....	Great Britain.	Ireland.....	Germany.....	France.....	Other European countries.	Elsewhere....	Naturalized...	Not Naturalized...
Lee	10	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
Livingston	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Logan	10	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Macon	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macoupin .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Madison	19	3	...	13	13	2	...	...	...	...
Marion	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Marshall	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
Mason	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	6	1
Massac	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDonough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McHenry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLean	14	...	1	9	3	...	1	...	2	...
Menard	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mercer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan	33	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Moultrie	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peoria	14	...	5	40	10	...	...	3	...	...
Perry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piatt	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pope	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	15	...	4	10	3	...	4	...	...	...
Saline	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangamon	35	...	3	11	4	...	1	4	...	...
Schuyler	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Stark .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Clair	31	...	1	17	4	5	...	...	...	...
Stephenson	4	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
Tazewell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermilion	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wabash	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiteside	9	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Will	5	...	3	20	5	1	...	...	...	...
Williamson	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago	13	...	3	4	...	...	11	...	2	...
Woodford	11	...	5	3	5	1	1	1	11	1

TABLE XXV.

Showing cost of pauperism in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Interest on value of property...	Total cash expenditure...	Paid superintendent...	Weekly cost in cash for each pauper...	Total cost of out-door relief...	Expense of administration.
Adams		\$2,100	\$900	95		
City of Quincy					\$9,000	
Alexander		10,900		\$2 75		
Bond		4,000		3 50	4,000	
Boone		732		1 76	318	
Brown		2,500		3 00		
Bureau	\$1,230	5,205 77	650	2 93	5,326	
Calhoun						
Carroll			400			
Cass		3,675		2 00		
Champaign		4,708	600		1,000	
Christian		3,500	900	3 50		
Clark		1,700		2 18		
Clay		1,174	700	2 00		
Clinton		3,500		1 95		
Coles				1 45	12,000	
Cook	2,173 90	55,834	800	2 00	112,368	
Crawford		1,800		2 00		
Cumberland		1,400		2 50		
De Kalb	355	1,575	75	1 90	4,141	\$50
De Witt				1 60		
Douglas				3 50		
Du Page					1,560 62	23
Edgar		1,104	400			
Edwards		690 88		1 50		
Elfingham		3,000		2 74	3,000	
Fayette		1,400	350	3 50		
Ford					1,600	20
Franklin	90	1,068 99		2 25	35	
Fulton		5,000	650	2 40		
Gallatin						
Greene		3,767		1 75		
Grundy		590 10	50	1 47	2,099 66	
Hamilton	900	436 98		1 00		
Hancock	600	1,220	1,000		875	
Hardin		1,000				
Henderson	1,027	3,000	1,000		250	
Henry			800			
Iroquois					1,023	
Jackson		6,000	2,000	2 00		
Jasper			375			375
Jefferson		1,220	500	2 00	250	
Jersey		3,000	1,000			
Jo Daviess			800			
Johnson				2 05		
Kane	628	1,931 59	372		6,202 39	
Kankakee					2,000	
Kendall					2,929 96	
Knox		70,007	700	2 40		
Lake	639	2,854	600	1 16	660 30	
La Salle			600	1 66		
Lawrence		2,000		2 50		

TABLE XXV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Interest on value of property...	Total cash ex- penditure....	Paid superin- tendents....	Weekly cost in cash for each pauper.....	Total cost of out- door relief ..	Expense of ad- ministering..
Lee.....	\$720	\$1,377 54	\$350	\$1 15	\$1,190	.....
Livingston.....	378	300	360			
Logan.....		1,981 08	800	3 00		
Macon.....						
Macoupin.....		9,135 ?		1 50		
Madison.....					15,000	
Marion.....			350			
Marshall	336	1,389	500	1 78	1,310 05	\$10
Mason.....						
Massac.....						
McDonough....	480	4,372	1,100			
McHenry.....					3,913	
McLean.....		5,000	1,500			
Menard.....	300	559		3 16	362	
Mercer.....						
Monroe.....						
Montgomery ..						
Morgan.....	2,160	6,579 29	600		925 99	
Moultrie.....					1,046 60	
Ogle.....						
Peoria.....	3,333	6,000	1,100	2 02	10,000	600
Perry.....						
Piatt.....		850	500		350	
Pike.....		3,000		2 25		
Pope.....						
Pulaski.....						
Putnam.....					2,353 41	85
Randolph.....						
Richland.....		1,400	600	2 50		
Rock Island....	1,183	5,159	800			
Saline.....						
Sangamon.....	1,455			1 60		
Schuyler.....			900	3 00		
Scott.....		2,255 20		2 52		
Shelby.....		1,100	700			
Stark.....						
St. Clair.....			500			
Stephenson.....				2 00		
Tazewell.....		1,440				20
Union.....		1,654 96		1 50		
Vermilion.....			850			
Wabash.....		1,317 33		2 00		
Warren.....	666	3,104	700			890
Washington ..		4,000		3 00		
Wayne.....		2,000		2 00		
White.....	120	454 27		1 50	1,328 83	
Whiteside.....		1,400	550			
Will.....	330	3,152 48		1 33	6,878 75	54
Williamson.....						
Winnebago.....						
Woodford.....	1,440	2,000	700	1 90	633	

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING TABLES, WITH REMARKS.

JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES.

Table XV contains the description, cost and value of jails, in Illinois.

An examination of this table shows that the original cost of seventy-four jails was \$862,100, which would make the average cost of each, \$11,650.

The estimated present value of seventy-nine jails, is \$1,143,970, which is an average valuation of \$14,480, or very nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

Seventy-five jails, (many of which include a house for the jailor and his family,) valued at \$1,115,570, contain five hundred and eighty-three cells. At this rate, each cell may be regarded as worth \$1913 50. Since each cell will hold two or three prisoners, the average cost of provision, *per capita*, for the care of criminals, is from six to nine hundred dollars.

A very close estimate of the value of the jails of Illinois, would be \$1,500,000; the interest on which, at six per cent., would be \$90,000 per annum.

Table XXI, which exhibits the size, capacity, cost and value of the almshouses, (including the county-farms,) may be very profitably compared with Table XV.

The number of acres of land in seventy-four county-farms, is 11,173, which is an average of one hundred and fifty-one acres each. The ordinary size of the county-farms is one hundred and sixty acres, though Montgomery county has a farm of six hundred and forty acres, and Effingham county has a farm of a single acre.

Forty-five almshouses cost \$373,544, which is an average cost of \$8,300.

Sixty-nine almshouses are valued at \$859,312, which is an average valuation of \$12,453.

Thirty-nine almshouses, worth \$563,977, have a capacity of 2,392 inmates. The average cost, *per capita*, therefore, of provision for the care of paupers, is less than two hundred and fifty dollars.

Provision for the care of a pauper costs about one-third as much as provision for the care of a criminal.

A very close estimate of the value of the almshouses of Illinois, would be \$1,000,000;* the interest on which, at six per cent., would be \$60,000.

These statements may be tabulated, as follows :

	Jails.	Almshouses.
Average cost.....	\$11,650	\$8,300
“ value.....	14,480	12,453
Estimated total value.....	1,500,000	1,000,000
Interest on same.....	90,000	60,000
Estimated total capacity.....	2,300	4,000
Approximate cost, <i>per capita</i>	750	250

Value of jails..... \$1,500,000

“ almshouses..... 1,000,000

Total valuation..... \$2,500,000

Interest, at six per cent..... 150,000

Table XXV contains the result of an effort to ascertain the yearly cost of pauperism, in this state.

The total cash expenditure, for one year, reported in sixty counties, is \$284,575; which is an average of \$4,743. The total annual cost of pauperism, in the almshouses, therefore, cannot be far from \$375,000 or \$400,000.

The cost of out-door relief, (by which is meant aid furnished by the counties, outside of the almshouses,) in thirty-four counties, for one year, is \$215,927 56. The total annual cost of out-door relief, in the state, may be estimated at \$350,000 or \$400,000.

Relief in almshouses, say.....\$375,000

Out-door relief, say..... 375,000

Interest on value of property..... 60,000

Annual cost of pauperism\$810,000

* Many of the counties have no almshouses.

The board had no means of even approximating the annual cost of crime.

It is certainly true, however, that the maintenance of criminals and paupers in Illinois costs over one million dollars a year.

The average weekly cost in cash of supporting each pauper, in the almshouses, is \$2 11, or thirty cents a day.

CRIMINALS.

Table XVI shows the number, class, age, sex, color and civil condition of prisoners in the jails of Illinois, on the day of visitation.

There were—

In 78 jails, total number of persons confined.....	511
“ 67 “ awaiting trial.....	408
“ 25 “ convicted.....	71
	<hr/> 479
“ 70 “ adults.....	399
“ 40 “ minors.....	98
	<hr/> 497
“ 72 “ males.....	462
“ 15 “ females.....	32
	<hr/> 494
“ 73 “ whites.....	457
“ 20 “ negroes.....	38
	<hr/> 495
“ 62 “ single.....	327
“ 50 “ married.....	141
“ 9 “ widowed.....	14
	<hr/> 482

Table XVII shows the education, habits and character of prisoners.

In 64 jails, could read and write.....	381
“ 22 “ could read only.....	49
“ 22 “ could neither read nor write.....	41
	<hr/> 471
“ 43 “ habitually intemperate.....	175
“ 22 “ had been in prison before.....	92
“ 7 “ idiotic and insane.....	19

Table XVIII shows the nativity of prisoners.

Of 455 prisoners, whose nativity was ascertained, there were—

Born in the United States.....	319
“ Canada	8
“ Great Britain.....	18
“ Ireland	50
“ Germany	45
“ France.....	3
“ other European countries.....	10
Born elsewhere	2
	— 455

Tables XIX and XX show the alleged offences of prisoners.

Crimes against the person.

Murder	29
Manslaughter.....	4
Rape	14
Assault	36
Miscellaneous.....	7
	— 90

Crimes against property.

Arson	3
Burglary.....	27
Larceny.....	228
Robbery	15
Horsestealing.....	31
Forgery.....	10
Counterfeit money.....	10
Malicious mischief.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	17
	— 342

*Crimes against public order and decency.**

Perjury.....	1
Adultery.....	3
Bastardy	2
Drunkenness	4
Violation of liquor law.....	1
Breach of peace.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	16
	— 37

Total offences, as far as ascertained..... 469

* Not printed in tabular form, on account of the small number of crimes of this class.

PAUPERS.

Table XXII shows the number, class, age, sex, color and civil condition of the paupers in the almshouses of Illinois, on the day of visitation.

There were—

In 86 almshouses,	total number of inmates.....	1878
“ 73 “	permanent inmates.....	1391
“ 45 “	temporary inmates.....	340
		—1731
In 80 “	adults.....	1462
“ 66 “	minors.....	277
		—1739
In 79 “	males	960
“ 79 “	females	779
		—1739
In 71 “	whites.....	1620
“ 17 “	negroes	42
		—1662
In 66 “	single	905
“ 54 “	married	243
“ 55 “	widowed.....	277
		—1425
In 30 “	orphans	75

Table XXIII shows the physical, intellectual and moral condition of paupers.

There were—

In 61 almshouses,	unable to labor.....	689
“ 55 “	partly able.....	661
“ 26 “	able to labor.....	112*
		—1462
In 70 “	idiotic and insane.....	597†
“ 7 “	deaf.....	7

* Principally insane paupers. The keeper of the Morgan county almshouse made an interesting and suggestive remark, to the effect that his insane paupers were the only ones of any value to him as laborers.

† The number reported in the census of insane and idiotic, (see pp. 65, 81.) in all the almshouses of the state, is

Insane	449
Idiots	171
Total.....	620

These independent results confirm each other.

In 37 almshouses, blind.....	73
“ 42 “ crippled.....	108
“ 35 “ sick.....	134
“ 22 “ bed-ridden.....	29
	— 948
In 59 “ could read and write.....	439
“ 32 “ could read only.....	244
“ 61 “ could do neither.....	539
	— 1222
In 37 “ habitually intemperate.....	286
“ 14 “ had been in prison.....	96
“ 31 “ had been worth \$1000.....	58

Table XXIV shows the nativity of 1680 paupers. Of this number, there were—

Born in the United States.....	854
“ Canada.....	23
“ Great Britain.....	80
“ Ireland.....	396
“ Germany.....	169
“ France.....	25
“ other European countries.....	114
“ elsewhere.....	19
	— 1680

Several valuable inferences may be drawn from these figures.

First, the principal expense of the county jail system arises from the delays in the administration of justice. The number of criminals undergoing sentence, in the jails, at any one time, does not average one to a county. The principal use of the jails is as houses of detention. Eighty-five per cent. of the inmates, at the time of visitation, were awaiting trial.

Second, elementary education appears to be of less value, as a preventive of crime, than is ordinarily supposed. Ninety-one per cent. of the prisoners confined in the jails of this state, are able to read, and eighty per cent. can both read and write.

Third, intemperance and crime are closely related to each other. More than one-third of the prisoners visited by this commission, were ascertained to be habitually intemperate.

Fourth, crime begets crime. It tends to reproduce itself. Nearly or quite ten per cent. of the inmates of our jails have been in jail before.

Fifth, the foreign element in our population is far more apt to lapse into crime and pauperism, than the native. About thirty per cent. of our county prisoners, and nearly fifty per cent. of our county paupers, are of foreign birth. A large proportion of the remainder are of foreign parentage. As between the Irish and the Germans, who form the principal part of the foreign population, it may be said that the Irish are more apt to become paupers, while the Germans exhibit a larger relative proportion of criminals.

Sixth, crimes are infrequent, in proportion to the energy with which they are resisted. Thus crimes against property are four times as common as crimes against the person; and of crimes against property, more than two-thirds are larcenies.

Seventh, pauperism tends to become perpetual. Four-fifths of the inmates of the almshouses are classed as permanent paupers.

Eighth, that nine hundred and forty-eight out of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight paupers reported, are idiotic, insane, deaf, blind, crippled, sick, or bed ridden, and that two hundred and seventy-seven are minors, shows that the county almshouse system is not greatly abused, at present, in this state.

Ninth, the tendency of education to prevent pauperism, is more apparent, than its tendency to prevent crime. Estimating the pauper children at one-tenth of the whole number, and leaving them out of the calculation, forty per cent. of the inmates of the almshouses could not write, and twenty-five per cent. could not even read.

Tenth, pauperism and crime are so closely allied, that the same individuals belong to both fraternities. Five per cent. of the county paupers acknowledged to have been in jail. The same man is a criminal or a pauper, according to circumstances. He steals, when he cannot beg; he begs, when he cannot steal.

A FALSE THEORY.—Whoever should undertake, by a mere inspection of our county jails, to determine the relation between the criminal and non-criminal classes, would be driven to the conclusion that their mutual attitude is that of antagonists, waging against each other a war of extermination, in which all risks are taken, all measures regarded as justifiable, and every reprisal so much clear gain. Mere suspicion of crime places the accused under ban, and deprives him of all rights, except those of an enemy. The conversion of a criminal into an honest man, seems to

be looked upon as so hopeless an undertaking, as to be unworthy even of an effort. He is treated as an outlaw, a foe to mankind, an Ishmaelite, whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against him.

This view, unjust and untrue as it is, lies at the foundation of the county jail system.

ITS FALLACY POINTED OUT.—1. The first error, in the theory just stated, consists in a failure to discriminate between accusation and conviction.

The Roman law sharply distinguished the *carcer*, or house of detention, from the *vincula publica*, or house of punishment. Its maxim was, "*Carcer enim ad continendos homines, non ad puniendos habere debet*"—*the carcer should be regarded as a place for detaining men, not for imprisoning them.*

We overlook this distinction, and in practice confound the innocent with the guilty, by associating those awaiting trial with others who have been tried and sentenced, and subjecting both to the same hardships.

This evil will never be remedied, until the county jail ceases to be used as a place of punishment, and the State assumes the charge of all convicted criminals.

2. But the attitude of society toward criminals is equally short-sighted and injurious.

A man who becomes a criminal, in consequence of his own weakness, the strength of temptation, and the intensity of his unlawful desires, does not cease to be a man. As a man, he has rights, which, as men, we are bound to respect. We have no more right to infringe upon his rights, than he has to infringe upon ours. We may demand restitution. We may use all wise and lawful means to cure him of his weakness and criminal tendencies. But to outlaw him, to cut him off as an unworthy member, is like amputating a sore finger, without first endeavoring to heal the sore. Injustice to the criminal is an injury to society. Every wrong works out, in time, its own punishment.

The true light in which to regard offenders against the law, is that of men in whom there exists some natural or acquired defect, remediable or irremediable, due to the operation of causes* which may be ascertained.

*See pp. 34, 37.

Among these causes are physical organization, mental imbecility, ignorance, and the like.

The rational treatment of criminals involves an effort in each case, individually, to discover the cause of aberration, and if possible, apply the appropriate corrective or antidote.

If no corrective can be found and applied, then the question must be met: Is this man dangerous to society, or not? If not dangerous, he may safely be granted his liberty. If dangerous, then arises the further question, shall he be detained, as we detain a dangerous and incurable lunatic, for life?

According to this view, the attempt to graduate penalties according to the degree of the offence, upon the *quid-pro-quo* theory, the *lex talionis*, is impossible in practice and wrong in theory. Why should a man who steals one dollar, be sent to jail? and the man who steals ten, sent to the penitentiary?

The supreme end of the penal system should be reformation, spiritual healing, the transfer of transgressors from the criminal to the non-criminal class.

The protection of society is a secondary object, and can be secured only by life-imprisonment of the incorrigible.

In the reformation of offenders, love is a more powerful instrumentality than fear. Fear degrades; love alone elevates.

Love and justice are identical. They are different phases of the same principle.

But the county jail system is founded upon fear, its aim is to terrify, it is unjust and unloving, it assumes that a certain amount of suffering will expiate a certain amount of guilt, it confirms criminal tendencies instead of eliminating them, it is questionable whether it diminishes crime, and it is terribly expensive.

It is expensive, because jails are houses of enforced idleness. Under competent management, every prison might be made self-supporting. The criminal class ought to be made to pay the entire cost of caring for them.

III. REMARKS UPON THE COUNTY JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE SYSTEM.

JAILS.

Even a cursory reading of the accounts of the visits paid by the commissioners to the several counties, will make it evident, that the jails of Illinois, like those of all the other states, are, as a class, open to the following general criticisms :

1. *As to their design.*—The sole aim, in their construction, in the majority of instances, appears to have been *security*. “A good jail,” in the popular estimation, is one which holds the prisoners confined in it. A jail from which they succeed in breaking out, “is a very poor jail.”

2. *Security.*—Notwithstanding the fact just stated, many of our jails are insecure. A jail is no stronger than its weakest part; and some part, either the floor or the roof or the walls or the windows or the doors, is by oversight or ignorance on the part of the builder, deficient in strength. Locks are used, which can be picked. Hiding places for tools and weapons are provided. The prisoners are so placed, as not to be at all times under the keeper's eye. Communication with outsiders is not rendered impossible. Some one of these, or if not, some similar criticism may be made concerning almost every jail in the state, though some of them have cost large sums of money.

3. *Ventilation.*—The ventilation, in nearly all of them, is exceedingly imperfect. There are no openings for the ingress of fresh air; or if there are, there are none for its egress; or else there is no current, and no means of creating one; or the corridors are ventilated, and not the cells; or the ventilation of the cells is prevented by close iron or wooden shutters, with openings of insufficient size.

In many jails, in addition to the lack of a supply of fresh air, the atmosphere is contaminated by the gases from close stoves, and by the odors from privy-vaults or from night-tubs.*

* The following maxims concerning prison ventilation are condensed from an essay by John H. Griscom, M. D., of New York:

Fresh air is as important to health, as pure water or wholesome food.

4. *Sewerage*.—Probably a majority of the jails visited have no sewerage. It is not an uncommon arrangement for the vault for the reception of excrements to be placed immediately under the jail, with openings, unprotected by traps, into the corridors, if not into the cells themselves. The inmates virtually spend their days and nights in a privy. The influence upon their morals as well as upon their health, cannot be otherwise than injurious.

5. *Light*.—An insufficient supply of light is almost universal. To prevent escapes, as few windows as possible, and these as small as possible, are placed in the walls. The light which enters the corridors often does not penetrate the cells. Sometimes the upper tier of cells is sufficiently well lighted, but the light is excluded from the lower tier by a platform nearly as wide as the corridor. There are jails in the state where an outsider, upon entering and closing the door behind him, cannot distinguish an object. There are others, where a prisoner in his cell cannot see to read, in the middle of the day.

6. *Bathing*.—Very few of the jails have proper conveniences for bathing the person. In fewer still, is personal cleanliness obligatory.

Fresh supplies of food are required only three times a day, but air must be furnished twenty times every minute.

Impure food may be rejected by the organs of digestion, but the lungs have no power to reject impure air.

Unless oxygen is supplied, in sufficient quantities, to the lungs, digestion is impossible.

In ordinary household life, *ten cubic feet per minute* are required, to supply the lungs of each individual with perfectly pure air at every respiration. In prisons, where there is generally no cooking and but little combustion for warming and lighting, a supply of four cubic feet per minute, may be regarded as sufficient.

In a cell of the ordinary size, six feet by seven or eight, the supply, supposing no fresh air to be admitted from the outside, would last a prisoner about one hour and a quarter. In six hours, the same air would pass through the lungs four times. Two prisoners in a cell would of course consume it twice as fast.

A grated door to a cell furnishes about three times the amount of air contained in a cell entirely closed.

A cell of the size mentioned, contains about three hundred cubic feet. An ordinary bed-chamber contains from twenty-five hundred to three thousand cubic feet, and is better ventilated than most jails.

The effects of defective ventilation are physical exhaustion, disease and death. "Jail-fever" (*typhus carcerum*,) is proverbial.

The supply of air furnished, by means of a ventilating apparatus, to the inmates of Pentonville prison, England, in their cells, is thirty cubic feet to each individual, per minute.

7. *Cleanliness*.—Many of the jails visited were in a horribly filthy condition—unscrubbed, unswept, not whitewashed, with filthy beds and bedding, and in some instances, excrements scattered over the floor and daubed upon the walls.

8. *Diet*.—The inmates of our jails, almost without exception, speak well of the food furnished them, both as to quality and quantity. In several counties, the fare was too rich for persons deprived of exercise. As a rule, the jailor sends his prisoners a portion from his own table.

9. *Classification*.—The greatest of all the faults in the construction of county prisons, is the absence of any means of classifying prisoners.

The sane are not separated from the insane.

The guilty are not separated from the innocent.

The suspected are not separated from the convicted.

Hardened criminals and children are thrown together.

The sexes are not always separated from each other.

The effect of this promiscuous herding together of old and young, innocent and guilty, convicts, suspected persons and witnesses, male and female, is to make the county prison a school of vice. In such an atmosphere, purity itself could not escape contamination.

Separate cells are not a remedy for this evil. What is needed is the absolute prevention of all communication.

10. *The Sick*.—Hospital accommodation for the sick is a thing unknown.

11. *Occupation*.—The prisoners, in nearly every instance, are absolutely without employment, for mind or body. There are no libraries in the jails; even a bible is ordinarily wanting; papers are rarely furnished, and no work is provided for prisoners, much less required of them. Idleness is a fruitful source of vice; and enforced idleness has developed, and always will, the most debasing passions and habits.

12. *Instruction*.—(Intellectual.) No attempt at secular instruction and education is made, in any jail in Illinois.

(Religious.) Religious instruction is more common, but still very infrequent. The clergy rarely visit the jails, and the laity rarely do. There is here a field of christian effort, which has been almost wholly neglected.

13. *Records*.—As has been already stated, the records commonly kept, are incomplete and almost valueless; and they are the property of the jailor, who retains them in his possession, upon leaving the prison.

14. *Reformation*.—The efforts made at reformation of criminals, in the jails of this state, are unsystematic, unintelligent, fitful, and in most of the counties, wholly wanting.

These statements, every one of which can be abundantly verified by illustrative instances, if necessary, constitute a serious indictment against the prison system of Illinois.

The truth is, that the system rests upon a false basis.

INFLUENCE OF JAIL LIFE.—The arrested criminal is, from his very situation, keenly sensitive to the influences which may affect him, after the commission of crime. The majority of those arrested are seized for a first offence. The arrest is a turning-point in the life of each, and the criminal feels it to be such. It separates the innocent aspirations of youth and purity, from a future of crime and moral debasement. Torn by conflicting emotions, balancing between the innate love of virtue and the dark abyss of crime and pollution before him, how potent for good or ill, at this moment, are his external surroundings! All which he sees or hears or feels, at this crisis of his life, is indelibly impressed upon his memory. Every influence is a weight on one side or upon the other of the balance, in which his judgment and purpose are suspended.

At this critical period, he is introduced to one of our county jails. The turn of the key shuts him out from the world. He is left to his own reflections. Around him are a score of prisoners, some, like himself, young in crime; others, hardened villains, who seek to initiate him into all the dark secrets of vice, which they have learned so well. The prison is dark, damp and fetid. A feeble ray of light reaches him, through a small and heavily grated window. The air is close and suffocating. After sleep, he awakes with pain in his head, oppression of the whole system, and a stifled sensation, from breathing impure air. He is also compelled to breathe the horrid effluvia from the putrid excretions from his own body and those of his fellow prisoners, and denied any opportunity for privacy and those proprieties, which even the beasts practise.

Is it not reasonable to suppose, that every feeling of decency

and self-respect will be eradicated from his mind; and that he will become beastly in character, tastes and feelings. Any remains of virtuous resolution which he previously cherished, will soon fade out, in this stygian den.

Enraged at the cruelty of which he is the victim, and at the indecency and filth which the public force him to endure, he curses the state, the ministers of the law, and all mankind; and who will say that he is wholly without excuse?

His manhood, instead of being fostered and developed, is brutalized and crushed—to say nothing of the injury to health and liability to disease, to which he is subjected, by confinement in such quarters.

Many of our jails are reproductions, upon a smaller scale, of Andersonville and Libby Prison. An ex-officer of the union army, in one of the counties visited, accompanied the commissioner to the dungeon beneath the court-house, misnamed a prison, and on coming out, remarked, with deep feeling, “I was a prisoner at Andersonville, for some months; but I never suffered, as these men have to suffer.”

WITHOUT EXCUSE.—Such treatment is inexcusable, whether we view it in the light of the rights of the prisoner, or of the interests of society. A reform is imperatively demanded.

We are often told, that “the criminal ought to suffer; it is the penalty due to his crime.”

There are three objects in view, in all criminal legislation—*first*, the satisfaction of justice; *second*, the protection of society; *third*, the reformation of the offender.

As to the first of these ends, vengeance is a divine prerogative. The second and third are the only ends which society has the right to seek to accomplish.

But be it so. Admit for argument's sake that the public has a right to torture the criminal in its power, simply because he deserves torture. What then?

Then let the law prescribe what and how he shall suffer. If he is worthy of death, hang or behead him; but do not, without color of law, kill him by inches, by refusing him air to breathe. If he has taken his neighbor's goods, let him by hard labor atone for the act. Let him make restitution. But do not deny him the light of day; do not compel him to be idle, for weeks or months; do not disgrace our boasted christian civilization, by forcing him

to live, eat and sleep, over an open privy-vault, used by a score of prisoners.

But a county jail is not solely nor principally a place of punishment. It is more properly a place for safe-keeping of persons awaiting trial, about one-third of whom are, upon trial, declared to be innocent. The jail is also used for the detention of the insane, and of witnesses—persons not suspected of crime.

That a person guiltless of crime should be forced into such a place, and there confined for weeks or months, his health destroyed, and all his finer feelings outraged, is itself a crime against humanity.

Such a policy makes great criminals out of little ones.

THE REFORM DEMANDED.—If the views here advanced are just, as they seem to be, then it is evident that any radical reform in the treatment of criminals, must and will sweep the county jails, as houses of punishment, out of existence, for the following, among other reasons:

Nothing but the overthrow of the system will ever put an end to the present abuses, for they cannot be corrected by individual effort, but are inherent in the system itself.

The number of criminals undergoing sentence in any county jail is too small to justify the employment of a competent prison officer, capable of making the prison financially self-supporting and reformatory in its influence upon prisoners. The territory embraced in a single county is not large enough to furnish a sufficient number of inmates for this purpose.

Yet every prison might, and should, be made self-supporting. To make the prison system of this state such, it is only necessary to substitute district prisons for county jails, and to make labor in them compulsory. These district prisons should be under state control. They should form no part of the political machinery of the state. Incompetent officers should not be appointed to take charge of them; and competent superintendents should be retained in office during good behavior, regardless of party affiliations. Prison management and discipline is a business, which can only be learned by experience, and which needs to be conducted upon business principles.

Financial success and reformation are so closely allied, that although one does not necessarily involve the other, yet failure in either is failure in both.

The establishment of district prisons would not, of course, do away with the necessity for county jails, as houses of detention, previous to trial.

But confinement, while awaiting trial, should be purely solitary, in order to prevent the corruption of the innocent, especially of the young, and the further debasement of the guilty.

The confinement of those whose guilt is as yet undetermined, ought to involve no peculiar hardship, such as would be in itself a wrong to the innocent.

The establishment of district prisons, as suggested, under state control, would render the classification of prisoners not only possible, but easy. Such classification is one of the most important elements in the enlightened treatment of criminals.

IRISH SYSTEM.—In the Irish system of prison-discipline, which is generally regarded as the best yet devised, the classification of criminals is a leading feature.

The germ from which the Irish system sprang, was the "mark system," of Captain Alexander Maconochie, the able and distinguished superintendent of the British penal colony of Norfolk Island, nine hundred miles east of New Zealand, concerning which he was able to say, "I found it a hell; I left it a well ordered community." The principles upon which this noble man founded his system of discipline, were the banishment of slavery from the list of punishments; reliance upon influence rather than upon force, as a means of government; the surrounding of prisoners with motives to self-improvement, as well as with walls; and the substitution, as far as possible, of measures of prevention for those merely remedial.

The supreme aim of the Irish system is the reformation of criminals. The two bases upon which it rests, are the subjection of the convict to adequate tests prior to his discharge, whereby his reformation can be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty, and individual treatment, according to individual character and necessities.

The Irish system embraces three distinct stages of imprisonment proper. The first stage, at Mountjoy, is highly penal. In it, the cellular or separate system of incarceration is adopted, and the convicts are wholly isolated from each other. The duration of this stage is eight months, which may be shortened by good behavior, or lengthened by bad. Two impressions are here made

upon the convict's mind, namely, that he is in the grasp of a power greatly superior to his own, and that the length of his stay depends largely upon himself. Co-operation in the effort at amendment of his character will abridge his imprisonment; resistance will prolong it. He cannot, however, be legally detained at Mountjoy for more than twelve months, in any case. The second stage is also penal, but in a less degree. Laborers are transferred from Mountjoy to Spike Island, near Cork; artisans, to Phillipstown. The former are employed upon the fortifications, the latter in indoor avocations. In this stage the convicts associate during the day, but are separated at night. The change from solitary confinement to associated labor necessitates very strict surveillance, to prevent conspiracies and escapes. In this stage of imprisonment, they are divided into five classes, called probation class, third, second, first, and exemplary. The prisoner, upon admission, is placed in the next to the lowest,* and may work his way up to the highest, by a system of credit marks for good behavior. The maximum number attainable each month, is nine, of which three are earned by obedience to rules, three by attention and manifest desire for improvement in the prison-school, and three by diligence and fidelity in labor. The number of marks necessary to insure promotion, varies according to the length of sentence, and the reported conduct of the convict at Mountjoy. The details of the system are fully stated in the reports of the New York Prison Association. Misconduct subjects the offender to degradation. Uniform good conduct secures a remission of one-fifth of the original sentence. Gratuities in money are granted weekly, according to conduct, not exceeding, for members of the exemplary class, two cents a day. A monthly record of the standing of each prisoner is kept in books, entitled respectively the discipline conduct book, the school conduct book, and the industry conduct book, in which V. G. stands for very good; G, good; O, ordinary; B, bad; V. B, very bad. Other books are, the misconduct report book, and general character book. The classification of prisoners is regulated by the monthly record, and the various classes are distinguished by peculiarities of dress, and by badges.

In the third stage, "all surveillance is withdrawn; the convicts

* Unless reported by the authorities at Mountjoy as "bad," or "very bad," in which case he enters the probation class.

labor without an overseer ; they are trusted to go of errands anywhere in the city of Dublin, or through the country, and to work beyond the prison limits ; and they are only locked up at night, and even then not in solitary cells. They converse together as freely as any laboring men do. The convict's gratuity is increased to fifty-four cents a week, and for the first time since his imprisonment, he is permitted to spend a small portion of it (twelve cents a week), on any personal gratifications he may choose, except intoxicating liquors. * * There are two intermediate prisons, one at Smithfield, in the city of Dublin, where those are placed who are to be employed in mechanical labor, and the other at Lusk, some twelve miles from Dublin, where prisoners go who are to devote themselves to farm work. These are called intermediate prisons, because they occupy a middle ground between imprisonment proper and absolute freedom, partaking measurably of each element, but being in strictness neither the one nor the other."

No marks are given in this stage ; indeed, there are none given in the advanced class of the second stage. The design of the intermediate prison is two-fold, viz : First, to test, prior to the convict's liberation, the result of the self-discipline practised in the previous stages ; and secondly, to prepare him for full freedom on his discharge, by the enjoyment of partial freedom preliminary thereto.

"Individualization" is the leading principle in the intermediate establishments ; consequently the number is small in each ; it is not intended that it should ever exceed one hundred.

The training is special, and the position of the prisoner is made as natural as possible. There are no walls, and the number of officers is so small, that physical restraint would be impossible ; but even if possible, it would be quite out of place ; because inconsistent with the principles on which the intermediate prison is founded. In point of fact, no more restraint is exercised over the inmates than would be, in any well regulated establishment, having no penal character whatever.

Instruction, both religious and secular, is fully, faithfully and ably given here. The peculiar feature of this stage of imprisonment is, that in addition to regular daily school lessons, the convict hears lectures, (five each week), by a competent and accomplished lecturer, of an interesting, instructive and profitable char-

acter, which not only point out the wickedness and danger of criminal pursuits, but show him the course he should take to amend his life, impart to him the elementary principles of natural science, convey to him a fund of historical and geographical knowledge, point out to him where his labor is most likely to be required and to meet the largest remuneration, and instruct him in a vast variety of subjects connected with the details of practical life. It is wonderful what a waking up of the dormant powers of intellect, what a development of all the elements of manhood, is effected, even in the most vicious and degraded, by this course of training.

The result of all this is, that the mind of the convict comes to be, truly and thoroughly, in alliance with the minds of those placed over him, and what at first sight might have been thought impracticable, has been for years a fact, as indubitable as it is gratifying.

There is a fourth stage in the Irish convict system, not indeed, of imprisonment, properly so called, but of further and final trial, when the convict is released under a conditional pardon, certified by what is called a ticket of license.

The progress of prison reform, in the United States, is in the direction of the adoption of the essential features of the Irish system, just described.

The granting of tickets-of-leave, in a country so vast in extent, divided into separate states, many of which are sparsely settled, appears to be wholly impracticable, and possibly, undesirable. But with district prisons, instead of county jails, (which are everywhere a blot upon American civilization), there would be no difficulty in introducing the system of classification, marks, and gradual diminution in the severity of punishment.

The obstacle to this reform is the unenlightened condition of public sentiment, on the subject of prisons and prison discipline. Prison associations and boards of charity are doing much to effect this enlightenment, and a revolution in our methods of dealing with criminals cannot be very far distant. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, are earnestly laboring to accomplish the desired result. Illinois, certainly, ought not to be behind her sister states.

Meanwhile, the board submits, for the information of the public, of county officials especially, some extracts from two valuable papers, worthy of universal circulation—originally published by

the New York Prison Association, of which the the first relates to the architectural construction, and the second to the discipline and management of county jails, upon the present plan.

NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF JAILS.

1. *The common jails of the United States—we speak of the generality of them—are unsafe. They are*

- (a) Unsafe with respect to the detention of the prisoners;
- (b) Unsafe with respect to the lives and limbs of the jailors;
- (c) Unsafe (in many cases) with respect to fire;
- (d) Unsafe from the facility afforded to mobs to break into them;
- (e) Unsafe because, from their construction, persons from without may, at pleasure, convey tools, weapons and liquor to the prisoners within.

The great cause of insecurity is, that the jails are so ill-constructed that the jailor cannot see what is going on in the prison, without being seen himself. When mischief is brewing, he cannot get to the scene of it, without giving notice of his approach to the mischief-makers, long enough beforehand to enable them to remove all evidences of the mischief contemplated. In a word, the jails are so constructed that the jailor *cannot exercise due vigilance and supervision.*

2. *Our jails are unhealthy. They are so because*

- (a) They are, most of them, wholly without artificial ventilation, and all of them are imperfectly ventilated;
- (b) Many of them are so situated that they exclude the sunlight, which is a most important hygienic element;
- (c) They are generally damp, from imperfect drainage;
- (d) Very many of them are filthy, because it is so difficult to clean them;
- (e) Most of them are ill-supplied with water for washing and bathing.

3. *Our jails are productive of immorality and crime, mainly by reason of their defective construction.*

- (a) A large number of them interpose no obstacle to the male and female prisoners talking with and seeing each other, thus mutually inflaming the passions;
- (b) Much of the prisoners' time is spent in gambling;
- (c) The tyros in crime constantly associate with the adepts.

If it be asked why the jailors do not keep their prisoners confined separately in their cells, the answer is, that very few jails have a sufficient number of cells to keep them separate, and those where the number is sufficient are so unwholesome that the health of the prisoners would be destroyed, if they did not have access to the corridors in the day time. If it be asked why jailors permit gambling and drinking in the prisons, the answer is, that they cannot help it. The jailor cannot enter the jail without turning his key and making a noise, which gives the prisoners time enough to secrete all evidences of their guilt before he gets to them.

4. *The jails are the cause of great injustice.*

- (a) Witnesses, altogether guiltless of crime, are compelled to associate with the vilest off-scouring of creation. The law forbids this, but a large proportion of the jails are so constructed that *the law cannot be obeyed*;
- (b) Persons simply accused of crime, many of whom afterwards prove to be innocent, are ~~healed~~ with convicted criminals;

(c) The insane, temporarily lodged there for security, are mingled with convicted felons;

(d) Debtors are also compelled to mix with criminals.

It is not wonderful that our existing prison architecture is a failure, when we consider that the whole charge of building jails falls, in most states of the Union, on the boards of county supervisors, county commissioners, or some similar body.

When a jail is to be built, the board appoints a committee of their own body with power to make the plans and erect the building. This committee usually consists of some merchant, lawyer, or mechanic from the county-town, and three or four farmers from the outlying county-towns. Doubtless they are worthy and intelligent men. They may be excellent and substantial farmers, who would be just the men to build model barns and stables and corn-cribs, because they know exactly what constitutes the excellencies and defects of their own and their neighbor's farm buildings; and they would be able to reproduce the one and avoid the other. But they have not the slightest idea of what is an excellence or what a defect in a jail. They have never seen any jail but that in their own county, and so they visit those in one or two contiguous counties; but they do not know to what points to direct their attention, and therefore fail in gathering much wisdom from the inspection. They have a vague idea that a jail must be a very strong place, with plenty of stone or brick and iron about it; and if they put in these materials in sufficient quantity, they cannot understand why they should not have a perfect jail. Unfortunately, they have not the remotest idea that these materials may be as weak as paper and putty if they are distributed improperly. We have in our minds a jail with ponderous walls and massive iron gratings, sufficient to withstand a besieging army; but the floor beneath the cell doors consists of flag-stones which can be tilted up with a case knife. This gives the prisoners access to the cellar, which has no other security than glass windows. Another ponderous structure has a privy which has a wall one brick thick, that communicates with an open lot. The prisoners, who love liberty better than clean clothing, can, at any time, by getting into the vault and digging out the mortar around one brick, readily release themselves. Nor are these the only jails of the kind described, which occur to our recollection. In a word, these committees of county supervisors or county commissioners have no idea of what a jail should be, or should not be; and it is therefore by no means surprising that they should utterly fail in accomplishing successfully the work with which they are charged. Sometimes professed architects are employed to make the plans. But this does not mend the matter much, because very few architects have ever had any experience in the erection of jails, and without knowing distinctly, beforehand, what he is to do, and what he is to avoid, an architect cannot accomplish that which it is the main object of a jail to effect, although he may gratify the eye with the finest architectural effects.

In order to obtain a model jail, it is necessary—

1. To have an open lot, which cannot be overshadowed by contiguous buildings.
2. The site selected should not be stony; at least the stones accessible should not be large enough to be used as weapons of offense.
3. It should have good natural facilities for drainage.
4. It should be tolerably elevated, so that the fresh air will sweep through it unobstructed.
5. The jail itself should be so constructed that it can be readily supplied with an abundance of pure water.
6. It should not be too far removed from the court-house, as this would increase the chances of escape in going to and coming from court at the time of trial.

7. It should not be too far removed from the compact part of the town or village where it is situated, so that help, in case of rebellion or fire, may be promptly obtained. For the same reason, it should not be in the quarters of the worst part of the population, as they would be likely to aid the prisoners from sympathy with them. The respectable portion of the population will not object to the proximity of the jail, if it has a handsome exterior; and this is a good reason for some architectural embellishment of jails.

8. It should, if possible, stand north and south, so that the sunlight can enter the windows all day, on one side or the other. The part occupied by the jailor should face the north, and the end occupied by the prisoners should have the benefit of the southern exposure.

When the site is properly selected, the next thing is to determine that arrangement of the interior, which shall best subserve the purposes for which the building is to be erected.

The annexed diagrams are given in illustration.

The scale upon which these diagrams are constructed is 48 feet to the inch, and the size of each particular part can be easily obtained by the application of a graduated rule.

The jailor's apartments are placed in front, and may be two or three stories high, as the exigencies of the case shall require. The first story is 30 by 48 feet. The principal room H, for the jailor's family, is 18 by 21 feet. The smaller room H is 18 feet square. The jailor's room F is 12 by 18 feet. In this room the arms, keys, handcuffs, shackles and chains may be kept in a safe, and also the prison library, besides the jailor's desk, with the books and papers. These rooms, including those in the second story for bed-rooms, and those in the basement for a dining-room F, a store-room G, and a bathing-room H, will be a sufficient provision for the comfort of the jailor and his family. The guard-room A, in the first story, is 25 by 48 feet, octagonal in form, having two long sides and six shorter ones.

It will be observed that the guard-room commands both sides of the jail, and would enable a small armed force to keep a large attacking force on the outside at bay, and at the same time it would command every cell door, window, and area or corridor. A sink for washing may be placed beneath the stairs to the galleries on one side, and a dumb waiter communicating with the kitchen A in the basement on the other.

One turnkey or more, according to the number of prisoners, should always be on duty in the guard-room in the day time; and when the number of prisoners is large, one should be on duty in the same position at night also. When the number of prisoners is small, he may sleep in the room G, which is 10 by 12 feet, where he can see all that goes on in the guard-room and one corridor, at any moment, as he lies in bed, and hear the slightest sound in guard-room or corridors.

The jail proper is 48 by 69 feet, including the privilege rooms D D, or 48 by 60 feet, excluding them. This gives twelve small and six large cells, the former being 5 by 9 feet, and the latter 9 by 10 feet. The smaller cells are intended for persons who are committed but for a few days, or for those who may be permitted to associate together in the day time without danger of mutual contamination, under the constant supervision of the officer on duty. The larger cells are intended for the solitary confinement of prisoners under sentence, and for such of the accused as would be likely to contaminate others.

The privilege cells, 9 by 18 feet, which are light, airy and comfortable, are intended for witnesses, debtors, and such other prisoners as may have earned the privilege by good conduct.

The prisoners in solitary confinement will be supplied with water and conveniences for washing and drinking in their cells, while those having access to the area will wash in the sink, to be provided between the windows, in the end of the octagonal room.

Defecation will be effected in covered night-buckets, supplied with dry clay, which effectually absorbs all odors that would otherwise arise from them.

The corridors, B, B, are ten feet wide; the galleries, E, E, are three feet wide, and should be furnished with strong guards, four feet high, to protect the jailor against a sudden thrust by a prisoner inside the area below.

The stairs, seen at the end of the cells, should be constructed without risers, which would conceal a prisoner from the jailor, approaching from behind. "Avoid all hiding places," is a cardinal maxim in jail building. "Use no wood where iron or stone can be substituted for it," is another maxim of equal importance.

The greatest point of all, in jail construction, is to have the prison so arranged that a constant oversight of the prisoners can be kept up by the jailor, without the knowledge of the former. The passage, P, affords the most perfect means for the accomplishment of this object. A narrow slit, about one-sixteenth of an inch wide, is cut in the rear wall of the cell, which is beveled upward, downward and laterally, so that a person in the passage can see what a prisoner is doing in his cell at any moment, without his knowing that he is under inspection. Very little mischief can be done where this mode of examination or oversight is provided.

The cells and other arrangements of the basement will be readily understood by an inspection of the diagrams and references. The basement cells are intended for the most dangerous prisoners, and are consequently made the strongest. Stout iron rings should be inserted firmly in the walls of two or three cells, in order that chains may be attached to them if necessary.

The two cells next the guard room, may be used for punishment cells. For this purpose, a wooden door may be hung outside the grated one, which, when closed, makes the cells perfectly dark. When confined in such a cell, on bread and water, the most stubborn prisoners usually yield. The punishment cells should be provided with fans on the outside of the guard room, which can be worked from time to time, by the turnkey, so that an abundant supply of pure air may be furnished to the prisoner under confinement.

The room, H, in the basement, may be used as a bath-room by the prisoners.

Jails should be heated by steam radiators, and, when practicable, lighted with gas. Fires accessible to the prisoners, and movable lights, are always dangerous. The cells should be furnished with swinging iron bedsteads, and the hinges should be so firmly anchored in the partition walls between the cells, that they cannot be drawn out without pulling down the wall. The bedstead should be made very firm, and be strongly riveted, so that the prisoner cannot pull it apart. Many escapes and assaults on jailors have been made by weapons formed from ill-riveted bedsteads.

Three windows, each seven feet wide, extending from the floor of the cells to the top of the jail block, are introduced into the walls on each side of the building.

The basement is not therefore directly lighted, but receives the light slantwise from the windows, the bottoms of which are on a level with the top of the basement cells. The prisoners in the narrow cells receive light only through the grated doors of their cells. Those in the larger cells receive light and air, not only through the grated door, but through a window, three by four feet, as shown in the plan. The basement is intended to be wholly above ground; but no cellar beneath is recommended.

One of the large cells may be fitted with an acoustic apparatus, consisting of a dome in the top of the cell, so curved as to reflect all sounds into its axis. From this a

pipe is carried into the passage, P, where an officer can distinctly hear every word uttered, even in a whisper, by prisoners. In this way many secrets may be revealed, which will be found of the utmost importance in the administration of criminal justice.

It is hardly necessary to say that much of the security of any jail depends upon the structure and reliableness of the locks. There are two different locks now being manufactured, either of which may be relied upon with confidence, unless we are very much mistaken in our judgment. One of them was invented by L. M. Ham, of Boston, Mass.: the other, by Chas. E. Felton, superintendent of the penitentiary at Buffalo, N. Y.

It is obvious that the plan of a jail, herewith presented, is capable of indefinite extension. With a basement and first story as in the plan, 34 prisoners may be accommodated; by adding a third tier, 48; and by the addition of a fourth tier, 66 can be separately confined; and by doubling the length of the present plan, 132 can be accommodated, besides those who are confined in the privilege cells.

The number of females committed to prison, varies so much in different localities, that it is impossible to lay down any rigid rules for their confinement. In many places, the privilege rooms will be sufficient for their accommodation. Where they are more numerous, one side of the prison must be set apart for their reception. This should always be in the upper tier of cells, and this tier should be separated by a light double floor from the rest of the prison. About three-quarters of an inch of mortar should be spread between the floorings. Some women are so noisy and violent that they might be heard by the male prisoners. This is always to be avoided, and to meet the case, three or four of the cells should be built with double walls about three-quarters of an inch apart, and the intervening spaces filled with perfectly dried sand. There should be double wooden doors on the outside similarly filled with sand. This will effectually deaden the sound, and prevent any communication whatever between the sexes.

In all jails in which any considerable number of women are confined, there should be a matron in charge of them, who might occupy one of the privilege rooms.

When window gratings are made of tough malleable iron, they cannot be broken, but they can be readily sawed; when protected by chilled iron, they cannot be sawed, but may be broken by a smart blow. The most perfect protection is afforded by two gratings, one of soft iron on the outside, and one of chilled iron on the inside. The gratings should be firmly anchored in the stone work, but should not be made to fit so tightly that no room is left for expansion during the summer heats.

It should never be forgotten that ample provision must be made for ventilation. Steam heating will be the chief and most reliable agent for effecting it at all times, but the mode of its application will be so varied by circumstances, that it must be left to the advice of a competent architect in each particular case. One rule, however, should be invariably observed, viz: the ventilator must never be accessible to the prisoner. The bottoms of the windows should be made sloping, so that everything laid upon them will slide off by its own gravity; otherwise, they will furnish hiding places.

The room over the guard room, A, may be used as a hospital or chapel, or if the number of prisoners is not large, the space may be divided into two rooms, one of which may serve for each of the above named purposes.

We would have prisons of every class substantial and tasteful structures, but to prisons of a highly ornate and costly construction, we are strongly opposed, and that on the following grounds:

1. Such buildings add not a little to the cost of crime, a burden already quite as heavy as the public find it convenient to bear.

2. The chief points to be aimed at in prison construction, are security, facilities for

industrial labor, adaptation to reformatory aims, ease of supervision, and a rigid economy. Costly materials and high architectural adornments are not essential to any of these ends, and are directly subversive of the last.

3. Any prison with a stately and imposing exterior has a mischievous tendency to give importance to criminals and dignity to crime. We therefore trust that, as a people, we shall speedily rid ourselves of that strange vanity which leads us to make a parade of moral deformity.

4. The science of prison discipline is yet in its infancy. Able minds in Europe and America, are turned, with earnestness and vigor, to the study of this problem. New principles or new applications of old ones are continually evolved. One improvement suggests another, and it is not in the power of the most far seeing sagacity, to forecast the result of such ceaseless and energetic efforts. One thing, however, is certain—public opinion is gradually changed by them, and society comes at length to look with disfavor upon prisons which are incapable of admitting the improvements suggested by experience. Whenever such an era arrives, if it ever does, among us, the old prisons will not meet the new ideas, and will have to be abandoned, or essentially modified. It is therefore highly important that prisons should be built upon the least expensive plan consistent with their fundamental objects and the demands of good taste; otherwise, they become obstacles to improvement—obstacles difficult to be overcome in proportion to the amount of money expended on their construction.

The plan for county jails, recommended by the committee, is constructed in accordance with the existing theory of these institutions, which makes them receptacles for two entirely different classes of prisoners, viz : persons arrested and held for examination or trial on a charge of crime, and persons convicted and sentenced for minor offences. At the same time, we must be permitted our emphatic protest against the theory itself. There ought to be, in our judgment, a complete separation of the accused and the convicted, and to this end there should be provided entirely distinct buildings for their reception and treatment. Even the ancient Roman law distinguished between the "*carcer*," the house of deposit or detention, where the accused were simply guarded (*custoditi*), to secure their appearance before the court, where they were to be tried, and the "*carcer publica*," the prison in which the sentenced underwent their punishment. The law added this reason for the distinction : "*carcer enim, ad continendos homines, non ad puniendos, haberi debet.*" (The jail should be regarded as a place for *detaining* men, not for *punishing* them.) The old French law made the same distinction : "For the *sentenced*, the *prison* ; for the *accused*, the *jail*," (*la chambre*), and this distinction is recognized by the French law of to-day, as the following extract will show :

"There is near each district tribunal, a *house of arrest* to confine those who shall be sent there by the police officers, and a *house of justice*, to confine those against whom a writ shall have been issued, and that independently of the *prisons*, which are established for *punishment*. * * * * The *houses of arrest and of justice* shall be entirely distinct from the *prisons*." The law further ordains that these houses of detention shall be kept clean ; that the keepers shall be men of good character and morals ; that the food of the *detenues*, (the detained), shall be abundant and wholesome, and that they shall be treated with *kindness and humanity*. These principles are rational and just ; they are as consonant to reason as they are to humanity ; and the committee are unanimous and decided in the opinion that our common jails should, conformably thereto, be made simply houses of detention, in which the accused (who are often innocent, and always presumed to be), should enjoy all the moral and material comforts accessible to the generality of men. With the sole exception of the deprivation of liberty, nothing in these places of detention

ought to take on the afflictive austerity of the prison. No doubt every citizen, when the public weal requires it, is bound to pay the painful tribute of a forced detention, till his innocence is established, but justice demands a detention which separates him from all impure contact. To meet this demand requires that we advance one step further; that is, that we keep the accused from one another by means of cellular separation, the only proper and rational mode of detention for this class of prisoners. To refuse to the accused such a shield against contamination, is at once a denial of his right, and an abuse of power. It is to impose on him a punishment which may have the gravest consequences, both for himself and society, and which, therefore, no plea can either justify or excuse.

SUGGESTIONS TO SHERIFFS AND JAILORS ON THE MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY OF COMMON JAILS

I. On receiving a new prisoner into the jail, the first duty of the keeper, or at any rate, his wisest course, is to have a free conversation with him; to state to him distinctly the rules of the institution, which should be few, simple, clear, and above all, reasonable; to convince him, if possible, that he is a friend, who has his best good at heart; and to assure him kindly but firmly that, at the same time, and indeed, for that very reason, he must insist upon implicit obedience to the regulations of the place.

II. If there were a bath in the jail, the next thing would be to put the prisoner into it, and give his whole person a thorough cleansing; but as no jail in the state has that convenience, the next best thing to be done, is to take him, as some jailors always do, to the barn, or some other private place, and give him a good wash by the help of a bucket or tub.

III. It ought not to be left optional with prisoners, as is the case in many jails, but should be positively required of them, to wash their hands and face daily, and oftener, if necessary, and the whole person with a bucket as often as once a fortnight, or better still, once a week.

IV. An abundant supply of water should be provided, not only for drinking, but for purposes of ablution, as well; and not only soap, but coarse towels and combs, should be furnished for the use of the prisoners.

V. The bed-clothes of the jail and the under-clothes of the prisoners ought to be washed often enough to keep them clean; and this should never be left to be done by them, especially in cold water and without soap.

VI. Prisoners ought not to be allowed to litter up the jail, but should be encouraged and required to keep every part of it neat and tidy; spittoons should be provided, in which they should be required to void their saliva, and particularly, tobacco juice.

VII. Games of cards should be prohibited, and the rule of prohibition rigidly enforced.

VIII. Every facility should be afforded to clergymen and benevolent laymen to visit, converse with, and counsel the prisoners; to hold Bible classes or other religious services for their benefit; and to distribute religious books, tracts, and newspapers among them. In the very few jails where such efforts have been systematically made, they have been found, by the admission of the keepers, to exert a softening, soothing influence on the prisoners, and to help the discipline of the prison. A taste for reading ought to be encouraged in the inmates, and, as far as possible, gratified by supplying them with suitable books. If there is no library in the prison, there are doubtless kind-hearted persons in the neighborhood, who would be willing to loan good books to the prisoners, if they could be assured that the volumes would be taken care of and returned in good condition.

IX. The proper dietary of a prisoner is a matter of considerable importance. The conditions to be sought in such a dietary, are economy in the expenditure of the public money, and the promotion of health in the prisons. Some hints on the subject of prison-fare and a few receipts for the preparation of food will not, it is presumed, be unacceptable, and they may prove useful as a guide to those whose attention has not been turned to such matters.

1. The food of prisoners should be plain and cheap, but wholesome; certainly it should not be of a character to pamper the appetite, nor superior to that commonly enjoyed by honest laborers outside.

2. While these points are kept in view, it ought also to be considered that some variety is essential to health. The prison dietaries, as they came under the notice of the committee throughout the state, show that an abundance of food is given in all, or nearly all, our jails. In some of them the fare is too good, and makes a residence in the prison during the winter too attractive. Yet in many, perhaps in most, a little more variety in the bills of fare is required for the health of prisoners who are in for long periods.

3. Our jail dietaries would be improved by giving salt codfish in place of meat once a week; also, by giving an increased amount of vegetables, and a diminished quantity of animal food.

4. When salt meat is chiefly fed, a ration of vinegar should be allowed more frequently than is now the case.

5. Diarrhoea is often brought on among prisoners by feeding mush to them. When this result follows, it is a certain indication of insufficient cookery. When Indian meal is soaked for two hours in cold water, and afterwards boiled steadily for three hours, it will not produce any injurious effect on the bowels. Beans, also, produce ill effects, when improperly cooked. They are always wholesome, if they are first soaked in cold water, and then boiled until they are thoroughly soft.

6. Soup is very much more nutritious, when the meat is passed through a chopping machine, and soaked in cold water two hours before boiling.

7. Constipation sometimes prevails in jails. This may be corrected by substituting rye and Indian bread for the ordinary wheat and rye bread. The following is the receipt used at the Massachusetts State Prison: Mix four bushels of rye flour with four bushels of Indian meal by sifting them into a trough in alternate layers. Take a portion of this mixture, and make it into a thin sponge with three quarts of yeast. After the sponge has risen sufficiently, wet the mixture and incorporate the sponge with it. The dough, without waiting for any further rising, is then put into sheet-iron pans one foot in diameter and four inches deep. The loaves are baked for six or seven hours, at the end of which time they are swelled to about six inches in thickness. The size of the bakery dishes is of some importance, since, if they are smaller than above described, the loaf is too much baked to be palatable; and if larger, the middle of the loaf is not sufficiently done. Any housewife will know how to preserve the above proportions, in diminishing the quantity.

8. Corn bread is much relished by many prisoners. It is made as follows, in the same prison, and the proportions can be properly reduced, as before: Three bushels of meal are scalded in the morning, and left to soak until 3 P. M. A quart of fine salt is then added, and well stirred into the mass. It is then put into pans about one inch and a half thick, and baked. A very little practice will show the proper heat of the oven.

9. Potatoes are sometimes too scarce and dear to be used in jails, and they are sometimes too poor and watery to be wholesome. In these cases, rich hash is an excellent substitute. Soak the rice in cold water for three hours, then boil it until it is nearly done, add minced meat and boil the mixture for half an hour.

10. The following receipts will give a cheap and very desirable variety to jail fare: *Fish pudding for ten persons.*—Twenty lbs. of potatoes, five lbs. salt fish, three and a half ounces of lard or drippings. Steep and boil the fish as long as the saltiness and size of the article to be used requires; take out the bones; boil the potatoes in a separate vessel; and beat the whole together. Pepper to the taste. Where a chopping machine can be had, it is better to pass the fish through it. *A stewed hash of sheep's draughts for ten persons.*—Twenty lbs. potatoes, three lbs. eight ounces sheep's draughts, eight ounces onions, pepper and salt in the necessary quantities. Boil the lights for an hour, preserving the water. Hash the lights, liver and heart together, with Indian meal, pepper, salt, and onions; then stew the whole for one hour, using the water in which the lights were boiled. The boiling and stewing should be done over a very slow fire. *A mince of cow's heart for ten persons.*—Twenty lbs. of potatoes, two lbs. eight ounces of heart, and eight ounces of onions. Cut up and wash the heart well. Mince it very small, using onions, flour, pepper and salt. Stew the whole over a slow fire for two hours.

X. The security of a prison is, of course, a matter of prime consideration. We offer the following hints on this point :

1. Jailors should understand, from the start, that the safe-keeping of their prisoners depends more upon their own vigilance, than it does on locks and bars and stone walls and iron facings. The most expert jail-breaker can be kept safely in a weak jail, if the eye of the keeper is constantly upon him; the most stupid dolt ever immured in a prison, can escape from the strongest jail, if he has the time and tools to effect it, and is left free from observation, while working out the problem.

2. Every jail should be provided with tunnel-shaped tubes of cast-iron, so inserted in the wall that the corridors of the prison can be distinctly seen from the opposite side of the wall. The diameter of the tube on the inside should be about two feet; on the outside about a quarter of an inch. There should be a movable covering on the small aperture, like the guard over the keyhole of a pad-lock. A single kerosene lamp, or gaslight, where that method of lighting is employed, should be kept burning all night in each corridor. Where this arrangement exists, the jailor can see what is going on at all times, without being himself seen, and the prisoner soon tires of laying plans for escape, and gives up the business.

3. When prisoners wish to escape, it is not an uncommon thing for them to conceal themselves behind the wall contiguous to the entrance door, and knock down the jailor just as he enters. Very many escapes have been made in this way, and many jailors have been seriously injured. To prevent this, the entrance door, or the interior one where there are two, should be hung flush with the face of the inner wall, and a hemispherical iron grating, large enough to admit the head, should be strongly fastened to the inside of the door. The jailor can thus see both sides of the inner wall before he opens the door. We have never seen this arrangement in any jail, notwithstanding its obvious utility; but it may be seen at the Albany Penitentiary; and the tunnel-formed tube, above mentioned, may be seen at the Chautauqua jail. Every jail in the state should at once have these important and most useful contrivances applied.

4. At the time of locking up, the jailor should inspect minutely every article of furniture, the water pails, tin pans, drinking cups, lamps, etc., etc. If any one of these articles is missing, he may be quite sure that mischief is brewing, and he should not rest until he finds the missing articles. He should be especially careful that no wire has been abstracted from tin vessels. If there has been, it is a clear sign that false keys are in process of making.

5. Every prisoner should be *minutely* searched on entering the prison. Watch-spring saws are generally concealed in the lining or soles of the boots, or in the lining of the hat, though sometimes they are secreted in the handle of a tooth brush.

6. Prisoners should never be allowed to keep a knife. Knives for eating and razors for shaving should be removed as soon as they have done using them.

7. Jailors should be particularly on their guard against red pepper and chloro form. The former is often thrown into their eyes to blind them, which it does very effectually; and the latter is employed to produce sleep, which answers the same end. Many escapes are effected in both these ways.

8. The most common hiding places are underneath the privy seat, where there is a privy; the night tub; the ash heap, if there be one; the bed; and the stove, if permitted to remain in the corridor during the summer. All these places should be often examined. Very curious things, and very curiously stowed away, are sometimes found in them. The ash heap should be raked over every night. The bed should be probed daily. The bedstead should be drawn out with every revolution of the sun, or, if it is a swing bedstead, both sides of it should be examined. If it is of iron, it should be shaken to see that no part of it has been detached. Stove-pipes should be invariably taken down, and removed out of the jail, as soon as fires cease to be needed.

9. When iron bars or shackles have been partially sawed off, bread is rubbed up with water, stained by soot, and carefully filled into the sawed parts. This can be easily detected by a blow on the iron with a hammer, which should be given at least daily.

10. On coming into the jail in the morning, the appearance of the flooring should be carefully observed. Particles of earth or sand should always lead to still more minute observation. They have a significance that should not be overlooked.

11. The larger and heavier the flag-stones of the floor are, the safer is the jail. The security of a prison is also greatly increased by covering side walls as high as fifteen feet with boiler iron in one continuous sheet.

12. Outside windows should always be secured by double gratings; the outer grating being of tough, soft iron, the inner of chilled iron.

13. Where there are stairs, the risers should be perforated in every part, so that any one standing on them can be seen from the back side. All stair and gallery platforms should be protected by strong balustrades, at least three and a half feet high. Some of the jails are unprovided with balustrades, and wherever this is the case, the keeper is wholly at the mercy of the prisoners.

14. In addition to a lock for each cell door, it is desirable, as contributing to the security of the jail, that the doors should have a double fastening—on the Sing-Sing plan—by a continuous bolt, which fastens all by a single thrust. This bolt should never be fastened within the jail, but outside of the corridor.

15. The padlocks commonly used in the jails are utterly worthless, when exposed to the skill of an old jail breaker. Most of them can be opened with a wire, and when that cannot be done, the plate can be very easily pried off. There is a padlock made in Philadelphia (the name of maker has escaped us), which locks at the

bottom, and which is really reliable. This lock has never, we believe, been picked or broken. It should be introduced into all our jails, and used in them to the exclusion of all others.

16. The outer door of a jail should be made *self-fastening*, as is the case in the jail of Chautauqua, and in those of two or three other counties. The temptation to knock down the jailor is very much diminished, when the prisoners know that the possession of his keys will not aid them to escape. Of course, in this case, the jailor cannot get out without knocking; and it will be well for him always to have some preconcerted private signal with those outside, by which they may know when he wants to come out.

17. Ventilating holes (which, by the way, ought to be four times as large on the top as they are usually), should be protected by gratings as strong as those on the outside windows.

XI. All the money on a prisoner's person should be removed therefrom on his entrance into the jail, and credited to him on the books of the institution. This is necessary on many accounts. If prisoners have no money, they cannot gamble in jail; nor can they purchase liquor, or tools, or other contraband articles from outside. If a prisoner has money, the most careful and vigilant jailor can hardly prevent traffic with outsiders.

XII. No female friends of a prisoner should be permitted to enter the jail, or, if the interview sought cannot well be avoided, it should take place in the corridor, the parties not being allowed to approach nearer than within six feet of each other, and the jailor standing between them, or in very close proximity.

XIII. Stove-pipe holes between the men's and women's prisons should be watched very narrowly. Tools and liquor often pass through these apertures. Women are admitted to visit the female prisoners without suspicion, and they bring in many contraband articles to the men, which are passed to them through this channel.

XIV. Flannel blankets form the best and cheapest bedding for jails. Quilts contract unpleasant odors, harbor vermin, and are undesirable in every way. Cotton sheets and pillow-cases promote cleanliness, are true economy, and should be used in all jails. Rattan shavings make the best filling. Bugs cannot live among them.

XV. Swinging iron bedsteads are much superior to any others, provided the hinges are so fastened into the wall that the prisoners cannot draw them out; which they are very apt to do, if they can.

XVI. Where swinging bedsteads are used, the beds and bedding should be brought out of the cells as often as once a week, and hung on the balustrades of the galleries to be aired, and once a week they should be carried out of doors, and exposed to the sunlight.

XVII. Where lice get into the bed clothes, they can be effectually cleaned of these vermin by soaking them in hot alum water.

XVIII. Benzole is the best, or at least an excellent remedy for bed-bugs. They are surely exterminated, wherever that can be introduced. But wherever the cells are made of oak planks, it is a difficult matter to get it into all the cracks. Cells ought always to be constructed of brick or stone, and all the holes carefully cemented.

XIX. Where the body clothes are infested with lice, those made of cotton should be soaked in hot alum water, and onguentum well rubbed in under the seams of the woolen fabrics. Some jailors have supposed that these creatures would fatten on this ointment. But this is a mistake. The articles they have used has been too weak. When prepared properly, it is a sure exterminator of the pests.

XX. Until more systematic means are used in the interests of the souls as well as the bodies of the prisoners, of their moral as well as their physical well being, either by the public authorities (as is clearly their duty), or by local committees, sheriffs and jail keepers have, and should feel that they have, a solemn responsibility resting upon them, in this regard, both to society in general and to the unhappy beings—men, women and children—who are imprisoned under their care. Under this conviction, the committee desire to offer, for their consideration and practical adoption, a few thoughts touching the moral discipline which it is desirable that they exercise over these unfortunates—unfortunates we say, for they are such in every respect, whether they are innocent of the offenses charged against them, and so are wrongfully imprisoned, or have fallen into crime under the power of temptation and of a depraved and perverted will, and so are justly suffering the effects of their own misdeeds. As, in the first specification in the present paper on the obligations of jailors, we recommended a frank and friendly talk with each prisoner on his entrance; so now, in the last, we suggest the propriety, and, we venture to add, the duty of frequently renewing these conversations with the imprisoned during the whole period of their incarceration. The spirit in which interviews with prisoners, of the kind recommended, should be conducted, is well expressed by St. Paul, when he says: "If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." Jail officers should ever bear in mind that a prime object of subjecting an offending fellow-being to discipline is his restoration to moral health. Not *mere* punishment, not even the determent of others from crime by the infliction of exemplary punishment, is the purpose in view. Far from it. The higher end of regenerating the man, of restoring him to himself and to society, is always to be included in the scope of our efforts. Reformation is, indeed, the *right* of the criminal; and the first duty of those who have the charge of him, as a transgressor, is to put forth all practicable exertions to that end. Sympathize, then, we entreat you, gentlemen, in charge of our jails, with your prisoners. Converse with them as friends. Speak tenderly to them. Counsel them kindly. Show them the evil of their doings. Try to convince them of the error of their ways. Supply them with *motives* to a better life. Encourage in them and seek to cultivate a taste for reading, especially for good and useful reading. Read to them sometimes yourselves. Take special pains to instruct your prisoners, individually, in reference to the particular temptations whereby they have been led astray. Labor diligently and earnestly, that each prisoner entrusted to your care may, if his residence with you shall have been long enough for the needful training, go forth, not only with better principles, better habits, better health, and better resources generally for an honest livelihood, but with better information how to avoid in the future, the perils which have caused his shipwreck in the past, and so be doubly armed to resist and conquer the enemies that beset his path.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Many of the remarks and suggestions relating to the county jails, in the foregoing pages, are applicable to the almshouses, as well.

FAULTS.—The principal faults observed in the management of paupers, in the various counties of the state, are :

First, the farming out of paupers to the lowest bidder—a proceeding which is inhumane, and often criminal. Under this system, the public have no guaranty of the fitness of the keeper for his task, and no assurance that the paupers will not be treated with absolute barbarity. The sale of paupers is simple slavery, in a modified form. Happily, the custom is nearly obsolete.

Second, the payment, under any circumstances, of a weekly stipend, *per capita*, involves the same unwise and cruel principle; since it makes it the interest of the keeper to furnish the least possible amount of food, clothing and other necessities of life, to the unfortunates under his charge.

Third, in many counties, the medical care taken of such paupers, is wholly insufficient. In some, the contract for medical attendance is let to the lowest bidder, which almost infallibly secures the employment of an incompetent physician. In others, the keeper is required, out of the allowance paid him, to provide medicines and the services of a physician, at his own expense, which has the same, if not even a worse effect.

Fourth, the association of the sexes, which in most almshouses cannot be prevented, leads to unmentionable evils, of which one is the perpetuation of the degeneration of the race. The number of pregnant unmarried women, and illegitimate children, many of whom are insane or idiotic, upon the county farms, is not large, but more considerable than many would believe. In the vicinity of large towns, the county farm sometimes becomes a place of resort for the lowest and worst men, who hang about the premises, to the annoyance of the keeper, and the prejudice of the paupers.

Fifth, the children in almshouses have little or no hope of ever being lifted, by any agency whatever, out of the pauper class. They are, almost without exception, uninstructed and untrained.

Sixth, of all the wretched inmates, the most wretched are the idiotic and insane, whom no effort is made to save. They are usually chronic cases, and regarded as incurable. If not violent, they roam about the place, or sit or lie crouching in the house, without sympathy or relief, exposed to the rude jests of ignorant and superstitious associates. If they are at all violent or troublesome, or if the keeper is a timid man, they are chained or imprisoned, and often kept closely confined for years. Their cells are

not infrequently dark, damp, cold, and filthy beyond description. The walls are daubed with human excrements, the floor littered with straw, and in the door is a small aperture for the introduction of food, the only opening for light or air. The patient will not wear any clothing, he cannot be trusted with fire, he raves and blasphemes, threatens the life of all who approach, and drags out a wretched existence, utterly uncheered by companionship, recreation, freedom, employment, or even the ordinary physical comforts and decencies which are not denied to criminals. Occasionally his own person is daubed from head to foot with filth, which cakes upon his skin, and so remains, impeding the processes of life, and hastening his long-desired (it may be, often-attempted,) end. The case described is extreme, but in many almshouses may be seen approximations to this utter misery. In one county visited by the board, a lunatic was chained like a brute in the barn; in another, one had been shut up for sixteen years, continuously.

Seventh, the epileptic, for whom no provision is made by the state, are equally neglected, as hopeless.*

* In Reynolds' System of Medicine, note (p. 968, Vol. II.,) to the article on epilepsy, (p. 251,) will be found a passage of much interest and value to county physicians, upon this subject. Dr. Reynolds is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and physician to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. He is very high authority:

"Since the article on epilepsy was written I have had many opportunities for observing the efficacy of bromide of potassium, when administered in larger doses than those which are usually given, and the following propositions are capable of proof with regard to its utility in the treatment of epilepsy:

1. That the cure of epilepsy is effected by doses varying for the adult, from five grains to forty grains, given three times daily.

It often happens that the administration of five grains will diminish the frequency of attacks, or prevent their occurrence, for a period of weeks or months; but that then, the medicines being still taken, the seizures revert to their previous rate of frequency. An increase of the dose is followed by a similar succession of events; a further increase by a second succession of temporary improvement and subsequent deterioration; and so on, until a larger dose, of from thirty to forty grains, is administered three times daily, when the attacks cease altogether.

2. That it is not the mere administration of the drug, but its presence in certain quantity, that is necessary for a cure.

3. That the dose which shall prove curative is not determined by either one of the following conditions:—sex, age, duration of disease, frequency of attack, severity of attack, or form of attack, but

4. That individual cases differ in some points, of which we know only this, that they are curable by different doses of bromide of potassium.

Eighth, although the food provided is generally wholesome and abundant, in many counties, the clothing and bedding are very scanty, and the paupers must suffer from cold in winter.

Ninth, the houses are commonly slovenly in appearance, and the inmates unsupplied with proper appliances for personal cleanliness.

Tenth, there is and can be ordinarily no classification of paupers. All classes, however unlike, eat, sleep and live together—the old and the young, the sick and the well, the vile and the innocent, the sane and the insane. This lack of classification appears to be a great evil.

Eleventh, there is scarcely a county in the state, in which any attempt is made to impart either secular or religious instruction to paupers.

In enumerating these points of criticism and complaint, the commissioners of public charities do not wish to be understood that the faults complained of are universal. There are many noble men and women engaged in the work of caring for the county poor, and there are almshouses which in all the particulars named are nearly or quite unexceptionable, as will appear, upon an examination of the detailed descriptions of jails and almshouses in this state.

SUGGESTIONS.—The radical vice of the county system, whether of jails or of almshouses, is the limited number of inmates of a

5. That when not curative, it is of great value in diminishing the number of attacks; and that the dose in which it produces this effect varies between the limits I have mentioned.

6. That the number of cases in which it proves of no service, at any dose, is very small; and that the cases which resist its action do not differ in any other obvious respect from those in which the bromide is highly efficacious.

7. That bromide of potassium does no harm, even when given in the largest doses I have mentioned, for it may be taken for many months, and even for years, without producing derangement of any sort, or in any direction.

8. That the rash, or *acne* on the skin, which is occasionally seen, is not determined by the quantity of bromide that is taken. I have seen it after a few doses of five grains each have been administered, and it has been absent in many cases where thirty grains have been taken, three times daily, for periods of six, or even twelve months.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that bromide of potassium should not be discontinued in the treatment of a case of epilepsy, because of its apparent failure, but that the dose should be gradually increased, and the exhibition of the drug most patiently carried on for a period of many months, or even years."

single institution, and the consequent impossibility of any correct classification of them.

The smallness of their number also makes it impossible to employ a competent superintendent, at a reasonable and just compensation.

The remedy, in case of the almshouses, as well as jails, appears to be state control, the division of the state into districts, classification of the pauper population, the employment of competent men, (physicians, if possible), to superintend the district institutions, and constant, thorough inspection, to prevent the growth of abuses.

The inmates of our almshouses may be first subdivided into two classes—paupers proper, and vagrants. Of these, the first are and the others are not entitled to support at the public expense. For the first, infirmaries are needed; the others should be treated as criminals, and consigned to workhouses.

The paupers proper consist of, (1) the aged, (2) the sick and crippled, (3) the idiotic and insane, and (4) destitute children.

The present system, if it were uniformly well administered, would answer its purpose so far as the aged, the sick and the infirm are in question. But for the insane and idiotic, it is wholly inadequate, and in many cases cruel; while the children, upon our county farms, are ordinarily deprived of any opportunity of bettering their condition, and especially of any education, even the most rudimentary.

Still, we can scarcely hope that any reform will be effected until the public know the present condition of these miserable wretches, and are advised in what way it may be bettered. The people are not indifferent to their sufferings.

It does not seem, however, too much to hope, that this board, (if sustained in its efforts by the legislature,) may be able to improve very materially the administration of the county system.

The board offers to county officers the following suggestions, namely: whether it is not better, in all cases, to pay the almshouse keeper a definite annual salary; whether it is not better to pay out of the county treasury the actual cost of supplies purchased for the use of paupers; whether it is not better, to require the consumption of the products of the county farm by them, and if any surplus remains, to sell it for the benefit of the county; whether the county court, or board of supervisors should not make a sepa-

rate contract for medical attendance and supplies, instead of requiring the keeper to furnish them ; whether large farms are not a source of increased expense ; and whether the labor of the paupers might not be largely horticultural—light labor, such as women and infirm men are able to do, and whose products, especially in the vicinity of large towns, might be sold and made a source of considerable revenue. Upon all these points the board has no doubt.

Undoubtedly, provision for the relief of paupers, tends to increase their number ; but the remedy consists rather in enforced industry, than in the practice of cruelty or neglect.

Especial attention should be paid to the condition and wants of the idiotic and insane, while in the almshouses, and every effort made to alleviate their mental and bodily distress. As fast and far as practicable, they should be transferred from the county farms to state institutions.

PART SEVENTH.---THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The public institutions of Illinois, in their organization and management, and in the liberality with which they have been sustained by the General Assembly, are without exception an honor to the state. In all their travel and intercourse with the people during the last two years, the commissioners of public charities have heard but one expression of sentiment regarding them. The people desire and intend that they shall receive the same liberal support in the future, which has been extended to them in the past ; and that as the resources of the state increase, with the growth of the country, they shall more and more perfectly afford to the needy, who deserve help, such aid as a wise benevolence ought to render.

It was the intention of the board to embrace in the present report a historical sketch of each of these institutions, from their origin to the present time ; the materials for such a sketch have been collected, and the history partly written. But the length of this report already, and the want of time for completing the work satisfactorily, compel its omission.

Such statements will be made, as seem most necessary for the information of the General Assembly, in order to present action.

I.—INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established by legislative enactment, February 23d, 1839. The contract for building was not made until May, 1842. The school was not opened until January 26th, 1846, with four pupils, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Officer. Mr. Officer, at the time of his appointment, had been for five years a teacher in the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He retained his position until 1855, when he resigned; and Mr. Philip G. Gillett, the present accomplished principal, was appointed in his stead.

The first portion of the building erected was the south wing. The centre building was completed in 1852. In 1853, a board of architects pronounced the front part of the centre building unsafe. It was accordingly taken down, rebuilt, and the north wing added. This work was completed in 1857. In 1857 and 1858, steam heating apparatus was introduced into the centre building and north wing, connection made with the Jacksonville gas works, and the rear building and smoke stack erected. An old building, formerly used as a laundry and bath house, was at this time torn away. Extensive alterations and repairs in the heating apparatus were made in 1865.

The number of directors, which was twenty, was reduced in 1849 to twelve; in 1857 to six, and in 1869 to three, exclusive of the principal, who has been *ex-officio* a member of the board, from the time of organization.

Originally, pupils able to pay were charged for their board and tuition. The number of pupils of this class was found to be so inconsiderable that, in 1849, the legislature made the institution free to all. Originally, also, a steward was employed, and paid one dollar and a quarter per week for the board of each pupil, but in 1848, the steward was appointed agent, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum; and in 1857, the legislature abolished the office of steward, and authorized the directors to employ a clerk. At the same session, the General Assembly enacted the law which allows the directors of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind, to furnish poor pupils with clothing, at public expense, and present the bills to the state auditor,

who thereupon draws an order for the amount upon the county treasurers, payable to the order of the principal.

The act of incorporation provided that the auditor shall pay over annually to the president and directors, out of the interest of the school, college and seminary fund, a sum not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the said fund. This law is still in force. In 1851, an additional fund was created for the education of deaf mutes, consisting of one-sixth of a mill upon each dollar's worth of taxable property in the state, to be taken from the tax of two mills on the dollar authorized to be assessed and collected for paying the ordinary expenses of the government. The law was repealed in 1855. The other sources of income have been state appropriations and the proceeds of sales of farm produce and manufactured articles.

The following is a list of the receipts of the institution, from 1839:

Thirty Years' Receipts of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Year.	Seminary fund.	Special tax.	Appropriations.		Not from State.	Total.
			Current.	Special.		
1841-2	\$6016 00	.....	.....	.....	\$777 00	\$6793 00
1843-4	4147 93	.....	.....	.....	30 00	4177 93
1845-6	4269 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	4269 38
1847-8	4384 13	.....	\$8000 00	.....	3024 45	13,408 58
1849-50	4618 98	.....	16,735 00	\$14,000 00	2163 65	37,517 63
1851-2	4709 11	\$10,706 89	13,000 00	11,000 00	3187 84	42,603 84
1853-4	4757 52	51,000 00	.....	.....	166 58	55,924 10
1855-6	4970 26	.....	40,000 00	5000 00	2013 89	51,984 15
1857-8	5271 82	.....	45,000 00	24,708 13	915 44	74,979 95
1859-60	5308 28	.....	51,750 00	26,058 12	2326 47	85,442 87
1861-2	5741 40	.....	56,625 00	10,250 00	2255 88	74,872 28
1863-4	5827 02	.....	56,125 00	.....	4459 33	66,411 35
1865-6	5827 02	.....	97,000 00	6000 00	7073 54	115,900 56
1867-8	4744 76	.....	90,000 00	7675 00	9484 73	109,532 11
1869-70	6909 28	.....	109,687 50	18,871 77	10,378 19	145,844 74
Aggreg.	\$79,875 27	\$61,706 89	\$581,922 50	\$123,563 02	\$48,244 99	\$892,950 29

Receipts from state \$844,705 30
 Receipts from other sources 48,244 99

Total receipts \$892,950 29

The receipts to December 1st, 1868, were \$747,105 55; the total number of pupils admitted, from the opening of the school

until that date, was six hundred and eighty-two; which would give, as the average amount expended upon each pupil, \$1095 46, of which \$1039 93 was contributed by the state, and \$55 53 derived from other sources.

Extensive tours have been made by the principal, on two or three occasions, with a class of mutes, who have given public exhibitions of the methods and results of instruction, which have everywhere interested and delighted large audiences, and have done much to disseminate a knowledge of the institution, and extend its beneficial influence.

In the fall of 1868, instruction in articulation was introduced, as an experiment, into the school. Two classes were formed, one of mutes from birth, and one of semi-mutes, or mutes who had lost their hearing in early life. This experiment, in the hands of persons who had faith in its success, and were determined to succeed, has amply repaid the time and labor expended upon it, and the board of charities earnestly approves of its continuance.*

* "In teaching speech to the deaf, the eye and the sense of touch are chiefly employed to enable the pupil to understand the difference between opening the mouth to emit or draw a mute breath, and the utterance of a sound. This the pupil is soon made to perceive by placing one hand upon his teacher's throat and one upon his own, and causing him to feel with his own hand the vibrations in the *trachea*, which result from the sounding of the voice, and also to feel those emissions of breath which are caused by the production of certain sounds. The pupil having been encouraged to utter a sound, is then taught to observe that the trembling motion felt when a sound is uttered, varies in degree or intensity, with the varying positions of the facial muscles, the muscles of the throat, and the emission of the breath, and he is prompted to imitate these variations. The names of the letters are not taught, but the powers. The letters of the alphabet are classified, and the labial, guttural, dental, and nasal sounds, and those which are combinations of two or more of these, are taken in such order that the pupil may discern differences in their similarities. The consonants are classified so that the pupil may know whether a breathing is required, as in f, p, s, th, sh, or a murmuring, as in v, z, b, d, g, m, etc., care always being taken not to call them by their ordinary alphabetical names. Each sound of the vowel a, is taught separately, by teaching simple words, in each one of which there is a different sound of the vowel; each sound must be taught and practiced separately, till it is acquired, and so on with the other vowels. The letter h is the most easily taught; this is done by breathing upon the pupil's hands, and teaching him to breathe upon it himself. When he can do that, he has the power of the letter h, then other letters are selected whose powers are easily learned.

"After they have mastered the powers of all the letters, the combinations follow; first, those in which consonants are placed *before* the vowels, then those in which they are placed *after* the vowels, and simple words, which are pronounced like the combinations, although spelled differently; at the same time simple sentences are taught in which these words occur. Every new word, every new sentence learned, seems like a

The condition of this institution is in nearly every respect exceedingly satisfactory. The discipline, teaching, industrial training, personal care of inmates, care of property and funds, and records kept, are all worthy of high praise.

There is a crack in the south wing of the building, which justifies the anxiety felt by the principal concerning its safety, though the walls may stand for years. The board is informed, that there are signs of a gradual settling of the foundations, and enlargement of the fissures.

The institution is crowded, at present. The dining-room, which is in the basement, is too small and too low. The accommodations for sleeping are insufficient. The school rooms are scarcely large enough, and there are not enough of them. The children have no play rooms, except the entries, and school and sewing rooms. Enlargement is imperatively demanded, by a true regard for the interests of the deaf and dumb.

The only objection to enlargement, is the insufficiency of the water supply, which has been for years a source of annoyance and of injury.

The facts relating to the water supply will be presented, after speaking of the hospital for the insane, and the institution for the education of the blind.

II. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

In January, 1847, that eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, presented to the Fifteenth General Assembly, an able and eloquent memorial, setting forth in vivid language the prevalence of insanity, the possibility of its cure, the advantages of hospital treatment, and the wretched condition of many lunatics, as she had found it by personal observation, in the almshouses and private dwellings of Illinois.

In response to her appeal, the act establishing the Illinois Hospital for the Insane was approved, March 1st, 1847. Nine gentlemen, all residents of Morgan county, named in the second

new conquest, and makes them more eager to be able to express themselves in spoken language. Their intense desire to learn to speak, after it has once brought its fruits, insures all the attention which alone makes it possible to the teacher to instruct them. When they want to know or tell any particular thing, they look as if their souls were a blazing torch within them, which shows itself in their expressive eyes."—*Miss Cornelia Trask's Essay before the Western Social Science Association, 1870.*

section of the act, were appointed trustees, with power to select a site, purchase land, erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty patients, appoint officers, and make by-laws for the government of the institution. The act provided funds for purchase of land, erection of buildings, and improvement of the property, by ordaining a special tax, to be continued for three years, upon all the taxable property in the state, of one-fifth of a mill on each dollar of valuation. The trustees were directed to charge for medical attendance, board and nursing, no more than the actual cost, which was to be collected from the patient, or, in case of his inability to pay, from the county sending him. The law further prescribed, that the admission of insane patients from the several counties of the state should be in proportion to their population, and that in admitting patients, the indigent insane shall always have precedence.

SITE.—On the first of May, 1847, the board agreed upon the site, one mile and a quarter south of the court house in Jacksonville, for which \$3631 42 was paid, possession to be given March 1st, 1848.

BUILDINGS.—The model imitated in the construction of the edifice was the Indiana asylum, at Indianapolis.

The center building and two wings were so far completed, by the autumn of 1851, as to be ready for occupancy. The first patient was received in November, of that year.

In 1857, the trustees entered upon the completion of the building, according to the original design, by the addition of a longitudinal and transverse wing to each of the existing extremities. Various delays occurred, owing to the lack of necessary appropriations, and the last wing was not ready for occupancy, until 1868.

The entire edifice, at this time, presents a frontage of about five hundred feet. The center building, (100x40,) is six stories in height, including the basement; the wings, four stories; the extreme transverse wings, five. The entire space within the buildings is warmed by steam, generated by five large boilers. The boiler-house, chapel, kitchen, laundry, etc., constitute a separate building in the rear, connected with the main edifice by a covered iron corridor. The whole is lighted with gas, supplied by works in the city. The institution can accommodate, comfortably, four hundred patients, and by crowding, four hundred and fifty.

When there are more than four hundred patients, the day-rooms have to be converted into associate dormitories. Yet the number actually in the hospital at one time has been as high as five hundred and thirty-one.

CHANGES.—The original superintendent was Dr. James M. Higgins, who continued in office until 1853, when dissensions, which had existed in the board of trustees, almost from the beginning, culminated in his removal.

Dr. H. K. Jones, the assistant physician under Dr. Higgins' administration, was acting superintendent, until June, 1854.

In June, 1854, Dr. Andrew McFarland, formerly superintendent of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, was appointed to fill the vacant position, which he held, until 1870, when his resignation, on account of ill health, was accepted by the board of trustees.

Dr. H. F. Carriel, late assistant physician of the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane, was chosen to succeed Dr. McFarland, and assumed the charge of the institution, July 6th, 1870.

Concerning Dr. Carriel, who is a stranger to the people of the state, it may be proper to say that he has made thus far a very favorable impression, by his pleasant, frank address and eminently practical talent, upon the trustees and upon this board. He has already made great improvements in the ventilation and heating of the building, at very much less cost than had been anticipated; and by alterations in the arrangement of the wards, he has provided, at slight expense, new day-rooms, lighted by the sun, which were much needed, and have added greatly to the cheerfulness of the hospital. He has also repaired the reservoir, and secured an increased supply of water. If his medical is equal to his mechanical ability, he will prove a very successful superintendent.

MODE OF SUPPORT.—Funds for the purchase of land and erection of buildings were at first provided by a special tax upon all the taxable property of the state, of one-fifth of a mill upon the dollar, which was increased, in 1851, to one-third of a mill, and continued until 1855, when it ceased, under the operation of the eighteenth section of the general appropriation act.

For the maintenance of the patients, it was proposed, in the act of incorporation, to make the institution self-supporting, by charg-

ing county patients the actual cost of medical attendance, board and nursing ; and private or pay-patients, a profit upon the same, at the discretion of the trustees.

But in 1851, before opening the hospital to the public, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum of the "fund for the insane," raised by taxation, was authorized to be expended by the trustees for the support of all "state" patients, without exception.

In 1861, (appropriation act, section second,) the trustees were directed to collect from such patients as are of sufficient ability, the just charges for their support, and report the name and the sums collected, to the General Assembly.

From the year 1863, the practice of the legislature has been to make appropriations of a definite sum both for current and for extraordinary expenses, at each session, upon the application of the trustees, for the succeeding two years.

The present assembly will be asked to change the established mode of appropriations, and appropriate a weekly stipend for each patient receiving treatment, leaving the total amount to be determined by the actual number of patients, as certified to the auditor, from time to time.

The board of public charities cannot approve of the proposed change, whatever may be the practice of other states, for many reasons, of which the chief are, that it would put it out of the power of the legislature to limit the total expenditure of public funds by the institution ; it would render it impossible for the auditor to estimate with certainty the amount of taxes necessary to be levied ; and if adopted for one institution, it should be for all, which would open a wide door for the entrance of abuses of the system of public charity, and jeopard its permanency.

MODE OF COMMITMENT.—One of the most important questions relating to the treatment of insanity is that of the mode of commitment to the hospital, which in this state has been repeatedly altered by legislative enactment.

The act of 1847 authorized county commissioners' courts to send to the institution such insane paupers as they may deem proper subjects ; courts of the state, to send insane criminals ; and circuit courts, to send such other insane persons as are, by reason of their insanity, unsafe to be at large, or suffering from unkindness, cruelty, hardship, or exposure.

The act of 1851 conferred upon the county courts concurrent jurisdiction, in all cases of insanity; and authorized the superintendent to receive and detain married women and infants, without the evidence of insanity required in other cases, on the request of the husband of the woman, or parent or guardian of the infants.

The act of 1853 gave the county courts exclusive jurisdiction, and prescribed the forms of trial, but without repealing the provisions of the act of 1851, concerning married women and infants.

The act of 1865 restored to circuit courts equal authority with county courts to try questions of insanity. It forbade trial in the absence of the person alleged to be insane, required the jury to be freeholders and heads of families, and gave to persons upon trial the right to counsel, process for witnesses, and examination of witnesses before the jury. It also made the order of a court or judge, or the production of a warrant issued according to the provisions of the act of 1853, indispensable, in order to admission to the hospital.

The act of 1867, known as the "Personal Liberty Bill," provided that no superintendent, medical director, agent, or other person in charge of any hospital or asylum for insane and distracted persons in this state, shall receive, detain, or keep in custody, against his own wishes, any person who has not been declared insane or distracted by a verdict of the jury, and the order of a court, as provided by the act of 1865, under penalty of a fine (of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars) or imprisonment, (for not less than three months, nor more than one year) or both.

The question of the mode of commitment will probably come again before the General Assembly, at its present session. The board of charities has only one remark to make upon the subject. There is danger, on the one hand, to health, by multiplying obstacles to admission into an insane asylum, and on the other, to liberty, by removing them. The medical profession, as is natural, insist upon the necessity of guarding against the former peril, while the legal profession are equally strenuous advocates of the utmost protection of personal freedom. Both have reason on their own side of the question, and both probably exaggerate the alleged danger. The cases where persons not insane are committed to asylums, and the cases where persons actually insane are kept out

by the legal forms of trial are both exceptional, if not rare. The problem for practical solution is one of a balance of advantages, and a medium course seems safest.

FINANCES.—The receipts and expenditures of the institution, from the beginning, are shown in the following tables, which are of permanent interest and value:

Twenty-four years' receipts of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

Year.	Special tax.	Appropriations.		Patient Fund.	Farm and sales.	Total.
		Current.	Special.			
1847-8	\$8,745 80	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000 00	\$9,745 80
1849-50	43,302 39	.....	.....	.....	686 87	43,989 26
1851-2	63,351 98	.....	\$6,000 00	.....	871 81	70,223 79
1853-4	91,231 63	.....	10,000 00	.....	661 59	101,893 22
1855-6	.....	\$60,000 00	5,000 00	\$4,553 71	161 00	69,714 71
1857-8	.....	72,000 00	66,666 66	7,107 97	1,754 78	147,529 41
1859-60	.....	80,000 00	76,106 90	7,178 67	4,025 97	167,311 54
1861-2	.....	88,750 00	32,408 10	13,186 47	797 70	135,142 27
1863-4	.....	90,000 00	.....	36,919 87	5,899 51	132,819 38
1865-6	.....	66,150 00	80,000 00	52,790 31	9,251 57	208,191 88
1867-8	.....	140,100 00	77,106 53	55,305 22	4,231 15	276,742 90
1869-70	.....	175,000 00	36,500 00	55,071 74	4,826 52	271,398 26
	206,631 80	772,000 00	389,788 19	232,113 96	34,168 47	1,634,702 42

Twenty-four years' expenditures of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

Year.	Land.	Building.	Improvements and repairs.	Furniture.	Food.
1847-8	\$1,827 70	\$8,920 52	\$825 03	.....	.....
1849-50	1,803 72	33,160 34	963 10	.....	.....
1851-2	.....	48,597 95	2,135 19	\$3,589 79	\$3,325 63
1853-4	.....	36,801 37	1,011 56	8,701 50	20,909 88
1855-6	.....	.....	6,429 03	2,806 28	21,284 13
1857-8	.....	71,055 33	9,039 88	4,784 82	18,540 01
1859-60	.....	73,075 14	13,238 06	6,299 06	25,797 52
1861-2	.....	22,214 63	15,172 63	9,367 66	28,290 93
1863-4	.....	137 20	6,959 28	3,282 46	39,433 67
1865-6	.....	75,000 00	8,800 15	7,659 33	56,408 08
1867-8	.....	15,128 42	16,037 51	10,579 93	77,982 34
1869-70	1,527 64	4,903 91	30,056 19	6,895 84	84,995 95
	\$5,159 06	\$388,994 81	\$110,667 61	\$63,966 67	\$376,968 14

Expenditures—Continued.

Year.	Clothing and furnishing.	Fuel and light.	Medicine and medical supplies.	Soap.	Salaries, wages and labor.
1847-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$997 00
1849-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,321 34
1851-2	.....	\$1,010 50	\$149 78	.....	8,247 29
1853-4	\$1,550 20	6,558 87	449 89	\$1,416 10	18,133 23
1855-6	4,879 35	5,218 73	442 09	529 01	24,232 52
1857-8	6,231 59	6,595 23	536 51	309 60	22,571 67
1859-60	8,696 86	6,275 21	749 30	1,011 75	24,300 47
1861-2	14,957 50	10,815 63	758 63	1,697 97	26,319 18
1863-4	22,125 02	15,103 29	1,361 09	2,062 40	32,199 87
1865-6	37,157 95	18,362 29	2,260 05	2,067 65	43,983 14
1867-8	36,978 08	19,101 33	3,688 93	2,116 55	50,171 06
1869-70	35,743 48	27,876 63	4,400 47	2,473 27	54,562 11
	\$168,320 03	\$117,017 71	\$14,796 74	\$13,684 30	\$308,038 83

Expenditures—Continued.

Year.	Books and stationery.	Freight and postage.	Farm and stock.	All other expenses.	Total.
1847-8	.....	.....	\$331 98	\$219 31	\$13,121 54
1849-50	.....	.....	.....	706 59	38,955 09
1851-2	\$32 85	.....	1,400 88	688 99	69,178 85
1853-4	123 20	\$80 23	3,298 78	1,541 10	100,580 93
1855-6	171 90	241 28	3,584 53	2,502 56	72,321 41
1857-8	133 23	546 29	3,370 01	2,668 62	146,382 79
1859-60	172 89	952 54	1,332 72	1,867 74	163,869 26
1861-2	265 79	841 39	4,571 16	4,192 14	139,465 19
1863-4	273 56	878 35	6,595 64	2,588 30	133,000 13
1865-6	600 55	1,957 64	8,218 62	4,241 40	266,716 35
1867-8	401 71	1,438 80	6,372 77	15,036 67	256,034 10
1869-70	1,468 58	1,817 91	5,730 33	15,940 30	278,392 61
	\$3,649 26	\$8,754 45	\$14,807 42	\$53,193 72	\$1,678,018 75

Total expenditures.....\$1,678,018 75

Total receipts.....1,634,702 42

Deficiency.....\$43,316 33

Cash on hand—special appropriations.....1,183 70

Deficiency on current expense account....\$14,500 03

The amount here given as the total expenditure, should however be diminished by \$7000, money borrowed and repaid, but accounted for twice, in detail, in the printed reports. Deduct-

ing this item, which is simply a balance, we obtain the following interesting result, which is here compared with a calculation, upon the same principle, of the expenses in two other insane asylums, at Utica, N. Y., (1843—1868,) and at Lexington, Ky., (1822—1868.)

Relative cost of items of expenditure in three asylums.

Item.	Amount.		Per cent.		
	Illinois.	Ill.	Ky.	N. Y.	
Land and building.....	\$387,153 87	.232	.252	.212	
Food.....	376,968 14	.225	.239	.279	
Salaries, wages and labor.....	308,038 83	.185	.179	.184	
Clothing and furnishing.....	168,320 03	.101	.065	.054	
Fuel and light.....	117,017 71	.07	.084 ^a	.07	
Improvements and repairs.....	110,667 61	.066	.037	.081	
Furniture.....	63,996 67	.038	.053	.045	
Farm and stock.....	44,807 42	.027	.021	.035	
Medicine, etc.....	14,796 74	.009	.009	.018	
Soap.....	13,684 30	.008	.01 ^b	.....
Freight and postage.....	8,754 45	.005	.....	.....
Books and stationery.....	3,649 26	.002	.002 ^c	.007 ^c	
Miscellaneous.....	53,193 72	.032	.049	.017	
Total.....	\$1,671,018 75	1.000	1.000	1.000	

a. Not including light. b. Including light. c. Including printing.

RESULTS.—The total number of patients admitted, since the beginning, is 3912. The average amount expended, therefore, upon each patient, has been \$427 15, of which \$369 75 was paid by the state, and \$60 40 derived from other sources.

The total number of cures reported is 1469, or about 37½ per cent. The average value of each cure, (see page 39 of this report,) is \$6000. According to this view, the balance between the cost and the results of this institution, may be stated thus:

Value of 1469 cures, at.....	\$6,000 00	\$8,814,000 00
Cost of 1469 cures, at.....	1,137 54	1,671,018 75

Saving to the community.....	\$7,142,981 25
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Whatever deductions may be made, on account of circumstances not considered in the above statement, the principle of the calculation is unquestionably correct, and the result as gratifying in an economical, as in a humane, point of view. If any argument, or appeal, in favor of the utmost possible care of the insane, were necessary, these figures certainly furnish it.

NEEDS.—The hospital needs liberal appropriations by the present General Assembly, to put it in the best working order. It is true that the appropriation of \$7500, by the last assembly, for improving the ventilation, was more than sufficient, by about \$3500, and the unexpended balance was very judiciously, though illegally, used in repairing the reservoir, enlarging the pump-house, purchasing a new pump, etc. But in addition to the objects for which special appropriations are requested, very extensive repairs of the original centre building and wings are necessary, and a general refurnishing. The trustees wish a current expense appropriation, sufficient in amount to enable them to supply these needs. This board recommends that they be met by special appropriations, instead; and that the current expense appropriation be not increased beyond what experience has shown to be necessary for the defraying of the actual expenses of living, and running the institution. Every such increase becomes a precedent for future action, is practically permanent, and should therefore be well considered before it is allowed.*

III.—INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The institution for the education of the blind was originally a small, private school, supported for one year by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Jacksonville.

In 1849, by an act approved January 13th, the General Assembly constituted this school a state institution, appropriated three thousand dollars with which to commence the erection of a building, and instituted a special tax, for the benefit of the blind, of

* It is difficult to ascertain from the reports of asylums in other states, what is the average weekly cost of maintenance, because the average number of patients treated is not stated.

The Massachusetts board of state charities reports that in 1869, the average weekly cost, in that state, was as follows :

Worcester hospital.....	\$4 32
Taunton hospital.....	3 59
Northampton hospital.....	3 68

The Ohio board of state charities makes the following report for 1868:

Central asylum.....	\$4 13
Northern asylum.....	5 60
Southern asylum.....	5 00
Longview asylum.....	4 94

one-tenth of a mill upon every dollar's worth of taxable property in the state. The length of the academic year was fixed at forty-two weeks, and the amount to be expended upon each pupil per annum limited to one hundred dollars.

Under this act, the school was opened, in a rented house, on the first Monday of April, 1849, under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Bacon, a blind man, formerly of the Ohio institution.

During the first vacation, Mr. Bacon having resigned, the trustees appointed as his successor Dr. J. Rhoads, formerly superintendent of the Pennsylvania institution for the blind. Dr. Rhoads still acts as principal.

The building erected by the state was occupied in January, 1854.

In Michigan, the weekly cost, from the beginning, is given, in the subjoined table:

Year.	Weekly cost, <i>per capita</i> , of		Cost to counties, for pauper patients.
	Maintenance. <i>a</i>	Support. <i>b</i>	
1859.....	\$8 53	\$3 50	\$2 60
1860.....	3 96	3 60	2 80
1861.....	2 98	2 72	2 87
1862.....	3 04	2 89	3 00
1863.....	2 49	2 30	2 98
1864.....	4 38	4 04	4 01
1865.....	6 26	5 90	5 20
1866.....	4 92	4 66	4 00
1867.....	5 63	5 30	4 30
1868.....	5 97	5 38	4 22
1869.....	5 35	5 01	4 05
1870.....	4 81	4 72	3 98
Average.....	\$4 69	\$4 40	

a Including construction account.

b Current expenses.

The average weekly cost, in our own hospital, not including special appropriations, has been—

Year.	Total cost.	Cost to state.
1869... ..	\$5 59	\$4 42
1870... ..	5 33	3 97
Average.....	\$5 46	\$4 19

Including the special appropriations, the cost has been—

	Total cost.	Cost to state.
Average for 1869-70.....	\$5 89	\$4 62

The average weekly receipts, not from the state, have been, *per capita*, one dollar and twenty-seven cents.

On the 20th of April, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., a fire broke out, by which it was totally destroyed, but fortunately without loss of life or personal injury to any one.

Until the first of June, the time of vacation, through the liberality of Mrs. Eliza Ayers, the Berean college, in Jacksonville, afforded the inmates a temporary shelter.

The trustees then had at their disposal five thousand dollars specially appropriated for improvements and repairs, and twenty thousand dollars received from insurance companies, with which to rebuild. They adopted a plan embracing a centre building and two wings, and for \$34,069 39, they erected the west wing, using for this purpose, \$9,069 39 of their current expense appropriation.

On the 26th of January, 1870, the school re-opened.

The trustees desire to complete the building as soon as the question of the water-supply at Jacksonville is settled. The institution is at present very much crowded, in consequence of the want of sleeping apartments for the male pupils. The wing erected has been economically and well built, except that the apparatus for ventilation is a total failure, and the school rooms can only be aired by opening doors and windows.

The total receipts of this institution have been as follows :

Twenty-two years' receipts and expenditures of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Special tax.	Appropriations.		All other sources.	Total.
		Current.	Special.		
1849-50	\$8,000 00	.....	\$3,000 00	\$78 11	\$11,078 11
1851-2	36,957 11	....	5,000 00	263 43	42,220 54
1853-4	45,116 00	.....	.....	313 76	45,429 76
1855-6	.....	\$28,000 00	....	1,904 34	29,904 34
1857-8	.....	28,000 00	.....	2,423 38	30,423 38
1859-60	.....	24,000 00	.....	3,631 03	27,631 03
1861-2	.....	24,000 00	.....	2,834 83	26,834 83
1863-4	.....	24,000 00	.....	2,928 75	26,928 75
1865-6	.....	35,000 00	.....	5,083 10	40,083 10
1867-8	.....	42,000 00	.....	2,045 74	44,045 74
1869-70	.....	48,750 00	5,000 00	23,091 49	76,841 49
Total..	\$90,073 11	\$253,750 00	\$13,000 00	\$44,602 96	\$401,426 07

EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Provisions and groceries.	Building & repairing.	Work department.	Salaries.	Wages and labor.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1849-50							\$9,719 32
1851-2							42,669 73
1853-4							45,345 22
1855-6	\$5,077 35	\$7,149 30	\$3,069 28	\$5,550 00	\$1,973 47	\$5,276 08	28,066 14
1857-8	5,921 82	5,604 65	3,034 10	6,810 00	2,424 83	6,639 18	30,434 58
1859-60	6,195 56	1,911 70	3,413 01	7,052 50	2,798 71	7,502 48	28,873 96
1861-2	7,149 61	2,771 82	1,283 29	7,173 66	2,740 58	6,763 03	27,886 99
1863-4	8,710 06	1,011 96	2,819 35	7,791 99	2,706 27	5,834 65	28,874 28
1865-6	12,183 44	3,704 13	2,654 92	9,937 50	4,295 90	6,573 49	39,349 38
1867-8	14,776 31	4,775 08	1,276 16	10,930 00	5,105 65	8,497 78	45,361 98
1869-70	9,251 01	34,069 39	988 12	10,721 51	4,019 92	13,946 13	72,995 95
Total..	\$69,205 76	\$60,998 09	\$18,548 23	\$65,967 16	\$26,066 23	\$61,032 72	\$399,607 56

Total receipts \$401,426 07

Total expenditures..... 399,607 56

Balance \$1,818 51

The number of pupils received, from the beginning, has been about three hundred and fifty, which makes the total amount expended upon each, \$1,141 73.

IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This school, (the eighth institution of its class in the United States, and the first in the Northwest,) was created by an act approved February 15th, 1865. It was an out-growth of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, to which idiots are sent every year, under a mistaken impression on the part of their parents, that their silence results from inability to hear.

The first action in relation to the establishment of an institution of this kind in the state of Illinois, was taken by the State Medical Society, at their annual meeting, held in Bloomington, June 5th, 1855. A committee of three of its members, consisting of Drs. D. Prince, E. R. Roe, and J. V. Z. Blaney, was appointed "to memorialize the legislature with regard to additional provision for the insane, and the establishment of an institution for idiots." This committee was continued during four years, and presented a written memorial to each of the two succeeding General Assemblies. The first memorial was printed.

Dr. A. McFarland, in his fifth biennial report, in 1856, referring to the exclusion of idiots from the hospital for the insane, suggested an inquiry by the legislature into their number and

needs. Mr. Philip G. Gillett, in his first report, (the sixth biennial, in 1856,) also called attention to the same subject, and has renewedly pressed it upon the legislature, in various reports, since.

The directors of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb were placed in charge of the new enterprise. They immediately rented the mansion and grounds belonging to the widow of the lamented Governor Duncan, in Jacksonville, and appointed Mr. Gillett *ex officio* superintendent, without compensation, until a permanent superintendent could be engaged. He acted in this capacity until the sixteenth day of September, 1865, when he presented his resignation, and nominated, as his successor, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, late surgeon of the 95th Ohio volunteers, a brother of the justly celebrated H. B. Wilbur, M. D., superintendent of the New York asylum for idiots, at Syracuse. Dr. C. T. Wilbur had formerly sustained official relations to four of the seven existing institutions, namely: those of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. He entered on the duties of his new position, about the first of October.

The school opened, (prior to Dr. Wilbur's advent,) with three pupils, May 25th, 1865.

In 1867, the legislature granted the directors an appropriation of three thousand dollars, for the erection of an additional building for school, gymnasium, bed and wash rooms. The cost of this building was \$7116 23, the excess of cost being defrayed out of the current expense appropriation.

In the summer of 1869, the directors put up a bathing-room, an ironing-room, and two other necessary out-buildings.

During the present year, the necessity for separating the male from the female pupils, and the gymnastic exercises from the school proper, constrained them to erect a cheap building, containing a dining-room, gymnasium and boys' dormitory.

These improvements are all upon private property, but by special contract, they may be removed, whenever the owner resumes possession. They were indispensable to success.

The number of applications for admission to the institution, since the beginning, is three hundred and six. The number of pupils received is one hundred and seventeen. The capacity of the institution was sixty, until now. It is at present eighty.

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditures, as given in the published reports :

Receipts and expenditures of the Experimental School, etc.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Appropriations.		Not from state.	Total.
	Current.	Special.		
1865	\$3,000 00	.....	\$977 00	\$5,977 00
1866	8,750 00	.....	2,987 93	11,737 93
1867	11,750 00	.....	2,425 05	14,175 05
1868	17,500 00	\$3,000 00	2,901 35	23,401 35
1869	20,000 00	.....	1,823 10	21,823 10
1870	20,000 00	.....	1,430 67	21,430 67
Total..	\$83,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$12,545 10	\$98,545 10

EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Building.	Improve- ments & repairs.	Furniture.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Medical supplies.
1865	.....	\$47 58	\$422 49	\$841 95	.....	\$335 30	\$33 85
1866	.....	79 84	1,472 48	1,305 55	.....	401 35	37 98
1867	\$7,116 23	168 40	3,155 63	2,502 23	\$44 65	632 05	117 60
1868	.....	1,269 08	1,428 81	4,225 43	86 50	1,130 87	105 20
1869	900 00	880 71	1,567 67	5,170 45	1,139 73	1,529 43	184 40
1870	3,170 31	352 53	645 30	5,426 34	739 78	1,387 30	146 84
Total..	\$11,186 54	\$2,798 14	\$8,692 38	\$19,471 95	\$2,010 66	\$5,416 30	\$625 87

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Year.	Salaries and wages.	Books and stationery.	Freight and postage.	Stock and stable.	All other expenses.	Total.
1865.....	\$1,901 36	\$85 42	\$117 39	\$171 28	\$893 00	\$4,849 62
1866.....	2,365 40	91 46	270 62	350 98	928 01	7,303 67
1867.....	3,853 79	152 36	190 70	553 29	1,378 38	19,865 31
1868.....	5,577 36	240 71	125 02	348 50	1,197 49	15,734 97
1869.....	6,186 67	279 72	193 32	735 87	2,502 85	21,270 82
1870.....	6,644 24	224 80	66 14	794 66	3,508 97	23,107 17
Total...	\$26,528 82	\$1,074 47	\$963 15	\$2,954 58	\$10,408 70	\$92,131 56

According to this statement, the average amount expended on each pupil received, from the opening of the school, has been \$787 45.

The methods of instruction, in an idiot school, are peculiar and exceedingly interesting. Much attention is paid to the physical education of the children, and the improvement of their personal habits, while their intellectual development is attempted by an ingenious system of object teaching. The results have been very satisfactory, and the word "Experimental" in the title of this institution, no longer describes its character. The certificates of parents to the rapid improvement of their children, in Dr. Wilbur's possession, are explicit, full, and highly gratifying.

The number of idiots, in the state, reported by physicians, (see page 69) is 1738. The usual estimate (page 14) is 1693. The estimate given on page 89, is 2900, which is probably more nearly correct than either of the former figures. Of these, about seven or eight hundred are of a suitable age to be inmates of a public institution, such as that in Jacksonville now is. A still larger number need and should receive custodial care and oversight. Nearly two hundred are reported to be in the county almshouses.

The commissioners of public charity recommend, *first*, that the school for idiots and feeble-minded children be placed upon an independent basis, with a separate board of directors; *second*, that the general assembly provide for its permanent location and enlargement. They advise the appointment of a commission, to select a suitable site, central, convenient of access, with good natural or artificial drainage, where an abundant and cheap supply of fuel and water can be obtained; and that authority be given to some accredited agent of the state to condemn and pay for the site selected, without inviting competition in the shape of bids for the location. They take pleasure in certifying to the competency, integrity and humanity of Dr. Wilbur, the present superintendent.

WATER SUPPLY AT JACKSONVILLE.

This appears to be the proper point at which to speak of the serious question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the supply of water for the public institutions at Jacksonville.

The attention of the commissioners was early called to this subject, and they will now endeavor to state the facts, without fear or prejudice, under a sense of the obligation of their official oath.

Insane Hospital.—The first complaint of a scarcity came from the hospital for the insane (fourth biennial report, page 171). "The experience of the last year (1854) has demonstrated that the ori-

ginal provision made for the supply of water was quite inadequate. Four wells, and two cisterns for the reception of the water from the roof, were thought ample." A fifth was dug, but went dry during the summer. A sixth was then dug, and two underground cisterns, capable of holding not far from six hundred barrels, completed. "An exigency is hardly supposable, for which we are not now insured in this most essential particular."

Notwithstanding the confident tone of this assertion, in the sixth report (page 272) it is said, that in consequence of the limited supply of water, the fetid odor from water closets, in very dry times, had rendered "portions of the wings almost uninhabitable," and (1858) "has been a source of great discomfort, and, we fear, no small aggravation of the current amount of sickness." This fault is now happily remedied.

In their seventh report (page 290), the trustees call attention to the section of the law of 1847, which directed that the site selected for the hospital should "have a never-failing supply of water upon the premises," and state that the only supply is from cisterns and from wells. "Frequent attempts have been made to procure an adequate supply of water by wells, (in one instance by digging to the depth of 112 feet,) yet all these attempts, in view of the quantity of water required, have been failures." In 1859-60, twenty-four hundred dollars was expended, in hauling water for the use of the institution. The trustees, in this report, ask for an appropriation of \$10,000, with which to build waterworks, in accordance with the plans of Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, an eminent hydraulic engineer, from Chicago, whose report may be found upon page 375.

The amount of water estimated to be necessary, by Mr. Chesbrough, for five hundred patients, was fifteen thousand gallons daily. He recommended dependence upon surface drainage and storage, by means of an artificial reservoir, to hold one hundred and fifty days' supply. The flow from Dunlap's spring was measured, and found to be only four gallons a minute, or less than six thousand gallons daily. He accordingly advised reliance upon the main branch of Mauvaisterre creek, which was reported to him to be "nearly dry, in extraordinary seasons, for about three months."

In the eighth report (page 371) is a diagram and description of the embankment; and on page 334 it is said that "the water

works have been in continuous and successful operation for about ten months, and the object to be attained by the appropriations has been fully accomplished ;" although (page 371) "the loss of water by *seepage* has been greater than was anticipated."

No further complaint is made, until the eleventh biennial report (page 21), from which the following extract is taken : "The unprecedented drought of the year 1867 reproduced, for a brief period, the evils described in our seventh report, as arising from a deficient water supply. The stream feeding the hospital reservoir ceased to flow in July, and remained nearly dry till the middle of February, 1868. The store in the reservoir gave out in October, and, for four months, the institution was mainly dependent upon water hauled from a greater or less distance. The service of eight men and as many horses was in constant requisition, during most of this period, to render even water enough to maintain steam in heating, and the utmost economy of water in washing and bathing. Expenditure of money was the least calamitous result of this state of things. The failure of a flow of water through the sewers, was signalized by the appearance, in the wards of the old wings, of cases of cholera from poisonous gaseous infection. About twenty patients and attendants were at one time prostrated by the disease, which proved fatal in eight cases."

During the past year, the reservoir upon the hill has been repaired, and an additional reservoir constructed, by means of a dam, at the foot of the hill. The amount of water needed by the institution is more than Mr. Chesbrough estimated. Twenty-two thousand five hundred gallons a day, for eight months, as in 1867, would give five million, four hundred thousand gallons as the requisite capacity of the reservoirs, diminished somewhat by the slight amount of water which flows even in dry weather. What their actual capacity is, the board is not informed. It is hoped that the enlargement and repairs which have been effected, will prevent any recurrence of the former scarcity, so far as the hospital for the insane is concerned ; and it is said that the supply is even sufficient for the use of the institution for the blind.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—After the introduction of the apparatus for steam-heating into the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, in 1858, the scarcity of water began to be felt there also. On the twenty-second page of the eighth bien-

nial report, Mr. Gillett, the principal, remarks: "A subject that is already one of great inconvenience, and is constantly becoming more annoying, is the want of a good supply of water. There are seven wells upon the premises* (1860), but the supply they afford is meagre. We have also three large cisterns, with a capacity of four thousand barrels, but the rains for two years past have not been sufficient to keep them supplied."

In April, 1864, the trustees bought, at their own risk, a piece of ground containing about seven and a half acres, adjoining the premises of the institution, upon the north, for the sake of what they then called "a well of never-failing water, used for several years in running a steam mill," for which they paid thirty-five hundred dollars. The state took their purchase off their hands, at the next session of the legislature.

In the eleventh report (page 10), the directors were still of the opinion that this mill well "will, without question, more than supply deficiencies of the institution;" and they ask for an appropriation of \$1800, to enable them to "conduct steam and water pipes from the present boilers and cisterns, so as to run a steam pump at that well." "The deficient supply of water," (page 28) "continues to be a constant source of uneasiness and anxiety." "Experience has proved," (page 10), "that, during seasons when water is most needed, and most difficult to be obtained from other sources, our wells and cisterns fail."

In the twelfth report, these complaints are renewed, even more loudly. "All attempts that have been made to obtain an adequate supply of water have failed, and the deficiency has grown worse with each succeeding year. During last winter, at times * * washing clothes and bathing were utterly out of the question. A number of men with teams were in constant requisition for hauling water, and having exhausted the supply on our own premises, the fair ground and Dunlap's spring, were obliged to suspend their efforts, simply because there was no more water to be obtained." On pages 22-25, may be found, however, letters from mayor Barr and the city engineer, which assert that "it is practicable to supply the city with water, at an expense of about \$150,000. * * Measures will be taken at an early day to submit the construction of adequate and permanent water works for

* The number of wells, at this time, is eleven.

the city to a vote of the people, and public sentiment is decidedly favorable to the desired result." In view of the probability of this result, the general assembly was asked to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars with which to erect the greatly needed chapel and school building, which it declined to do. The assembly did, however, authorize the expenditure, by the directors, of the proceeds of the college and seminary fund, and four thousand dollars, in addition, from the current expense appropriation, in the effort to procure water.

In the report of last year, the following sentences occur: "The interminable annoyance under which the institution has labored for years, resulting from the scarcity of water, (a serious want,) we are glad to be able at this time to state, will, after the present winter, be experienced no more, as the city of Jacksonville has, by a vote of its citizens, determined upon the erection of water-works for the city, from which the institution can be abundantly supplied. We have reliable information, that this enterprise will be put in successful operation during the summer of 1870."

This, like all previous hopes, was destined to speedy overthrow. At a second election, the erection of water-works by the city was indefinitely postponed. The reasons for this postponement were various. Some voted for it, because they had no faith in the success of the scheme; others, through fear of increased taxation, without corresponding benefit; others, because they thought that it was the business of the state to provide its own institutions with water; others, because more pressing and important enterprises, in their estimation, should be attended to first.

The directors then decided to avail themselves of the permission granted them to use the funds already mentioned, and proceeded to construct in the rear of the building, an artificial pond (secured against *seepage*, by puddling,) of two million gallons' capacity. The amount of surface drained, to supply this pond, is about fifty acres. Mr. Gillett's language to the commissioners of public charities, concerning this new attempt, was: "If this fails, the Jacksonville water works would fail; they rest upon the same principle."

Rain has since fallen, and demonstrated the absolute failure of the effort.

It is now proposed to try again. The directors intend to see whether a supply cannot be obtained, by damming, from a little

stream which runs through the town, by the gas works and woolen factory, and furnishes both with water, (by the aid of storage, for the stream is dry every summer.)

Certainly, it is greatly to be hoped, that perseverance may in the end insure success. Jacksonville is an admirable location for a public institution. The citizens residing there are in full sympathy with its spirit and aims. Any change would involve serious pecuniary loss—so great has been the amount already expended for land and buildings. The same difficulty of obtaining water might be experienced elsewhere, away from the vicinity of a river. This board has no ill-will to Jacksonville, and no personal ends to accomplish. The statements made have been made simply from a sense of duty to the state.

With regard to the new enterprise, the following points will have to be considered: *First*, the amount of water needed; **second*, the amount of water now obtainable from the stream referred to; *third*, the prospect of a continued supply, in view of the general process of drying up, throughout the state; *fourth*, the probable losses, by seepage and evaporation; *fifth*, the degree of probability of the corruption of standing water, by the growth and decay of organic matter.

If these points are satisfactorily determined by experienced and prudent men, unbiassed in their judgment, the objections to enlarging the existing institution will be wholly removed. If not, the state, by building, would only make the loss greater, in case of the ultimate abandonment of the present site.

The amount thus far fruitlessly expended, so far as a supply of water is in question, has been in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. In the winter of 1868-9, the institution paid for seventy-three days' hauling, in succession, besides using its own teams. The amount hauled averaged one hundred and seventy-five barrels daily. The engineer has sometimes been obliged to put out the fire under his boilers, to prevent their bursting, on account of the impossibility of filling them. Mrs. Smith, the nurse, testifies,

* It is proposed to enlarge the capacity of the institution to 320 pupils, or with employees, teachers, etc., a population of (say) 350. The amount needed will be one barrel and a half daily for each person, or 15,000 gallons. Experience has shown that in 1867, the insane hospital had to depend for eight months upon storage. The amount necessary to be stored, for the use of the institution for deaf mutes, therefore, would be about 3,500,000 gallons.

that on a number of occasions, when the physician has prescribed a bath for a sick child, it could not be given; and that last winter, she undressed a boy, with the expectation of bathing him, and could not get water enough to wash his feet.

Blind Asylum.—The impression has generally prevailed, that the Institution for the Education of the Blind has never experienced any scarcity of water. But one of the young ladies of the family informed the secretary of this board, that two inches of water in the bottom of a tub is all that is allowed, for bathing purposes; so great is the economy practised. Sixty barrels a week, in a tank in the attic, is the allowance for personal use, in washing. There are seven cisterns, with a capacity of six or seven thousand barrels, and five wells. It is thought, that Davenport & Strawn's coal mine, the flow of water in which is at present fifty gallons a minute, would furnish a sufficient supply for this institution; but of course, there can be no guaranty of its permanence. The sinking of another shaft might drain the mine dry. It is also thought, that connexion might be made with the reservoir of the hospital for the insane.

School for Idiots.—The number of inmates of the Experimental School for Idiots, etc., is so small, that the institution has never suffered for want of water, though economy has been necessary, and at one time a supply was obtained, by hauling, for about three weeks. At present, one basin of water has to suffice, in the morning, for half a dozen pupils. The children are washed with a sponge, in order to prevent extravagance in its use.

Opinion of the State Geologist.—In reply to a communication from the secretary of the board of public charities, Dr. Worthen, the state geologist, has kindly furnished the subjoined opinion.

GEOLOGICAL ROOMS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 8, 1870. }

REV. FRED. H. WINES—*Dear Sir:*

Your note, containing certain queries in regard to the water supply in this state, has been received, and in reply I submit the following facts and suggestions.

The sources from which our water supplies are mainly obtained, are three-fold—first, from our rivers, and the smaller streams that serve to drain the surface of the superfluous moisture that accumulates from the annual rainfall; second, the underground accumulations found in the sands and gravel beds of the superficial deposits, or the source from which ordinary wells are supplied; and third, accumulations at greater depth, occurring in the porous beds of the underlying rock strata, that are only available where the necessary conditions for artesian wells obtain. These conditions are, simply the occurrence of a porous water bearing formation, which is usually sandstone, enclosed

between impervious beds, which confine the water until the overlying beds are pierced by the drill, when the water rises to the same level as the outcrop of the porous strata, and if that is higher than the surface where the boring is made, the water flows out, and we have an artesian well.

The first resource mentioned, viz: our rivers and smaller streams, may be made available for the supply of our inland towns and cities, where they carry a sufficient volume of water, and are permanent running streams. Unfortunately, but few of them are of this character, while by far the greater portion are mere surface drains, which, although they carry a large amount of water at certain seasons, are nearly or entirely dry at others, and therefore cannot be relied on for a constant supply. This is the general character of most of the creeks in the central portion of the State, and although a limited supply of water may be obtained from them in favorable locations, by the construction of dams, and a reservoir, into which the water could be pumped, and retained as a resource when the stream ceased to flow; yet it might be seriously questioned, whether the water, under such circumstances, would not become stagnant, and consequently unfit for use, except for mechanical purposes.

The second resource for water mentioned above, is the underground accumulations, from which ordinary wells and springs are supplied. This water is held in, or percolates through, the sand and gravel beds belonging to what is termed the *drift* formation, which overlies the bed rock, in nearly every portion of the state, with a variable thickness of from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet. The supply from this source is limited, and very few localities afford an amount beyond the requirements of an ordinary-sized family, from a single well. There is, however, one portion of the state, hereafter to be mentioned under the head of artesian waters, where an unfailing supply may be derived from wells sunk in these superficial deposits.

The third, and most reliable resource for a water supply, where the necessary conditions obtain, is the deep underground accumulations, held in the porous rock strata, and obtainable only by artesian wells. Over a part of Iroquois and Champaign counties, artesian wells are obtained in the superficial deposits, by sinking or boring to a depth of only from thirty to sixty feet, when a constant flow of water is obtained. This is a very unusual occurrence, and entirely unknown in most portions of the state.

The great artesian water deposit of this state is the Potsdam sandstone—a soft, porous rock, varying from three hundred to four hundred feet or more in thickness—which reaches the surface at only a few points within the limits of the state, but at every point, so far as we are aware—except at Chatsworth—where this rock has been penetrated with the drill, a constant flow of water has been obtained. At Chicago, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, it has been found at depths varying from five to eight hundred feet, and constant flowing wells have been obtained at these points. In the central portions of the state this sandstone lies deep beneath the surface, and a boring would probably have to be carried down from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet to reach it, and as no wells have yet been sunk to this depth, it is impossible to say, whether the water would flow to the surface here, if the rock were penetrated; though the probabilities are that it would. The attempt made in this city, some years since, to find artesian water, was frustrated by breaking the drill at the depth of about eleven hundred and seventy-five feet, and the work was subsequently abandoned. It is probable that three hundred feet more would have penetrated the sandstone and settled this important question.

From these remarks it may be inferred, that the only reliable resources, which we have in this portion of the state for an adequate supply of water, are the constantly running streams that carry a sufficient amount of water to supply the demand at all times, and

artesian wells, that can only be obtained under favorable conditions, such as have only been demonstrated as existing, over a limited portion of the state. It is highly probable, however, that deeper borings, hereafter to be made, will greatly increase the present known area over which artesian wells may be obtained.

I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

A. H. WORTHEN.

V.—NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

On the 18th of February, 1857, an act was approved for the maintenance and establishment of the Illinois Normal University.

Fourteen gentlemen, named in the act, and the superintendent of public instruction, *ex officio*, were constituted "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois." The superintendent is made *ex officio* secretary of the board. The board is authorized to establish a normal university, the object of which is declared to be, "to qualify teachers for the common schools of this state." Each county within the state is entitled to gratuitous instruction for one pupil, and each representative district is entitled to gratuitous instruction for a number of pupils equal to the number of representatives in said district, who are to be chosen in a manner prescribed. The interest of the university and seminary fund, or such part thereof as may be found necessary, is appropriated for the maintenance of the university, but its use in the purchase of sites or erection of buildings is strictly forbidden. The board is directed to appoint an agent, "who shall visit the cities, villages, and other places in the state, which may be deemed eligible for the purpose, to receive donations and proposals for the establishment and maintenance of the normal university." The board is authorized and required "to fix the permanent location of the said normal university at the place where the most favorable inducements are offered for that purpose." No appropriation for building was made.

The site selected for the institution by the board, was at Normal, near the city of Bloomington, in consideration of the following subscription.

McLean county, proceeds of swamp lands	\$70,000
Lands and town lots.....	9,200
Trees and ornamental planting.....	1,100
Individual subscriptions in cash.....	23,275
Site (157 acres,).....	39,250
	<hr/>
	\$141,825

The amount realized from this subscription was \$91,465 in cash, and the site; a loss of \$12,110, which was principally due to a financial disaster, which swept over the country, during the erection of the building.

Mr. Charles E. Hovey, a member of the board, was appointed, on the 23d of June, 1857, principal of the university. Major's Hall, in Bloomington, was rented and fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the school, which opened on the first Monday in October.

The work of building was prosecuted with energy. The first graduating class, of ten, received their diplomas in the assembly room of the new edifice, in June, 1860; and by September of the same year, the school took up its permanent abode therein.

As the building had cost over \$180,000, and the receipts from subscriptions were only \$91,465, it became necessary for the state to liquidate the indebtedness hanging over the institution, in the shape of mechanics' liens, etc.; and by an act approved February 14th, 1861, the governor was authorized and required to issue inscribed state stock to the amount of \$65,000, a part of the [accumulated] interest of the college and seminary fund, payable to the state board of education, for the use of the university. An act approved February 4th, 1865, made a further appropriation of \$31,214 91, to complete the payment of all outstanding claims, on the building account, against the university.

The cost of the university grounds and buildings, therefore, was as follows.

Site.....	\$39,250 00
Cash from subscriptions	91,465 00
Appropriation of 1861	65,000 00
“ 1865	31,214 91
	<hr/>
	\$226,929 91

To this, add special appropriations for boiler, ornamentation of site, fence, sidewalks, and water-closets, amounting in all to \$6000. The state has also appropriated for museum, apparatus and furniture, \$5500.

The present valuation of the real and personal property is \$312,000—a gain upon the original cost, of about \$73,000.

Connected with the institution, since its organization, is a school, known as the Model School. Until June, 1868, the children of the school district received instruction here, for a stipulated sum. The connection between the district and model schools is now severed; and the number of its departments has been reduced from four to three. Notwithstanding the separation, the number of pupils, during the past year, has been one hundred and eighty-four. This school, instead of being an expense to the university, is a source of income, as the pupils pay for their tuition; while it affords to the students of the university opportunity for practice in teaching, under the eye of their instructors.

In every point of view, the normal university awakens pleasure in the mind of an intelligent, liberal observer—by the beauty of the grounds, the admirable appointments of the building, the perfection of the discipline, the thoroughness of the instruction given, the evident earnestness and diligence of the students, and the economy in its financial management. The patriotism of professors and students alike, during the late unhappy war, was noble. Some of the graduates occupy positions of high trust—one of them having been appointed principal of the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia. One of its professors, by his explorations of the unknown regions of the interior, and his contributions to the stock of scientific knowledge, has excited the admiration of the entire country, and shed lustre upon the state. The collection of specimens in natural history, is the finest west of the Allegheny mountains. This university is second to none in the union. It deserves and should receive public confidence, and the most liberal support.

In the normal department alone, instruction has been given to 2084 young persons, within the thirteen years of its existence. The present number is about three hundred, who fill the house to overflowing, so that even the halls are used as school rooms.

Dr. Richard Edwards is, and has been, for the last ten years, its honored and successful principal.

By the eighteenth section of the fourteenth article of the new constitution, the permanent character of the appropriation from the college and seminary fund is destroyed.

The following is a statement of the receipts, from the beginning :

Fourteen years' receipts of the Normal University.

Year.	College and seminary fund.	Special appro- priations.	Tuition fees.	All other sources.	Total.
1857 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$91,465 00a	\$91,465 00
1858	\$9,754 74	.....	.....	.....	9,754 74
1859	9,818 93	.....	.....	.....	9,818 93
1860	9,823 94	.....	.....	.....	9,823 94
1861	10,362 94	\$65,000 00b	.....	.....	75,362 94
1862	12,199 15	.....	\$748 20	520 10	13,467 45
1863	12,445 99	.....	1,826 40	209 85	14,482 24
1864	12,445 99	.....	2,215 00	228 16	14,889 15
1865	12,445 99	31,214 91	3,054 05	.....	46,714 95
1866	12,445 99	.....	4,304 97	328 33	17,079 29
1867	12,445 99	4,000 00	5,777 90	174 50	22,398 39
1868	12,445 99	2,500 00	6,144 15	385 28	21,475 42
1869	12,444 99	16,500 00c	4,410 41	.....	33,355 40
1870	12,444 99	9,000 00c	5,584 62	.....	27,029 61
Total	\$151,525 62	\$128,214 91	\$34,065 70	\$93,311 22	\$407,117 45

a. Amount realized from subscriptions.

b. In inscribed state stock.

c. \$9,000 per annum, for *current* expenses.

According to this statement, which may need some slight correction, the average amount expended upon each pupil of the normal department, from the opening of the university, has been \$195 35.

VI.—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The home for the children of deceased soldiers, of which Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr, a soldier's widow, is the superintendent, was established by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, in 1865.

Nine trustees were constituted a corporation, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to organize and carry on the institution. The object of the incorporation was declared to be, "to provide a 'Home' for the nurture and education, without charge, of all indigent children of soldiers, who have served in the armies of the Union, during the present rebellion, and have been disabled, from disease or wounds therein, or have died or been killed in said service." No appropriation of funds was made from the state treasury.

The governor was further authorized to appoint five commissioners, not connected with the corporation, to receive bids, and decide the location ; but any location was forbidden, until the sum of fifty thousand dollars should be subscribed and paid in.

Several counties made subscriptions to the "Home" under this act. Inasmuch as the sum of fifty thousand dollars, however, was not paid to the trustees, the governor did not appoint commissioners to select a site.

In 1867, by an act approved March 5th, the General Assembly appropriated thirty thousand four hundred dollars, being a fund commonly called the deserter's fund, and seventy thousand dollars in addition, for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. This act also released the counties which had made subscriptions, from the obligation to pay them.

In consideration of the following donations by citizens of McLean county, the "Home" was located at Normal, near Bloomington:

Site, valued at	\$12,000
Other lands, valued at.....	21,775
Cash and notes	4,525
City lots.....	920
Ornamental trees.....	1,000
Total.....	<u>\$40,220</u>

Pending the erection of the necessary buildings, a temporary home was opened in Bloomington, in August, 1867. A second temporary home, also in Bloomington, was opened in October. In February, 1868, the two existing homes proving to be of insufficient capacity, a third was opened in Springfield.

The present building was completed and occupied on the first day of June, 1869. The original estimate of its cost, made by master-builders, was \$68,000. The actual cost of the building and improvements, has been \$132,411 82. It is substantially and well built, but its plan is very defective. When completed, there was not a closet in it; the arrangements for washing and bathing are insufficient; the apparatus for heating and ventilation proved a total failure, and had to be taken out; there is no proper provision for separation of the sexes, no private apartments for the superintendent and family, no suitable store-room, no play rooms for the children, no secluded and quiet sick room; the laundry is

in the basement of the main building, so that the steam and smell rise and fill the house ; and until very recently, at least, there has been no apparatus for flooding the building in case of fire, nor any guards to the upper windows, to prevent the children from falling out. The building has tried the patience of the officers and inmates to the utmost, and has proved a real obstacle to success.

The organization has also been faulty, but has been much improved. The fault consisted in the trustees not giving the superintendent sufficient power to appoint and remove subordinates.

The accounts, until after the organization of this board, were very loosely kept, in the form of monthly or irregular statements, on separate papers. A very thorough examination of them, however, by the secretary of this board, shows that there are vouchers on file, for every payment of money ; and that the average weekly cost *per capita* for care and tuition has been less than in any other state institution.

The appropriations for building proved insufficient to pay the expense. The trustees paid off the indebtedness on this account with funds derived from the current expense appropriation, relying upon the sale of lands to make good the deficiency ; but in this expectation, they were disappointed. The actual current expenses have not exceeded the appropriation. But the lack of ready money, with which to pay bills accruing, from day to day, has increased the cost of living, and subjected officers and employees to constant annoyance, from which they should be delivered, in future.

The trustees are earnestly striving to make the home all that the people of the state wish it to be, and at every visit of the commissioners of public charities, a marked improvement is manifest.

The following table shows the classified receipts of this institution, from the beginning :

Six years' receipts of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Year.	Appropriations.		All other sources.	Total.
	Current.	Special.		
1865....			\$993 40	\$993 40
1866....			1,963 85	1,963 85
1867....		\$25,350 00	4,455 94	39,805 94
1868....		69,521 40	9,618 96	79,135 36
1869....	\$45,000 00	45,100 00	2,777 53	92,877 53
1870....	45,000 00	500 00	4,091 23	49,591 23
Total..	\$90,000 00	\$150 471 40	\$23,895 91	\$264,367 31

Total expenditures.....\$283,841 99

Total receipts 264,367 31

Deficiency.....\$19,474 68

The total number of orphans received, has been about four hundred and eighty. The amount expended upon each, therefore, has been \$591 34.

It should be stated, in closing this notice, that the language of the deeds conveying the site, and some of the other pieces of real estate belonging to the "Home," reads, "*In consideration of the permanent location of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home,*" etc. Some lawyers say, that the legal effect of this expression is, to secure a reversion of the property to the original donors, whenever it ceases to be used for its present purpose. Others, with apparently more reason, say, that inasmuch as there will be no soldiers' orphans, after the lapse of a few years, and this was known when the conveyance was made, the use of the property, as long as the necessity exists, for such an institution, constitutes a "permanent location;" and the title of the state is absolute. The commissioners of public charities are of the opinion, that the latter would be the interpretation given to the language employed, by any court, before whom the title of the state might be disputed. They are confident that this was the interpretation intended by Judge Davis. Yet the ambiguity of the expression opens a door to future litigation, which should be closed, if possible.

VII.—INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The history of this institution is so recent and so familiar to the people of Illinois, as scarcely to need repetition.

The agitation for its establishment, in which Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, took so active a part, dates as far back as the year 1851. Among the leading causes of this agitation were, *first*, a sense of the folly of requiring every student in our colleges, whatever his future calling, to study the ancient classics, in order to graduation; *second*, the conviction, that even in our common schools, the study of books too much excludes and prevents that industrial training, equally essential in order to prepare our children for usefulness in life; *third*, the hope that a university especially dedicated to agriculture and the mechanic arts, would develop both, and so add to the material wealth of the state; *fourth*, the desire to dignify labor, by imparting to the laborer a liberal, though not necessarily a classic, education.

In 1862, by an act of the national congress, a grant of public lands was made to the several states for "the endowment, support and maintenance, in each, of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the several states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." By the language of the act just quoted, it will be observed that classical studies are not excluded; but, on the contrary, one object of the university is declared to be, the education of the industrial classes for the learned *professions*, as well as for more immediately practical pursuits.

In 1867, the General Assembly of this state, by an act approved January 25th, authorized counties, cities and towns, to bid for the location of the university about to be established. On the 28th of February, 1867, an act was approved, fixing the site at Urbana, in Champaign county, and authorizing the appointment of a board of thirty-one trustees (including three members *ex officio*) to manage and govern the institution.

The nominal valuation of the bid, by which this location was secured, was \$450,000, as follows :

Champaign county bonds.....	\$100,000
Illinois Central R. R. freights.....	50,000
College building, and lands (980 acres).....	298,000
Trees and shrubbery.....	2,000
Total.....	\$450,000

The actual present valuation of the lands and building, as given in the report of the regent to this board and to the superintendent of public instruction, including additions and improvements since made, is \$161,000.

The trustees effected an organization, March 12th, 1867; and on the same day the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory, of Michigan, was elected regent, and his salary fixed at three thousand dollars per annum, which was subsequently increased to four thousand dollars. The regent entered upon the duties of his office, on the first day of April. The university opened its doors to students, March 2d, 1868.

The details of the organization are fully given in the university reports, circulars and catalogues, and need not be repeated here.

From the beginning, more or less distrust has been felt by a portion at least of the classes specially interested in its success, which has been manifested in various ways, by newspaper articles, public addresses, special conventions, debates in the board of trustees, and even by a resolution of censure, adopted by the General Assembly, in 1869. The university occupies new ground. What it can or will become, the future must decide. The controversy has largely assumed the form of a discussion as to the position which should be given, in this institution, to the classics. Three parties have been developed, of which one would totally exclude the study of latin and greek; a second would discourage, without forbidding it; and a third would make it quite prominent. The success of the Michigan state university, at Ann Arbor, has awakened in Illinois a spirit of noble emulation, which seems likely at some day to secure the establishment within our own borders, of a university proper, "in which anybody may learn anything." Opinions differ very widely as to the expediency of instituting a close connection between industrial and classical education, some contending that such a connection would be a mutual

advantage; others, that it would defeat the end in view in the establishment of this institution. The friends of popular education wish a free state university, as the head and crown of the free school system. Both Champaign and Normal, therefore, are looking forward to the possibility of making one or the other of these universities, so-called, a university in reality as well as in name; and the relation between the question of classical education and these local rivalries is obvious. In point of fact, the policy at present pursued by the faculty, at Urbana, is to allow every matriculated student to select his own studies, aided but not controlled, by such advice as they are able to render; and of the whole number, ten per cent. are engaged in the study of latin, while there is not a solitary student of greek.

The university is now open to both sexes, a change which the commissioners of public charities highly approve, as both just and wise.

The library at present numbers about three thousand five hundred volumes. A collection of specimens in natural history has been commenced, but the progress made is necessarily slight.

The amount of land granted by the United States to the state of Illinois, for the use of this institution, was four hundred and eighty thousand acres. Four hundred and thirty thousand acres of the scrip have been sold,* for \$294,692 41, which has been partially invested as follows:

40,000 Champaign county bonds, 10 per cent.....	\$40,000 00
50,000 Sangamon " " 9 "	50,000 00
25,000 Morgan " " 10 "	25,000 00
25,000 Chicago city water " 7 "	24,961 80
109,000 Illinois " 6 "	110,153 34
Total	\$250,115 14

The lands donated by the citizens of Champaign county consist of (1) the university lot, (2) the Busey farm, and (3) the Griggs farm; the latter containing about four hundred acres, which it is proposed to sell, whenever it can be wisely done.

* Twenty-five thousand acres of the remaining scrip have been located; sixteen thousand in Minnesota, and nine thousand in Nebraska.

The total expenditures, to March, 1870, were :

Paid for additional grounds, improvements, etc.	\$34,955	21
“ farm and garden exp’s, agr’l and hort’l dept’s	20,282	14
“ library, cabinets and instruments.....	11,947	72
“ salaries.....	38,712	61
“ trustees’ expenses.....	4,884	45
“ sale and location of scrip, and taxes	4,159	59
“ furniture, fuel, etc.....	5,666	87
“ mechanical and military departments.....	1,408	97
“ all other expenses.....	1,837	12
Total	\$123,854	68

The General Assembly of 1869 made appropriations to the university, amounting to sixty thousand dollars. Inasmuch as the law of congress requires the several states to purchase, erect, preserve and repair the building or buildings used by the colleges receiving the benefit of congressional liberality, further appropriations will be necessary, from time to time, as the institution develops in power, size and utility—the end for which Dr. Gregory and his coadjutors are striving with all the force and wisdom at their command ; and they deserve public confidence and support.

VIII.—STATE REFORM SCHOOL

The “act for the reformation of juvenile offenders and vagrants,” approved March 5th, 1867, established an institution, to be known as the “state reform school.”

There are two methods of dealing with juvenile offenders, of which one is to treat them as criminals, and inflict upon them such punishment as is ordinarily inflicted by custody in jails and penitentiaries ; the other, to treat them as ignorant and neglected children, whose parents are incompetent or inefficient, and who therefore need better care and training during the period of minority than their parents are able to give them. The first theory consigns them to prison, for a specified term of confinement, according to their offence. The second places them in charge of state officers, to whom they are virtually apprenticed or bound, until of age, to be educated and fitted to become useful citizens of the commonwealth.

Both of these methods of treatment rest upon correct legal principles, sanctioned by the courts of nearly or quite all the states of the union. There are, of course, many vicious or neglected children, who have not committed any overt criminal act, who are in the streets of all our larger towns and cities, in process of training for a career of crime. It is certain that the jails exercise upon such no reformatory influence. No private effort is sufficiently powerful to reach and restrain them. Hence has arisen the special class of institutions, known as *reform schools*, of which there are now about thirty in the United States, with substantially identical principles and modes of organization and discipline; each of the two words in their common title being significant of their distinctive aim.

From the title given to the institution with whose organization they were entrusted, and from the language of various sections of the act, (particularly sections twelve, sixteen and seventeen,) as well as from the known intentions of the members of the Illinois state teachers' association, to whose efforts the passage of the act in question was measurably due, the trustees have assumed that the general assembly purposed to adopt the second of the two methods enumerated above, and have erected buildings suitable to that end, similar to those at Westborough, Massachusetts.

But the language of several of the sections of the law, especially of that section which requires the trustees to receive all the convicts in the penitentiary under eighteen years of age, and all the children sentenced to the county jails of the state, whose unexpired term shall not be less than six months, seems to indicate that the real purpose of the general assembly was to provide for the erection of a prison, in the strict sense, with a view to relieving the penitentiary and jails of the state from the various evils incident to overcrowding.

It is evident that this law will require modification, in one direction or the other, by the present Assembly.

The trustees of the reform school located the institution at Pontiac, in Livingston county, in consideration of the following subscription :

Livingston county bonds.....	\$50,000
Bonds of the town of Pontiac.....	25,000
Chicago and Alton R. R. freights.....	5,000
Lands, (given by Jesse W. Fell).....	10,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$90,000

The trustees have erected a main building one hundred and eighty-three feet long, fifty-nine feet in width in the wing, and sixty-seven feet in the centre, with a rear building for engine and boiler rooms, laundry, etc. They have expended :

For real estate.....	\$32,246 75
For building.....	69,152 67
For improvements.....	1,032 02
For trustees, and other expenses.....	5,661 28
Due on contracts not completed.....	30,324 32
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$138,417 04

They have employed as superintendent, Mr. George W. Perkins, late warden of the Illinois penitentiary, and formerly superintendent of the reform school at Chicago, in which position he attracted the notice, and elicited the warmest commendations of the friends of prison reform throughout the country.

IX.—SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The act creating the Southern Illinois Normal University was approved March 9th, 1869.

Five trustees were appointed under this act, three of them for four years, and two of them for two years, who were intrusted with the selection of a site, the erection of a building, and the organization and management of the institution. They were directed to advertise for bids for the location, and to select from among the places competing therefor, the one which should, all things considered, offer the most advantageous conditions, provided that the site should be south of the line of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad. To enable them to erect the building and make the improvements preparatory to the reception of pupils, and to supply the necessary furniture for the same, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated.

The points competing for the location were found to be Anna, Carlisle, Carbondale, Centralia, DuQuoin, Irvington, Jonesboro, Olney, Pana, South Pass, Tamaroa, and Vandalia: twelve in all. Each was examined, and Carbondale, in Jackson county, finally selected.

The designs and specifications adopted for the building were furnished by a St. Louis architect, Mr. Thomas Walsh.

Rev. E. J. Palmer, of the board of trustees, was elected superintendent of construction.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, of Carbondale, a very reliable citizen, entered into contract with the board to erect the building according to plans and specifications for sixty-five thousand of the seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated by the state, and all the other assets, in the shape of donations and subscriptions. These assets were nominally:

Bonds of the city of Carbondale.....	\$100,000
Jackson county bonds (promised).....	50,000
Illinois Central railroad freights.....	25,000
Lands, valued at.....	53,500
Stone for foundation.....	500
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$229,000

Their actual value was much less. The city bonds are probably worth seventy-five cents on the dollar, the population of Carbondale being only twenty-five hundred, so that the subscription amounted to forty dollars for every man, woman and child in the place. The amount likely to be realized from the Illinois Central railroad freights, is ten or fifteen thousand dollars. The Jackson county subscription proved to be blank paper. It appears that the county court never issued any order for the election at which the subscription was voted; that the election would, in any case, have needed to be legalized by the subsequent action of the General Assembly; that the new constitution, since adopted, renders such action impossible; and that the new county court, elected after the subscription, refused to issue the promised bonds. Mr. Campbell's valuation of the total assets is \$110,000.

The experience of this institution is a striking illustration of the unsatisfactory results of inviting competition for location. In addition to the statement just made, it should be added, that al-

though the reason given in the law for requiring the site to be south of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad is, "a view of obtaining a good supply of water," the actual supply is greatly inferior to that at Jacksonville, already commented upon in this report. The wells in the town do not furnish a sufficient supply for the use of private families. A well was dug, twenty-six feet deep, ten feet through the solid rock, to furnish water for building purposes, and in the dry season it does not afford drinking water for the workmen. At other times there are four or five feet of water in it. But for making mortar, etc., a supply was obtained by damming a ravine upon the grounds.

The reason for making the contract with Mr. Campbell, was, that there were defects in the title to the lands donated by the city, which the board could not correct without difficulty. Mr. Campbell assumed the trouble and risk of securing quit claim deeds from all who might assert a claim, and relieved the board from all responsibility in the matter.

The site of the new university contains twenty acres, and is one-half mile south of the public square. Where the building stands, it is twenty-eight feet above the bed of the railway. The edifice, which faces the road, is two hundred and nine feet in length, substantially and well built, so far as it has been completed, and tasteful in design and appearance.* The contract requires its completion by September 1st, 1871; but it will not be possible to have it ready for use by that time. Several changes from the plans and specifications have been found necessary, some of which have been made at the contractor's expense, others, amounting to \$23,508, at the expense of the state. Other changes, yet to be made, will cost it is estimated, \$22,000. The total cost of building to the state under the contract, therefore, will be:

Assets in Mr. Campbell's possession.....	\$110,000 00
Appropriation by state, 1869.....	65,000 00
Expended by trustees on building account*.....	5,278 40
Changes made in plan	45,508 00
Total	\$225,786 40

* A detailed description of it, accompanied by diagrams, may be found in the eighth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, made to the present General Assembly.

The actual cost will exceed this sum by fifty thousand dollars at least, being the amount of the Jackson county subscription, if not more. Mr. Campbell's private books will show how much. He alleges that it will be impossible for him to complete his contract without this money, and that he will be compelled, after exhausting his own means, to throw it up, or come upon his bondholders. The amount of his bond is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It will be for the General Assembly to decide what action to take, under these unfortunate circumstances. Jackson county, by virtue of a promise, which it cannot fulfil, has secured the location, against all competitors. Mr. Campbell, the contractor, has no legal recourse in case the state shall hold him to the letter of his bond. The state will own a building, when completed, fully worth its actual cost. The question is one of equity, whether it is just, to require him to pay from his own pocket fifty thousand dollars of that cost or not. The decision of this question will require a more minute examination than the board of public charities has yet been able to give it.

X.—(SOUTHERN) ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The act creating the (Southern) Asylum for the Insane, was approved April 16th, 1869.

The object of this act is to establish an "asylum" for the custody of incurables, as distinguished from a "hospital" for cure. It might be easily and abundantly proved, that this design is both impracticable and undesirable, and that the law in this particular needs amending.

For the carrying out of the design of the act, the lieutenant governor and four citizens, selected by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, are appointed a board of commissioners, charged with the duty of selecting a site and erecting the necessary buildings, upon the most approved plan, of sufficient

Items, (not paid to Mr. Campbell)	
Architect.....	\$2,000 00
Site.....	1,500 00
Drainage and pipe.....	362 40
Furnaces and ventilating pipe.....	1,100 00
Advertising for bids for site.....	316 00
<hr/>	
\$5,278 40	

capacity to accommodate at least three hundred inmates. Until the completion of the buildings and the opening of the asylum, they are allowed the same compensation as the commissioners engaged in erecting the new state house, namely: "five dollars per day for time of actual service."

The site selected is Anna, in Union county. More beautifully wooded and diversified grounds than the commissioners have secured, cannot be found in the state of Illinois, nor better natural facilities for drainage. The supply of water, from a large spring upon the premises, is said to be sufficient, but the history of other institutions tends to weaken confidence in the statement, until its truth is established by experience. The plans adopted are very beautiful. They were furnished by Mr. Thomas J. Walsh, of St. Louis, the architect of the Southern Normal University. The commissioners of public charities at one time hoped, that in this asylum, some modifications of the existing system of caring for the insane would be introduced, in accordance with the action of the conference, whose proceedings are reported on page — of this report. That hope is disappointed. The plan adopted is that of a centre building and two wings, for five hundred patients, who will be confined as usual, in wards, with barred windows and locked doors. Very little progress has been made in the work of building, in consequence of various delays attending the selection of a site, which it is not necessary to enumerate. All that has been done thus far, is to lay the foundation for one wing, and make the excavation for what it is said will be the finest sewer in the state. The contract made by the commissioners, however, secures the completion of the wing commenced, by December, 1871.

The donation made by the citizens of Union county, to secure the location, was forty dollars of the price of each acre thus far purchased for the use of the asylum. The amount thus realized was \$11,606 80. Governor Dougherty also contributed stone for the foundation, valued at five hundred dollars.

XI.—NORTHERN ILLINOIS HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The act creating the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane, was approved April 16th, 1869.

The act provides for the appointment, by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, of nine commissioners, no

two of whom shall reside in the same county, to select a site; who shall receive two dollars per day, each, for every day spent in locating said institution, and their actual necessary expenses during the time employed in said service. After the location, the erection of buildings and government and management of the institution are entrusted to three trustees, appointed in a similar manner, who receive two dollars per diem while actually engaged in the discharge of their official duties, and their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from the meetings of the board.

The law requires the trustees to make provision for the accommodation of three hundred patients, upon the existing plan, or if they prefer it, upon the "cottage system." It appropriated for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The site selected is Elgin, Kane county, upon the banks of the Fox river.

The donation received from the citizens of Elgin, was as follows:

One hundred and sixty acres, for site, valued at.....	\$16,000
Spring, valued at.....	2,500
Chicago and Northwestern railroad freights.....	3,000
Total.....	<u>\$21,500</u>

The estimated cost of the land and buildings, according to plans and specifications, embracing a central edifice and two wings, is a little over \$500,000.

It is gratifying to know that the commissioners design, at least, a partial combination of the cottage with the congregate systems.

XII.—ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' COLLEGE.

This institution, at Fulton, in Whiteside county, is not owned by the state of Illinois, but has been aided, in years past, by grants of money from the public treasury. The act of February 27th, 1867, appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, annually, for two years, to be applied solely to the maintenance and education of disabled soldiers and sailors regularly discharged from the service of the United States, and to the support and education of indigent orphans or half orphans of de-

ceased soldiers and sailors in said service, above the age of twelve years, at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum for each student. It prescribes also the mode of admission to the college, as a pupil of the state, and the method of auditing and paying the state accounts. The act of March 10th, 1869, appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, applicable to the same object, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for each student. The amounts paid from the treasury, under these acts, have been :

In 1867.....	\$ 2,453 25
In 1868....	15,473 45
In 1869.....	20,036 82
In 1870.....	14,154 45
Total.....	<hr/> \$52,117 97

The board of charities never paid a visit to this institution in a body. Several of the members went, at different times, singly or together. The impression made upon their minds was, that the principal, Col. Leander A. Potter, formerly a professor in the Normal University, is a very faithful and competent officer; that the teaching and discipline in the college, are better than usual in schools of its class and grade; that the financial management is thorough and economical; but that the instruction given is very elementary, and with a few exceptions, not above what could be obtained in a good district school.

The receipts from other sources have been comparatively small. The appropriation by the state has not covered the actual cost of board and tuition of state pupils, as the following statement shows.

The whole number of counties represented in the Soldiers' College, during the past two years, has been eighty; the whole number of students, three hundred and fourteen; the whole number of weeks' attendance, twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five; and the average attendance, for each student, one year of forty weeks. The total expenditures have been \$50,765 25; average weekly expenditure *per capita*, four dollars and five cents; cost of a year's board and tuition, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; amount appropriated by the state, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

It is questionable whether the twenty-second section of article fourth, of the new constitution, will admit of further appropriations to this college.

XIII.—CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A historical sketch of this useful institution, of which the citizens of Chicago are justly proud, has been already printed on the 177th page of this report, among the private charities of Cook county. There is no institution in the state which more manifestly fulfills the end of its existence, or which accomplishes greater good, at less cost, than this. Its management is thoroughly conscientious and pains-taking. It has received, in all, from the state, \$20,000, which has been money well bestowed. The section of the new constitution, already referred to, will prevent it from receiving further appropriations, if it remains a private corporation. The trustees purpose introducing a bill conveying all the property of the infirmary to the state of Illinois, and making it purely a state institution. Such a bill will have the cordial support of this board.

PRIVATE ASYLUM AT BATAVIA.

Under the fifth section of the act establishing the board of public charities, the commissioners have visited a private insane asylum, at Batavia, in Kane county, owned and superintended by Dr. R. J. Patterson, late superintendent of the Iowa insane asylum. They take pleasure in testifying to the general air of quiet and comfort in this institution, which is exclusively for female patients, and of limited capacity. They recommend it to public confidence and patronage.

Although there are objections to private institutions, on the score of their being more liable to be perverted to wrongful uses, and less susceptible of a proper classification of inmates, there are also arguments upon the other side, which may be briefly stated.

The cost of their erection and furnishing is not a charge upon the public treasury, and does not add to the burden of taxation.

They admit of a higher grade of social surroundings, than the state is able or willing to provide, in a public institution. Such

surroundings are indispensable to the comfort of certain patients whose friends can afford to pay their cost.

By their multiplication, they bring the asylum nearer to the patient. They secure a greater degree of personal attention to individual inmates.

They allow the superintendent more leisure for the study of current medical literature.

They increase the personal responsibility of the superintendent to the friends of his patients.

They are more likely, for various reasons, to result in a real advance in this branch of the science of medicine.

They relieve the state of a portion of the burden of expense incident to the care of the insane.

If thoroughly and frequently inspected by officers of the state, as the public institutions are, there does not seem to be much liability to abuse in consequence of their comparative privacy; especially under the operation of the personal liberty bill.

In these reasons, the commissioners approve of Dr. Patterson's enterprise, and would be glad to see other similar institutions spring up, as far as there may be any demand for them.

PART EIGHTH—CONCLUSION.

The board of commissioners of public charities, in concluding their report, apologize for its length, on account of its being the first, and on account of the extent of ground which had to be covered, in it, as well as their want of time to master more fully the details of the gigantic system of public relief, of which it is a partial record.

Every day has demonstrated the necessity and utility of this commission, by unfolding work remaining to be done, in order to give completeness and simplicity to the system. The experience of the past two years has served to give a clear and comprehensive view of the labors of the next two years.

FIRST: with regard to the state and county institutions alike, the board asks for such legislation, as will enable them to give, with accuracy, the *statistics* of public charity and correction. These statistics should show—

As to the inmates :

(1) The age, sex, color, nativity, parentage, civil condition, occupation and pecuniary ability of each ; as well as the duration and nature of the causes, which have made him or her a fit subject for public care.

(2) The date and manner of his admission to the institution of which he is an inmate, and the date and manner of his discharge.

As to the cost :

(1) The cost of provision for his care and treatment, including the cost of land, buildings, and necessary furniture.

(2) The cost of his maintenance, so stated as to admit of a comparison of the expense of the different items in different institutions and localities, and also of a correct calculation of the expense *per capita*.

(3) With regard to criminals, it is desirable to know the cost of prosecution and of conviction.

As to the results :

(1) The history of the inmates, as far as it can be ascertained, after leaving the institution, prison or almshouse.

(2) The number of persons who need and should receive public care, who fail to obtain it.

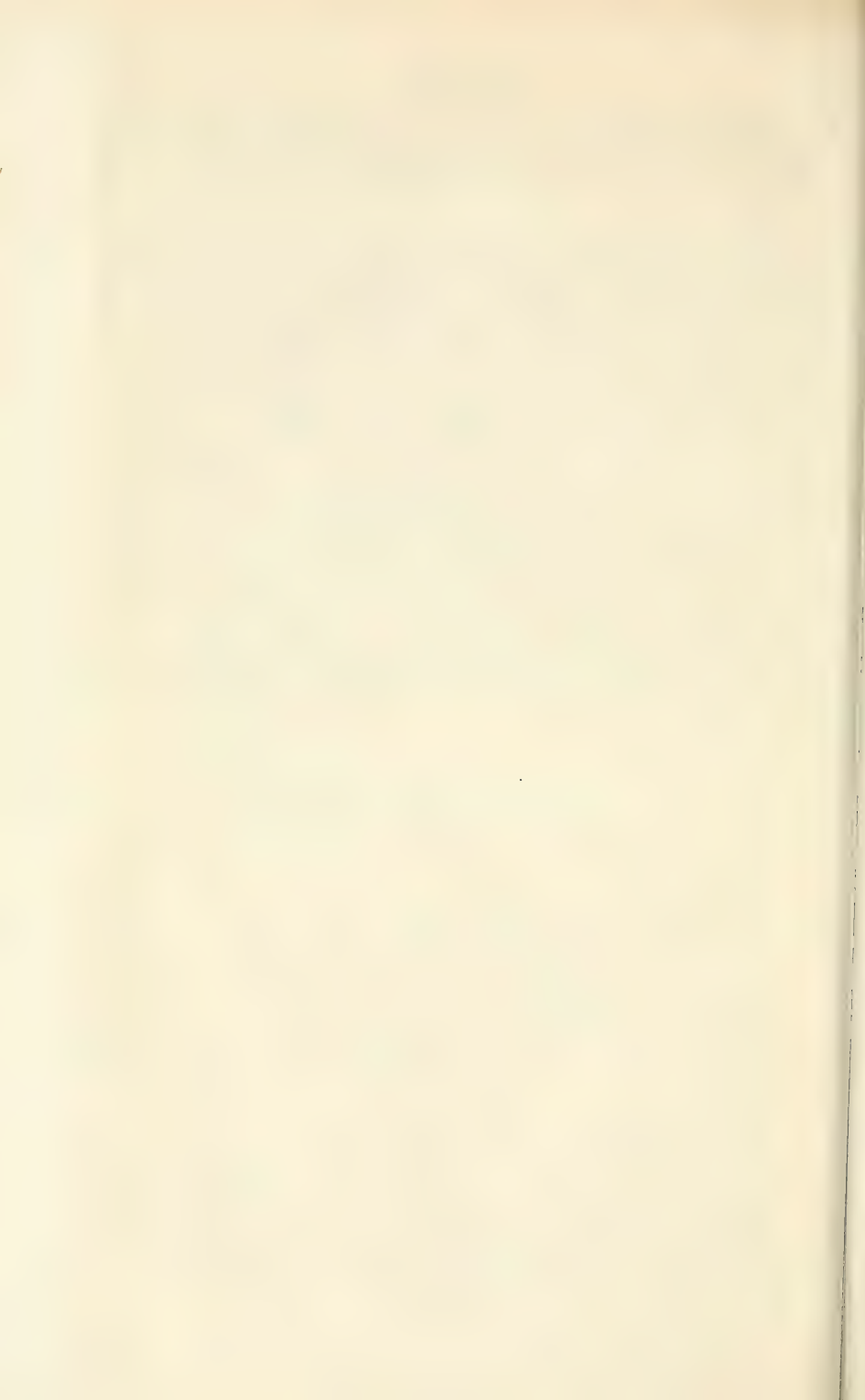
The only method of obtaining these statistics, is to require the authorities in charge of all public institutions, jails and almshouses, in the state, to keep permanent records, upon a uniform system, and to forward to the seat of government, monthly or quarterly, a copy of the record kept, for collation and tabulation, that it may be presented to the General Assembly as a substantial aid to legislation.

SECOND: the board asks authority to prepare and submit to the next General Assembly a thoroughly considered general law, for the regulation of the state and county institutions. Such a law can be prepared, and needs to be ; but not without the most careful adjustment of all apparently conflicting interests, which requires time for consultation and reflection, and very wide and

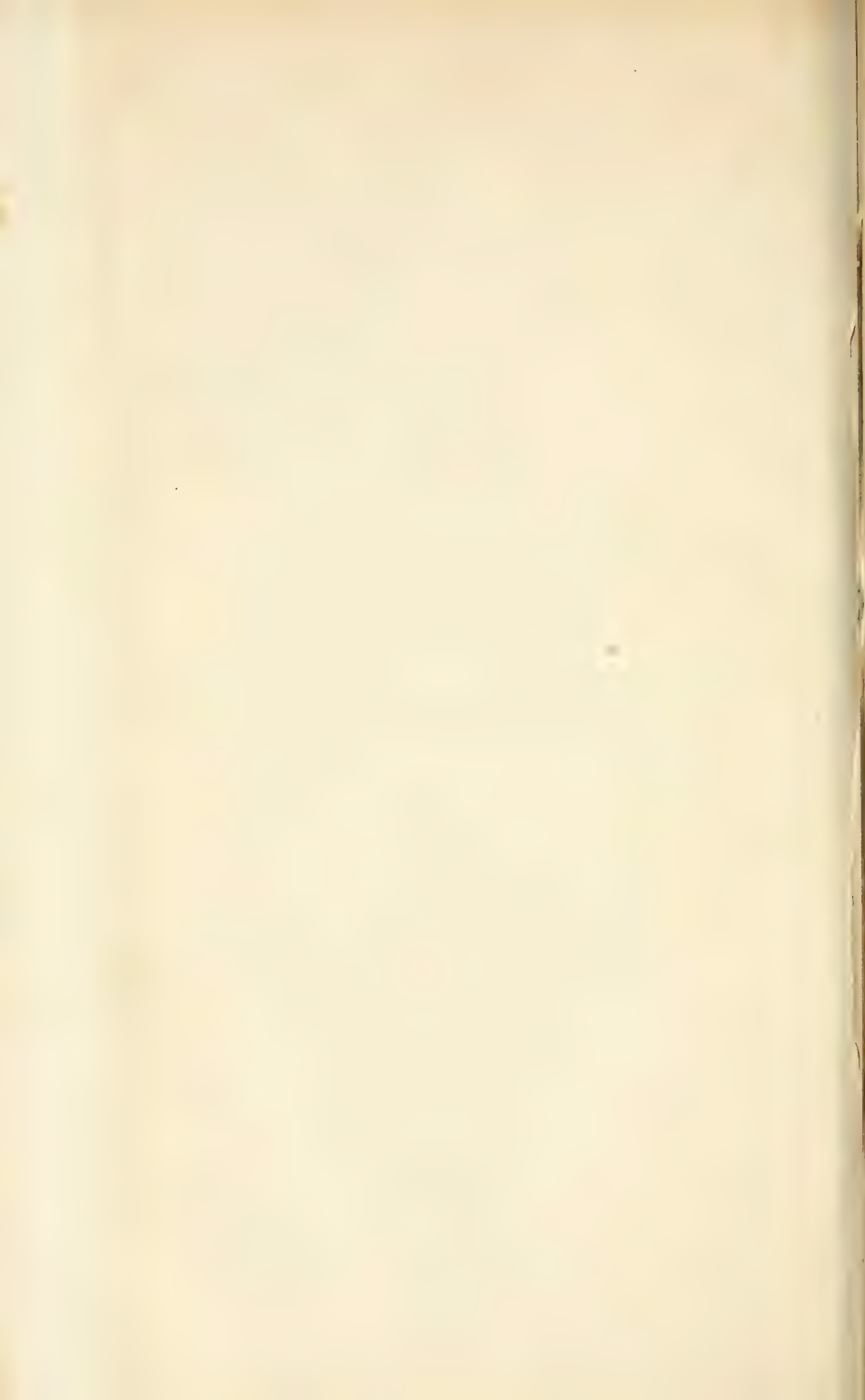
minute information, as to the relations and working of the present system, such as the commissioners feel that they have not yet obtained.

THIRD : the board asks for special authority to continue its investigation of the county system of jails and almshouses, with particular reference to its cost and results, and the possibility of such modifications of the same, as will diminish the cost and be more fruitful of benefit to society at large, keeping constantly in view the true aim of all legislation upon this subject, namely: a diminution of the number of criminals and paupers.

FOURTH : the board has a very high appreciation of the necessity and possibility of making a national system {of state boards, of similar powers and duties, a thoroughly effective means of interstate communication and exchange of facts and conclusions relating to the various subjects with whose study they are specially charged. The immediate aim and results of any state board are local; but its outlook and influence, in competent hands, must very far transcend the narrow boundaries of a state, or even of the nation, and prove, in greater or less degree, world-wide.



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Consolidated Financial Statement of the Public Institutions of Illinois, prepared by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

TABLE I.—RECEIPTS, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

	Institutions.	Cash on hand December 1, 1868.	Appropriations.			College and Seminary Fund.	Sales.	Courties, Towns and Individuals.	Donations, Interest and Insurance.	Loans.	Total Receipts.		Grand Total.
			Deficiency.	Current.	Special.						From State.	Other Sources.	
1	Institution for Deaf Mutes.....	\$3,202 72	\$7,746 77	\$109,687 50	\$10,500 00	\$6,909 28	\$8,086 26	\$4,537 51	\$174 34	.....	\$138,046 27	\$10,798 11	\$148,844 38
2	Hospital for the Insane	1,295 52	15,000 00	175,000 00	21,500 00	.....	4,826 52	55,071 74	.....	.....	212,755 52	59,898 26	272,653 78
3	Institution for the Blind .....	.....	.....	48,750 00	5,000 00	.....	2,902 68	181 81	20,000 00	.....	53,750 00	23,091 49	76,841 49
4	Normal University	4,148 37	.....	18,000 00	7,500 00	24,889 98	.....	9,995 63	.....	.....	54,538 35	9,995 03	64,533 38
5	School for Idiots, etc.....	1,295 06	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	135 50	3,118 17	.....	.....	41,296 06	\$,258 77	41,549 83
6	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	4,092 56	.....	90,000 00	45,600 00	.....	4,036 28	2,832 48	.....	\$22,000 00	139,692 56	28,868 76	168,561 32
7	Industrial University.....	6,140 99	.....	.....	60,000 00	.....	3,565 05	3,395 16	51,738 04	.....	60,600 00	64,839 24	124,839 24
8	State Reform School .....	.....	.....	.....	79,500 00	.....	275 90	.....	82,988 03	.....	79,500 00	83,263 93	162,763 93
9	Southern Normal University.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	111,500 00	.....	85,472 43	111,500 00	196,972 42
10	Southern Insane Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	52,000 00	.....	157 94	.....	12,106 80	.....	52,000 00	12,264 74	64,264 74
11	Northern Insane Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	110,000 00	.....	.....	200 00	21,600 00	.....	110,000 00	21,700 00	131,700 00
	Totals	\$20,176 12	\$22,746 77	\$481,437 50	\$466,600 00	\$31,799 26	\$21,986 28	\$79,238 90	\$299,007 21	\$22,000 00	\$1,027,091 18	\$429,473 33	\$1,456,564 51

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	es' Ex- ses.	All other Ex- penses.	Total.
	\$815 00	\$20,976 94	\$142,833 77
72 7	,096 40	21,427 51	316,009 52
95 9	424 75	3,708 73	75,022 98
51 0	998 50	3,917 73	62,740 40
...	210 00	7,279 35	44,472 99
6 7	,103 80	18,415 63	179,916 13
4 2	,967 14	20,613 35	113,617 16
...	,275 15	1,491 88	109,094 90
...	,472 42	786 00	293,607 77
...	,429 26	726 30	68,133 06
...	572 75	127,146 63
...			
0	,365 17	\$99,843 42	\$1,432,693 31

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Consolidated Financial Statement of the Public Institutions of Illinois, prepared by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

TABLE II—EXPENDITURES, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

	Interest on Bonds and Stocks	Light	Heat	Interest on Loans and Payables	Education	Food	Outfit	Medical Legals	Medical	Salaries, Wages and Expenses	Roads and Streets	Freight and Postage	Insurance	Trustees' Expenses	All other Expenses	Total
1 Institution for Deaf Mutes	\$7,714.57		\$1,705.22	\$17,827.14	\$1,459.17	\$20,972.77	\$1,776.81	\$10,612.98	\$1,884.47	\$1,884.48	\$1,211.75	\$8,144.2	\$190.00	\$315.00	\$20,976.94	\$142,935.77
2 Hospital for the Insane	7,610.00	\$1,457.64	1,900.91	11,076.10	8,881.81	\$1,985.95	\$1,743.48	27,876.6	4,400.17	\$1,782.11	1,400.88	1,881.31	1,620.00	1,098.40	21,427.51	1,000,000.52
3 Institution for Colored Children	20,271.91		21,681.80	\$1,138.01	2,000.00	7,251.00	55.87	1,000.00	1,000.00	11,102.42	1,180.00	1,000.00	450.00	121.75	3,708.73	1,000,000.98
4 Northern University			487.28	1,704.80	2,120.10		120.10	1,884.78	50.00	11,102.42	2,100.00	1,000.00	118.00	110.00	3,917.73	1,000,000.40
5 School for the Blind			4,000.31	1,250.24	2,112.97	10,000.00	1,870.61	2,400.70	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	118.00	110.00	7,279.35	1,000,000.00
6 Soldiers' Orphan's Home			56,506.70	8,044.83	6,007.51	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	18,415.63	1,000,000.15
7 Industrial University		445.00	16,286.28	2,611.03	1,000.00			1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	20,613.35	1,000,000.16
8 State Reform School		32,246.75	69,452.67	1,000.00						1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,491.88	1,000,000.90
9 Southern Normal University		3,000.00	178,778.40							1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	10,472.42	1,000,000.77
10 Southern Insane Asylum		29,170.00	23,439.63		122.50					1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	785.30	1,000,000.06
11 Northern Insane Hospital		36,280.00	90,236.50								1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	127,116.63	
Totals		71,246.59	\$488,880.53	\$68,260.86	\$1,487.60	\$1,000,000.71	\$1,000.00	\$1,000,000.41	\$7,019.83	\$217,088.70	\$18,870.82	\$5,000.00	\$4,330.00	\$37,363.17	\$99,543.43	\$1,432,605.31

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Consolidated Financial Statement of the Public Institutions of Illinois, prepared by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

TABLE III—ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES, NOVEMBER 1, 1950

INSTITUTION	Assets—Real Estate			Assets—Personal Property			Assets—Cash			Liabilities			Resources			Balance	
	Real Estate	Personal Property	Personal Property	Total	Unexpended	Due	Due	Interest	Total	Cash	Due receivable	Unexpended appropriations	In favor	Against			
1 Eastern State Hospital	\$117,000.00	\$27,000.00		\$144,000.00						\$1,000.00			\$1,000.00				
2 Hospital for the Insane	460,000.00	41,000.00		501,000.00		\$11,500.00			\$11,500.00	1,000.00	\$8,000.00			\$3,500.00			
3 State Reformatory for Men	8,000.00	7,000.00		15,000.00					1,500.00	1,000.00			200.00				
4 Northern Illinois Hospital	112,000.00			112,000.00		1,000.00			3,000.00	1,000.00				1,000.00			
5 Southern Illinois Hospital	8,000.00	6,000.00		14,000.00						1,000.00			1,000.00				
6 Southern Illinois Hospital	15,000.00	20,000.00		35,000.00		1,000.00	\$10,000.00		11,000.00	1,000.00	11,000.00			1,000.00			
7 Eastern Illinois Hospital	12,000.00	25,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$49,000.00						11,000.00			11,000.00				
8 Southern Illinois Hospital	102,000.00	55,000.00	8,000.00	165,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00	\$5,000.00	25,000.00				
9 Southern Illinois Hospital	105,000.00	5,000.00		110,000.00						1,000.00			1,000.00				
10 Southern Illinois Hospital	14,000.00	55,000.00		69,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00			75,000.00	65,000.00				
11 Southern Illinois Hospital	114,750.00	47,250.00		162,000.00		17,000.00			17,000.00	4,500.00		1,000.00		1,000.00			
Total	\$1,761,070.86	\$128,194.68	\$8,840.00	\$2,077,105.54	\$17,000.00	\$114,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$133,500.00	\$80,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$114,434.00	\$1,000.00				

11

Expenditures Total \$1,761,070.86
 Balance Appropriations 28,000.00
 Unexpended Appropriations 5,000.00
 Total \$1,794,070.86

Expenditures \$1,761,070.86
 Unexpended Appropriations \$1,000.00
 Total \$1,762,070.86

12

Expenditures Total \$1,761,070.86
 Balance Appropriations 28,000.00
 Unexpended Appropriations 5,000.00
 Total \$1,794,070.86

Expenditures \$1,761,070.86
 Unexpended Appropriations \$1,000.00
 Total \$1,762,070.86

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STATIGRAPHIC CHART

Showing the Distribution by Age and Sex of

INSANITY, IDIOCY, BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM

FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Prepared by FRED. H. WINES,

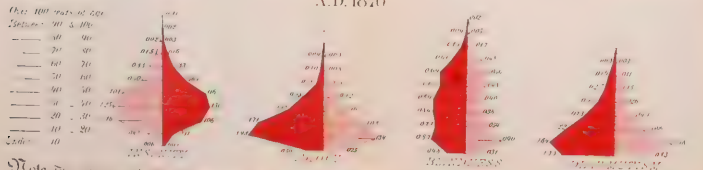
Secretary of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities

FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

A.D. 1860



A.D. 1870



Note. The male sex is on the left of the perpendicular base line, the females on the right. The darkest tint indicates the sex which predominates.

STATIGRAPHIC CHART

Showing the Distribution by Age and Sex of

INSANITY, IDIOCY, BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM

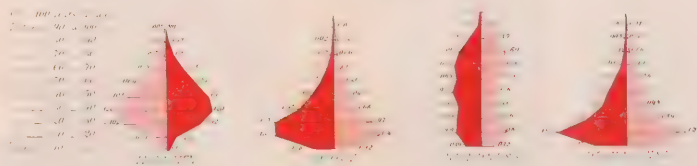
In the United States

Prepared by FRED. H. WINES,

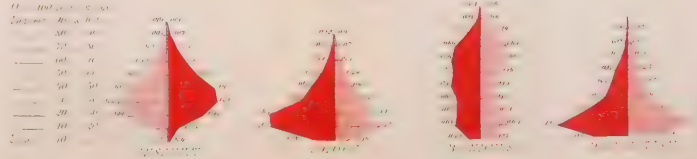
Secretary of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities

FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

A.D. 1860.



A.D. 1870



Note. The male sex is on the left of the perpendicular base line, the females on the right. The darkest tint indicates the sex which predominates.

MUTISM

Charities,

Over 100 years

Between 90

80

70

60

50

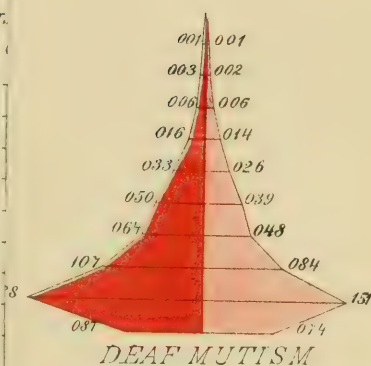
40

30

20

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Under 10



Over 100 years

Between 90

80

70

60

50

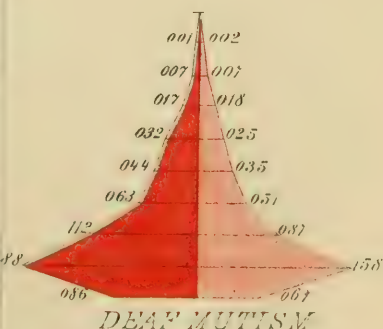
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Under 10



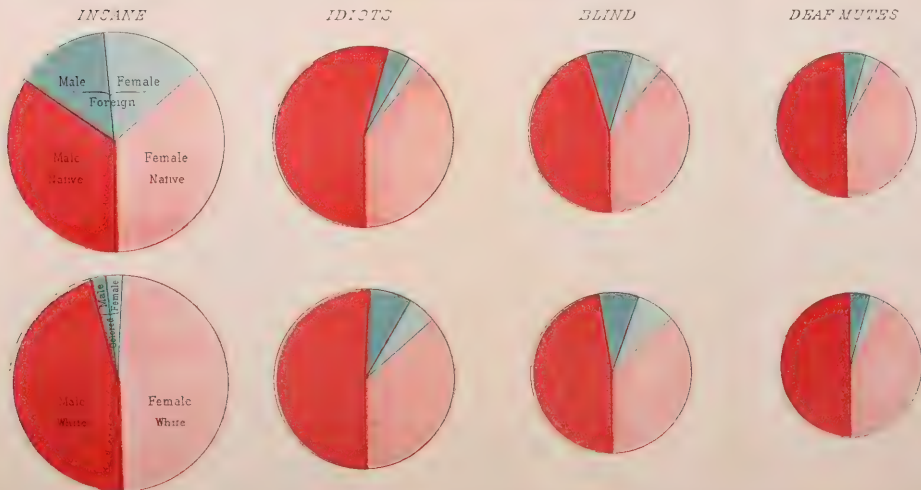
Note. Indicates the sex which preponderates.

STATIGRAPHIC CHART OF INSAVITY, IDIOCY, BLINDNESS AND DEAF MUTISM In the United States

A.D. 1870.

Exhibiting to the eye the aggregate number of Insane, Idiots, Blind & Deaf Mutes in the United States, according to the Ninth Census and the proportion of male and female, white and colored, native and foreign.

PREPARED BY FRED. H. WINES,
Secretary of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.
FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.



Note. The males are on the left, the females on the right. In the upper row of circles, the blue tint represents the foreign, the red, the native. In the lower row, the blue represents colored, the red white. The size of the circle indicates the total number of unfortunates of each class.

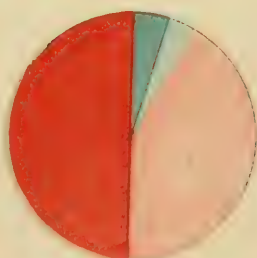
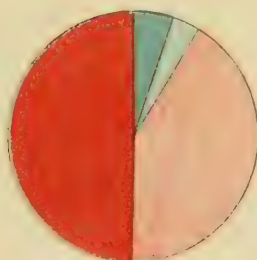
ATTISM

*Exhibit the United States,
according to native and foreign.*

arities,

I.

DEAF MUTES



Note. The males are in the red, the native in the lower row, the 1 of each class.



SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR,

DECEMBER, 1872.

SPRINGFIELD:
STATE JOURNAL STEAM PRINT.
1873.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
SPRINGFIELD, *Dec. 15th, 1872.*

HON. JOHN M. PALMER, *Governor:*

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you its Second Biennial, or Fourth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

ELMER BALDWIN, *President.*

SELDEN M. CHURCH,

Z. B. LAWSON,

JOHN N. McCORD,

GEORGE S. ROBINSON,

Commissioners.

FRED. H. WINES, *Secretary.*

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PART FIRST.

M I S F O R T U N E.

PART FIRST.—MISFORTUNE.

CHAPTER FIRST.

MISFORTUNE: ITS ORIGIN.

Misfortune defined—Complication of the causes of misfortune—Their operation, uniform and constant—Causes of misfortune classified—Influence of hereditary descent—Consanguineous marriages—Congenital misfortune—Influence of sex—Connexion between misfortune and disease—Accidental causes of misfortune—Influence of soil and climate—Social organization—The vices of individuals—Summary.

The word Misfortune or Infirmary, in this report, is employed in contradistinction to Crime, to designate, under a general title, the various calamities which afflict human society to such a degree as to render public provision for their relief a necessity.

Under this general head may be included pauperism, insanity, idiocy, blindness, deaf-mutism, orphanage, and some forms of disease.

The causes to which the prevalence of misfortune may be attributed are some of them palpable, while others are comparatively obscure.

The tendency of the human mind is to seek for isolated causes, to refer particular effects to the operation of some particular cause, instead of recognizing the fact that a multitude of causes conspire to produce every actual result. Every event is a link in a chain whose beginning and end are in eternity. Not only this; but every event is also due to the combined influence of many causes, all in active and harmonious operation at the moment of its occurrence. Each particular event is a necessary incident in the general march of destiny; the product of a multitude of factors; the resultant of a multitude of forces; and itself one among many causes of succeeding events.

There can be no doubt, among students of the science of social life, that the operation of the causes of misfortune is, upon any extended scale of observation, uniform and constant. In different localities, different causes will operate with different degrees of intensity; but the

laws which govern the unfolding of our social life, are as immutable as the laws which determine the growth of a plant or of an animal, or which control the movement of the stars and the succession of the seasons. Nor are these laws undiscoverable by man. They form a part of the laws of nature. Many of them have already been discovered and stated. Their statement and demonstration rest upon extended and approximately accurate statistical observations, as a pyramid rests upon its base. The present report will exhibit, in a subsequent chapter, abundant evidence of the universality and uniformity of their application, as shown in the distribution of the varieties of misfortune, relatively to each other, to the total population of any district, to density of population, to the age of a community, to climatic conditions, to individual age and race and sex.

According to the view just expressed, the causes of misfortune and also of crime are to be sought in the entire social condition and external relations of any people. To enumerate and classify them all is a task of exceeding magnitude and difficulty. The general classification given in the first report of the Illinois Board of Public Charities is perhaps as simple and comprehensive as any.

The causes of dependence may be differently classified, according to the point of view taken.

A broad and obvious generalization divides them into physical and moral.

A second, more minute and very convenient division, is into accidental, hereditary, constitutional, circumstantial, social and personal.

Accidental causes are such as it was impossible to foresee and guard against; *e. g.*, a fall, a blow on the head, etc.

Hereditary causes are those peculiarities of physical or mental organization, derived from ancestors, near or remote; as when a deaf-mute is born of parents who are deaf-mutes.

The cause of dependence may be said to be *constitutional*, when, without being able to trace it back to ancestors, near or remote, the dependence is nevertheless the result of individual organization; as in the case of a child deformed or idiotic from birth.

Circumstantial causes are very varied in their nature. Under this head may be classed all those physical surroundings, which create or foster dependence; such as insufficient or improper food, a vitiated atmosphere, the want of light, of heat, etc.

Social causes are those which inhere in the organization of society, whether that organization is deliberate or unconscious. Evil associations, social exclusion, vicious legislation, and a corrupt administration of the law, are illustrations of this class.

Finally, all causes not falling under either of the above categories, may be classed as *personal*. In this case, dependence results from the uncompelled ignorance or vice of the dependent person himself.

In tracing the origin of misfortune, or dependence, a very prominent position must be assigned to the influence of *hereditary descent*. The Scriptures tell us that the ruler of the universe visits the sins of the parents upon the third and fourth generation of their offspring, and that "the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and their children's teeth are set on edge." No fact is more familiar to physicians, than that what is technically called "diathesis," *i. e.*, a constitutional temperament predisposed to certain diseases, is capable of transmission not only from father to son, but from grand-parents to their grand-children. Disease itself may be transmitted, but the transmission of a tendency or predisposition to disease is of more frequent occurrence. In this case the

child or grand-child of an insane or blind or mute or idiotic ancestor is born with a peculiar susceptibility to the same infirmity. He may not be born deaf or blind, and yet any accidental or other cause may produce deafness or blindness in his case, which would not have had the same effect, but for his inherited liability to such a calamity. Or an insane parent may rear a family, some of whose members are afflicted with the insane "diathesis," while others are not; and those who do not possess the inheritance in their own persons may transmit it to their descendants. In the third or fourth generation, it may manifest itself in a renewed outbreak of insanity. A hereditary tendency to insanity or idiocy may be inferred, not unfrequently, from the presence of insanity or idiocy in the collateral branches of one's family, even where one's own parents and grand-parents have escaped the affliction. These facts are perfectly well known, and are often referred to in medical treatises, and in the reports of public institutions, with numerous illustrations from actual life. What is true of misfortune, in this particular, is equally true of criminal dispositions.

In the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Connecticut, the following inferences are drawn from a careful inquiry into the private life of more than one hundred and fifty families, in which one or both of the parents was a deaf mute.

1. If two deaf mutes marry, both of whom lost their hearing in early life, they will be no more likely to have deaf and dumb children than persons who can hear and speak. No instance of mute children from such parents has ever occurred, among those who have been educated at this institution.

2. If a congenital deaf mute (*i. e.* a person born a deaf mute) marry a hearing and speaking person, and have children, the probability that there will be at least one deaf and dumb child in such family will be as *one to sixteen*. The result will be the same, in case one born deaf should marry a mute who lost hearing in childhood.

3. If two congenital deaf-mutes marry, the probability that there will be one or more deaf and dumb children in the family will be as *nine to eight*.

The ratio in the above statements has reference to families only. It may be interesting to some persons to know what proportion of the children of such marriages will be deaf and dumb. Drawing our inferences as before from the facts above detailed, we conclude:

4. That the deaf and dumb children of parents, only one of whom is congenitally deaf, will be to their hearing children as *four to forty-seven*, or about one to twelve.

5. That the deaf and dumb children of parents, both of whom are congenitally deaf, will be to their hearing children as *three to five*.

It has been generally supposed that parents having near relatives who had been born deaf, will be more likely to have deaf and dumb children than those who have no such relatives, and this has been our opinion; but it does not seem to be sustained by the facts in the case. Eight out of seventeen families where the parents were both born deaf, have had none but hearing children; and yet one or both of the parents of each of these families had near relatives also born deaf. There seems to be a tendency in some families to deafness, which occasionally manifests itself in two or three collateral branches, and then disappears. Sometimes, however, it reappears in the second generation, and, very rarely in the third. Beyond this we have no evidence from facts that it has ever been propagated.*

*The conclusions drawn by Dr. H. P. Peet, of the New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, differ somewhat from the statements quoted above from the Hartford report. Dr. Peet says, in the Thirty-fifth N. Y. Report, "It is certain that this calamity is sometimes hereditary, but such cases appear to be exceptions and not the rule. * * It is much the most common for the children of deaf-mute parents to possess the faculties of which their parents were deprived. * * Summing up all these thirty-three families, we have sixty-nine children in Europe or America, whose deafness seems (except perhaps in one case where it was ascribed to an accident after birth) a direct

Similarly, with regard to insanity. The following extract from Dr. Motet's Analysis of Legoyt's great work on the statistics of the Insane, in France, quoted in Dr. Wilkins' California Report on Insanity and Insane Asylums, will be found of interest.

Among the causes of insanity, hereditary takes the lead. Modern works, those of Baillarger in particular, have represented its full importance. Of twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-one insane of both sexes, of whom the friends have given the necessary information, there are reckoned four thousand and fifty-six [or fourteen per cent.,] whose father or mother had been attacked by insanity; and pursuing the analysis still further, of the insane admitted in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and eighteen hundred and sixty, it has been found that hereditary transmission is in some degree obedient to the law of propagation from sex to sex. The insane mother transmits insanity to her daughters, the father to his sons. We reproduce the following table, which relates to fifteen thousand two hundred and thirteen insane.

TABLE.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Issue of an insane father.....	412	294	706
Issue of an insane mother.....	356	403	759
Issue of an insane father and mother.....	83	116	199
Issue of a father and mother not insane.....	2,367	2,132	4,499
Unknown.....	4,862	4,194	9,056
Totals.....	8,080	7,133	15,213

This gives, out of one thousand insane males, two hundred and sixty-four [a little more than one-fourth] bearing the hereditary taint; one hundred and twenty-eight from the father's side, one hundred and ten from the mother's, twenty-six from both sides at the same time;—of one thousand insane females, one hundred from the father's side, one hundred and thirty from the mother's, and thirty-six from both sides, [or in all, two hundred and sixty-six, about the same ratio as among the males.]

But the influence of hereditary descent is not confined to the direct transmission of the identical disease of the parent to his offspring. An enfeebled or vitiated constitution may produce analogous but dissimilar

inheritance from one or both parents. Of these, thirty-nine are males, thirty-one females, and the sex of eight is unknown. Three or four others inherited this infirmity from grand-parents or great-grand-parents. If these are all the cases that exist in countries in which inquiries have been made, it will follow that not one in a thousand of the deaf and dumb inherited their misfortune from a parent or ancestor. * * The marriage of two deaf-mutes is more liable to produce deaf-mute children, than the marriage of a mute with a hearing person, probably in the proportion of six or seven to one. * * And deaf-mutes married to hearing partners are more liable to have deaf-mute children, than couples both of whom possess the sense of hearing, unless one of the latter belongs to a family in which deaf-dumbness exists. * * It is our impression, that the hearing brother or sister of a congenitally deaf-mute is full as liable to have deaf-mute children as the deaf-mute himself under like circumstances. * * Cases seem very rare in which deaf-dumbness has been transmitted by direct descent through three successive generations. * * If, from a thousand marriages between two deaf-mutes, there should result two hundred deaf-mute children, an average of two from every tenth marriage, probably only forty of whom would ever become heads of families; and of their children, in the assumed proportion, only four would be deaf and dumb. Thus, from one thousand couple in the first generation, the deaf-mutes would dwindle down to four persons in the third. * * The cases in which there are several children of the same parents born deaf and dumb are very numerous in all countries. * * In this country, a large majority of the congenitally deaf have deaf-mute brothers or sisters, and of the families containing deaf-mutes from all causes, one in six contain more than one each. Of the families containing deaf-mutes from birth, making allowance for the unknown cases, probably one-third contain more than one deaf-mute each. * * This family predisposition to deafness is not unfrequently developed after birth." In the Forty-ninth N. Y. Report, in commenting upon the state census for 1865, Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet says: "Of about five hundred children of deaf-mute parents in the state, only about one in twenty has inherited the misfortune of the parents."

effects in two successive generations. Epilepsy in one generation, *e. g.*, may become idiocy in the next.

A different variety of hereditary influence is the influence of *consanguineous marriages*, or breeding in-and-in, upon offspring. In the year 1858, Dr. S. M. Bemiss, of Louisville, Kentucky, made a report to the American Medical Association, presenting the statistics of eight hundred and seventy-three marriages of parties related in different degrees, as follows :

Classes.	Cases.
A. Brother and sister, or parent and child.....	10
B. Uncle and niece, or aunt and nephew	12
C. Blood relations, themselves the descendants of blood relations.....	61
D. Double first cousins.....	27
E. First cousins.....	600
F. Second cousins.....	120
G. Third cousins.....	13
H. Cases irregularly reported, all first cousins.....	30
Total.....	873

The statistics collected by Dr. Bemiss, from twenty-five states, show that of 4,161 children born of these parents, 1,180 were defective, (nearly one third.) There were of deaf and dumb children one hundred and forty-nine, or three and a half per cent. The following table will show the nature and extent of the misfortune resulting from the want of a proper intermixture of blood :

Character of defect.	No. of children.	Per cent.
Deaf and Dumb.....	149	.035
Blind.....	86	.020
Idiotic.....	323	.077
Insane.....	40	.010
Epileptic.....	60	.015
Serofulous.....	312	.075
Deformed.....	98	.024
Died young.....	926	.223

Dr. Bemiss remarks, concerning the tables prepared by him, (which occupy ninety-two octavo pages,)

A very cursory examination of the tables will suffice to show, that *pari passu* with the increment of the same blood, the sum of defects of the offspring is likewise increased. The increase and diminution of calamities to offspring correspond so closely with the increase and decrease of relationship, as to fix the conviction firmly in the mind of the reporter, that multiplication of the same blood by in-and-in marrying does incontestibly lead in the aggregate to the physical and mental depravation of the offspring. * * Defects of offspring multiply precisely as we multiply the same blood.

These statements, and others like them which we might quote, will be recognized by every intelligent farmer as a simple and obvious application to the human race of principles familiar to every skilled breeder of stock. Man is an animal of higher grade than any other, but still, in his physical constitution, an animal, and subject to all the laws which govern the animal creation, to the laws of reproduction not less than those of individual growth.*

* An eminent French physician is of the opinion, that the evil effects of consanguineous marriages are due rather to the duplication of some tendency to deterioration pertaining to the stock or family from which both parties are sprung, than to the simple fact of relationship.

But in many cases, where the cause of misfortune cannot be traced to ancestors, it nevertheless inheres in the blood from birth. It is *congenital*; as, *e. g.*, where a child is born blind, or deaf, or idiotic. Instances of congenital infirmity are very often (how often it is impossible to say,) the result of intra-uterine causes.

Concerning idiocy, Dr. Seguin writes as follows:

Idiocy is a specific infirmity of the cranio-spinal axis, produced by deficiency of nutrition *in utero* and in *neo-nati*. * * At the time when deficiency of nutrition takes place, it stops the fetal progress, and gives permanency to the transitory type through which the fœtus was passing; these transient types being to some extent analogous to the persistent forms of the lower animals. For instance, *atresia palpebrarum* testifies to the presence of the cause of arrest of development as far back as the third month of gestation; arrest of development of the inter-auriculum septum leaves the human heart homologous with the heart of fishes; similar early arrest of nutrition of the encephalon leaves its circumvolutions unfinished at the low types of the orang-outang, the calf, or even lower.

* * But everything pertaining to conception, gestation, parturition, lactation, remains enshrouded behind the veil of Isis. If women would only speak, we should be able to call upon them in the name of science, and we should soon be enabled to generalize from their individual experience, frankly told, the laws of anomalous creation in our race.

The Twentieth Annual Report of the Indiana Institution for the Blind contains some equally just observations by the well known blind superintendent, Wm. H. Churchman:

From statistics compiled from the registers of pupils in several of our institutions, embracing fourteen hundred and forty persons, it is shown that about one-fifth of the whole number belong to the first class, or those born blind, and the remaining four-fifths to the second. * * Among the sources of congenital blindness, the reprehensible practice of intermarriage of blood relations has its full share of responsibility; for in an examination of one hundred and twenty cases of congenital blindness received into the Indiana Institute, statistics upon this point being incomplete in other institutions consulted, we find that one-third are the avowed offspring of such unions. * * Another fruitful source of congenital blindness would seem to be the hereditary transmission of general constitutional infirmity, which, although not always recognized as necessarily tending towards blindness, is as liable, under appropriate conditions, to take that direction as any other. It would not be unnatural to expect that blindness is, in itself, often directly transmitted; but statistics do not, to any considerable extent, justify such an assumption. * * Scrofula in one or other of its manifold phases, as well as drunkenness and all other forms of intemperance [or dissipation] which tend to undermine the constitution and vitiate the functions of the bodily organs, are believed to constitute some of the more palpable and productive sources of the general infirmity alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

The testimony of Dr. S. G. Howe, in the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, is to the same effect:

Analyzing the record of those received into this institution, from its beginning in 1832, through thirty-six years to the present time, it is found that of the number, 661, who have been admitted, the causes of the blindness of 482 are stated: 182 were born blind, 227 became blind from disease, and 73 lost their sight by accident; and the causes of 179 are not stated.

The proportion of these general classes of causes were:

Congenital.....	37.75 per cent.
Diseases.....	47.09 " "
Accident.....	15.14 " "

These diseases were principally scarlet fever and measles. The local diseases were mostly inflammation, amaurosis and cataract.

Many of those who became blind from disease had a natural tendency to blindness. They were of weak, scrofulous or imperfectly developed constitutions. They had imperfect eyes, which were very easily disturbed or inflamed. With their feeble constitution, and small quantity of vital force, they had less than the average power of resistance. A smaller exposure produced disturbance; a slighter attack developed itself into disease; and a lighter disease overthrew them. Their imperfect eyes were often the central point on which their disease fastened itself with the most tenacity, and did its most effective work of destruction.

The number of congenital deaf-mutes is relatively much greater than that of those born blind. We quote again from the Thirty-fifth Report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, a document of great value, on account of the thorough discussion of the statistics of deaf-mutism, contained in its pages :

Congenital deafness is more common than acquired deafness ; and this is the case in Europe, as we shall presently show, in a far greater proportion than in our own country. * * So far as we have any facts to build upon, there is nothing inconsistent with the theory that the proportion of deaf-mutes from birth, in the population of a given district, will not vary greatly from one period to another ; but that the proportion of those who become deaf after birth is more fluctuating, according to the greater or less prevalence of the diseases that most readily destroy the sense of hearing in children. * * Nothing connected with the statistics of the deaf and dumb appears more remarkable than the contrast between Europe and the United States, with respect to the relative prevalence of accidental and congenital deafness. In Ireland, the proportion of congenital deaf-mutes is about 1 in 1,700 of the population, while only 1 in 12,000 has become deaf after birth. In Belgium, the proportion of the former class of deaf-mutes is 1 in 2,824 ; of the latter, only 1 in 10,500. And it may be stated generally, that if the average of Europe without Germany, as our tables show, be one deaf-mute in about 1,300 souls, or 769 in a million, and of these only one-fifth become deaf after birth, then the general proportion will be one child born deaf in 1,626, or 615 in a million, and one child become deaf after birth in 6,500, or 154 in a million. In our own country, on the other hand, the general proportion of congenital to accidental cases is only as five to four. Taking 1 in 2,000, or 500 in a million, as an approximate proportion of deaf-mutes in the United States, we have of children born deaf, 1 in every 3,600, nearly, or 278 in a million ; and of children who become deaf by sickness or accident, 1 in every 4,500, nearly, or 222 in a million. In Europe generally, the chances of the birth of a deaf-mute child are more than twice as great as in the United States, or 615 in a million against 278 in a million ; but the chances of the loss of hearing after birth, are in Europe generally much less than in the United States, to-wit : 154 in a million there, and 222 in a million here ; while in Ireland this proportion is only about 80 in a million.

It may be further remarked, that the relative prevalence of congenital deaf-mutism is affected by sex : the number of congenital mutes being greater than the number of accidental or semi-mutes, on the female side ; and on the male side, *vice-versa*. It is also a noticeable fact, that although the ratio of deaf-mutes to the entire population is greater in Europe than in America, the proportion of deaf-mutes of either class among the foreign immigrants to the United States is less than among our native population. On the other hand, the proportion of semi-mutes among our native population appears to be constantly diminishing.

Disease is of course one principal cause of misfortune. Insanity, idiocy, deaf-mutism, and blindness, to which we confine our attention for the present, are themselves diseased conditions of the physical system ; but they are often brought about by antecedent disease of some different description. The loss of sight and loss of hearing among children are notably a frequent result of scarlet fever ; and it is well known that scarlet fever has been epidemic in this country, since the year 1830, and accompanied by a relative increase in the number of blind and of deaf-mute children. In Europe, on the contrary, typhus and other non-eruptive fevers are a common cause of deafness. Idiocy is everywhere often due to or associated with epilepsy, paralysis and

chorea. So simple an exciting cause as toothache has been known to produce insanity.

The *accidental* causes of misfortune are infinitely varied. A fall, a kick, a blow, a drug improperly administered, sunstroke, a stroke of lightning, the explosion of gunpowder, bereavement, reverse of fortune, disappointment—in a word, anything which can impart a sudden shock to the general nervous system, or the special nerves of sight and hearing, may give use to temporary or to irremediable infirmity, in any of its more common forms.

There are however other causes whose operation is more uniform and more extended.

Among these may be named *the influence of soil and climate*.

The influence of nature upon man, in determining not only his individual constitution and character, but the form of his social organic life, the nature of his civil and political institutions, which react so directly upon individual character, is a subject very imperfectly understood. The differences which distinguish the races of men are largely the result of physical conditions operating upon them continuously, through protracted periods. Even in the same land, the mountaineer and the man of the prairie, the dweller upon the seashore and the inhabitant of the interior, are distinctly marked varieties of the human species. Europe, without its rivers and its extended coast line, so deeply indented, would not have been the Europe of our modern civilization. The absence of water lines of communication has shut out Africa from the light of science and religion. Everywhere we see the evidence of the truth that man, whatever he is, in every portion of the globe, is the child of the soil which gave him birth. We must therefore conclude, in advance, that the influence of external nature is all-powerful to modify the forms of misfortune and the extent to which they prevail, in particular localities. The variations from the average normal type of humanity are determined by latitude, by elevation, by humidity, by vegetation, by geological formation, and by facility of intercommunication or its absence.

No fact is more familiar, for instance, than the effect upon persons northern born, of a removal to semi-tropical latitudes, which shows itself in a diminution in the quality of the blood, increased rapidity in the general circulation, increase in the secretion of bile, enlargement of the liver, and loss of muscular energy.

Take another illustration. In the northern countries of Europe, the poorer classes subsist almost exclusively upon a diet of potatoes and sour milk. The result is a very general prevalence of chronic *gastritis*, or inflammation of the stomach. Compare with this fact the effect upon the Chinese of a too exclusive diet of rice.

In some of the salt marshes of France, children of twelve years of age present the appearance of six or eight, so emaciated and imperfectly developed are they. Of a dirty grey complexion, with bloated countenances, shrunken limbs and pendulous stomach, their pitiable condition is thus described by M. de Boissi :

A pale and livid complexion, a dull and sunken eye, inflamed eyelids, a face prematurely ploughed by wrinkles, constricted chests, a long neck, a shrill voice, a slow and painful walk, a weakness of the lungs, characterize the inhabitant of *la Dombes*, that immense morass, shut up within solitary regions and sombre forests. * * It is a tomb on whose borders the dweller drags out his brief life of suffering, and into which he seems daily to sink deeper. * * He is old at thirty; at fifty, worn out and decrepit.

There are cantons of this description, in France, in which, in some years, every recruit drafted for the army had to be rejected on account of insufficient stature and lack of nervous force. In other years, every male liable to do military duty had perished by the hand of death, before reaching the military age, and the majority of them in infancy.

The cretin, (a type of humanity rarely seen in the United States, but of frequent occurrence in the Alps, the Pyrenees, the valleys of the Tyrol, and the mountains of China and Tartary,) is the type *par excellence* of degenerated humanity. But cretinism, like scrofula, is attributed by Baudelocque to the vitiated air, stagnant, humid and warm, which accumulates in the narrow gorges formed by the approach of elevated mountains.

The renewal of this confined air can only be effected by the displacement of the upper strata, which are continually affected by the winds, but there always remains a part, which being arrested by the bottom of the gorge, is, as it were, heaped back upon itself, momentarily compressed, but not displaced, and therefore not renewed.

If we pass from the consideration of the effect of soil and climate upon man, we are confronted by another variety of causes of misfortune operating with equal uniformity, namely, *the influence of social organization* upon individuals of which any particular organization is composed.

Society is a plant of slow growth. For its evolution, centuries have been required; and it is impossible to foresee the structural changes which future centuries will witness. But at every stage of human progress, men are so grouped as by their association to constitute organic parts of an organic whole. Each organ has its function, which can only be accomplished by the destruction of tissue. The doctrine of interstitial death is a doctrine of social as well as of medical science. Every avocation has its peculiar perils; every individual must lay down his life, in order to do the work of life, or to reap its rewards. The bud perishes to make way for the fruit; the fruit perishes, to ripen and disengage the seed. A struggle for existence characterizes society, as it characterizes nature; and the termination of the struggle must ever be the survival of the fittest. But the struggle, while it lasts, is marked by individual hardship and misfortune, which we may alleviate, but

which we cannot prevent, without an alteration of human nature and of the entire economy of human relations. The social activity of mankind generates disease, poverty and vice, as inevitably as the chemical action of a galvanic battery generates electricity. This truth is so obvious to every man who has had sufficient experience of life, as scarcely to need illustration. To illustrate it fully, one must depict the whole life of humanity, from the earliest ages to the present time. Look at the devastating effects of war; at the misery wrought by excessive venery; at the results of intense financial competition, or of political conflicts. No victory of man over nature or over his fellow-man is bloodless. Even the arts and sciences sacrifice their tens of thousands annually. All life is a struggle with death.

But the misfortunes of mankind are in great part due to *moral causes*, of which we have thus far taken no notice. However sin originated, sin exists; and individual calamities are too often the result of individual vice or crime.

We might speak of these in detail and at length. But a single vice will serve as an illustration of the influence of over indulgence of the passions. We refer to the evils wrought by intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors. No single cause, probably, is productive of an equal amount of human misery.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

Says Dr. B. A. Morel, of France :

Of 1,000 [insane] patients, concerning whose cases I have collected special information, the mental alienation of not less than 200 had no other cause [but alcoholic intoxication.]

The phenomena of intoxication, however varied, present themselves always in a fixed order. The first effect is excitement, physical and intellectual. Then follows a period of alternation between excitement and depression. But the ultimate effect is depression, more or less complete stupidity, relaxation of the limbs, and a comatose sleep, recalling to the mind of the observer the symptoms of general and irremediable paralysis, of which this drunken unconsciousness is the harbinger. Each individual experience of intoxication is a resume, in miniature, of the history of an intemperate life. The life of the drunkard is a lingering death by poison, which operates not only upon the nerves, but upon the apparatus of digestion, secretion and circulation, producing inflammation, fungous growths, indigestions, degeneration of the blood, enlargement of the heart and of the arteries, wasting of the substance of the brain, convulsions, neuralgia, paralysis and epilepsy. The types of disease produced by intemperance are various, but analogous. The most melancholy cases are those in which the curse is inherited from ancestors. A habitually intemperate parent may transmit to his offspring a de-

praved appetite, a constitutional craving for stimulants. Or he may simply transmit an enfeebled, vitiated constitution, bearing in itself the seeds of disease. The children of a drunkard are apt to be cruel, immoral, stupid. Or they may give early promise of normal development, but at a given moment and under given conditions, they degenerate into imbecility. We quote the following instance from Dr. Morel.

François would pass, with those who know nothing of his antecedents, for a born idiot. He carries his head hanging down upon his breast; his gait is slow, his gestures automatic. His countenance expresses the most absolute stupidity, and one would seek in it in vain for any manifestation of thought or feeling. Without mechanical force exerted upon this senseless wretch, he would remain fixed in one spot, and would not even have the instinct to attend to his most natural wants, but when compelled to do it, he performs automatically some of the lowest offices in the idiotic wards where he is confined. François is, for the rest, a perfectly harmless being, but he needs constant watching, otherwise he injures himself and destroys his clothing. What then, are the antecedents of this vegetative creature, who has no longer either memory, understanding, or any original power of action, in whom speech is wanting, and whose physical sensibility is so blunt that he can endure without complaint the inclemency of the weather?

François belongs to an excellent family of the laboring class, the head of which has been given from his youth to excessive drink. The unfortunate appetite which consumed him was unknown to his wife, who, unhappily for herself, was united to him in marriage, and whom he grossly outraged by presenting himself to her the first night in a state of absolute intoxication. Admonitions a thousand times repeated could not make this sot change his course; they only produced a few intervals of abstinence of brief duration, and chronic intoxication became his permanent condition. He ended by dying, after having passed through all the stages of his miserable disease.

This man had seven children. Listen to their sad history:

The first two died young, of convulsions, as I am told; the third became insane at the age of twenty-two years. He had shown intelligence enough, and had worked at a trade, but he sank at last into a state of entire idiocy. The fourth is the one of whom I have just given an account, and who, after acquiring a certain degree of proficiency in his trade, which he was never able to surpass, fell into profound melancholy with suicidal tendency, and passed almost without transition into the state in which he now exists. Another brother is eccentric, irritable and misanthropic; he has severed his relations with all the members of his family. His young sister has suffered from a neuralgic affection all her life, with predominant symptoms of hysteria, and her mind has already been several times seriously impaired. Finally, the last of the children of this unfortunate household is a workman of remarkable intelligence, but of a very nervous temperament, and in fits of despondency, to which he is subject, he utters the most desperate predictions as to his intellectual future.

Without going into further detail, or multiplying illustrations and quotations, let us sum up the conclusions reached in this chapter. We have seen that the prevalence of misfortune in its various forms is controlled by natural law; that external physical conditions and the existing organization of society, not less than individual character or the accidents of life, give rise to modifications of the human species which may be transmitted from one generation to another. Liability to misfortune is augmented by the intermarriage of two individuals with identical morbid constitutions or tendencies. By the combined influence of hereditary predisposition and favoring circumstances, some forms of misfortune are developed to their extreme limit of possibility and beyond the hope of recovery. It is fortunate for mankind, however, that such instances are comparatively rare; that a morbid tendency in the blood is eliminated by the admixture of healthy blood; and that when not eliminated, its full development, in the third or fourth generation, usually results in sterility and the consequent extinction of the line of descent.

CHAPTER SECOND.

MISFORTUNE: ITS NATURE AND TREATMENT.

General nature of misfortune—Varieties of misfortune grouped—Difficulty of defining insanity—Insanity described—Definition and description of idiocy—Blindness and deaf-mutism contrasted with each other—Complications of misfortune—Treatment—Concerning cure—Concerning alleviation—Concerning prevention—Necessity for public institutions—Evils of institution life—The family system—Tendency to overgrowth—NOTE, on the methods of teaching deaf-mutes and the blind—Articulation—Visible speech.

It has been said, by some writers on misfortune, that insanity, idiocy, blindness and deaf-mutism all agree in this, that they are nervous affections; the two former being affections of the nervous system in general, and the two latter of the special nerves of sight and hearing. But it is asserting too much to say that all blindness and deafness are invariably due to nervous defect or disease; for both these infirmities may be and often are purely mechanical in their origin. A mechanical obstruction placed between the nerves and the external medium through which it receives its impressions as effectually prevents sight or hearing as a defect in the nerve itself.

A better founded remark is that which groups insanity and idiocy under one head, and blindness and deafness under another. Insanity and idiocy, though specifically distinct, are generically alike—the principal difference between the two being that idiocy is the arrest of mental development in childhood or youth, while insanity is the mental deterioration or decadence of one who has arrived at maturity, whose brain and nervous system are full grown. Blindness and deafness are also alike, though very different in their influence upon the character and relations of their unhappy subjects.

Of *insanity*, no satisfactory definition has ever been given. It is difficult to frame a definition which will accurately describe what we term insanity, and yet exclude temporary delirium or the imbecility consequent upon senility. We know it by its manifestations. And yet what would indubitably indicate insanity in one individual may be natural in another, concerning whose sanity there can be no question. Insanity

and genius are closely allied ; so are insanity and crime. Eccentricity of character may be so great as to border on insanity, without actually passing the vague boundary line which separates the two. It will not answer to say that it is a disease of the brain, simply ; for there are diseases of the brain which are not insanity in the common signification of that word. It will not even answer to say that it is a disease of the brain, manifesting itself by certain symptoms, for many of the symptoms of insanity are merely exaggerations of certain traits of character common to human nature, and in some persons very marked without any departure from their ordinary constitution or temperament. Granting that it is a disease of the brain (which is disputed by those who regard it as a disease of the mind, viewed as an immaterial substance,) it is impossible to say, in many cases, what is the nature of the disease. The opaque skull conceals the physiological processes of the brain from observation ; the surgeon's knife cannot reveal the hidden secret, the microscope cannot penetrate it. Post mortem dissections of the brain often fail to bring to light the slightest lesion or variation from the normal type. It has been disputed whether the brain alone is its physical seat, or whether it may not be located in some of the other nervous centres of the body. In its milder forms it is so obscure even in its outward manifestations as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to determine certainly whether the suspected person is actually insane or not. But in its aggravated forms it constitutes a distinctly marked type of human character and action, capable of instant recognition by every child who has ever seen a lunatic. It shows itself either by undue nervous excitement on the one hand or by undue nervous depression on the other. The excitement is termed mania ; the depression, melancholia—and both tend to become permanent in their nature and unfit their victims for the discharge of social functions. The progress of the disease is characterized by delusions, which may be of the senses, as when the patient hears imaginary sounds and sees imaginary objects, or of the mind, when his fancies concerning himself and others are unreal ; and by singular trains of thought or expression, which become habitual ; and often by violence, which may take the form of suicide or murder. The delusions under which the insane man suffers may be apparent from his conversation, or he may conceal them and leave them to be inferred from his actions ; they may be of a happy nature, as when he fancies himself immensely wealthy or immensely powerful, if not absolutely divine, or they may be indescribably sad and painful, as when he imagines himself persecuted, the object of some dire conspiracy, or doomed by divine justice to eternal despair. His impulses may be criminal, leading him to self-abuse or to attempts at rape ; or they may be harmless, and he may spend his life in picking straws and decorating himself with rags. Little by little he loses self-control, he becomes more and more

indifferent to his appearance and to the opinions of others, his personal habits become filthy and degraded, his paroxysms of mania become less frequent and more feeble, and he sinks step by step into a condition of imbecility or dementia, often called idiocy, but which differs from true idiocy as second childhood differs from the folly and inexperience of youth. In this state, he may be seen in the wards of some asylum, sinking down upon the floor in a limp heap, moving only when compelled to do so by the hand or voice of an attendant; or sitting listlessly with hanging head upon a bench, never speaking unless spoken to, and often not responding even then, attending to none of the calls of nature, taking his medicine mechanically when the glass is thrust to his lips, and relapsing immediately into his chronic torpor—the wreck of himself, the caricature of a man, and in fact lower in the scale of being than a beast.

Idiocy is much more easily recognized, and has been sharply defined by Dr. Seguin, in the words already quoted, “idiocy is a specific infirmity of the cranio-spinal axis, produced by deficiency of nutrition *in utero* and in *neo-nati*.” It is an infirmity of the cranio-spinal axis, *i. e.*, not of the brain alone but of the spinal column and the entire nervous system as well. It is produced by deficiency of nutrition, *i. e.*, deficiency of nutrition of the nervous temperament, not necessarily of the other temperaments of the body. This deficiency of nutrition occurs either *in utero*, before birth, in which case the idiocy is congenital; or in *neo-nati*, after birth, in which case it is acquired, and may be the result of injury or of disease. And yet idiocy cannot always be recognized in its primary stage. The new-born idiot may not differ perceptibly from other new-born infants. The age at which the defect is first apparent depends upon the nature and severity of the infliction. The child may exhibit an incapacity for properly co-ordinated motion, or an indifference to external impressions, an incapacity for excitement, a reluctance or backwardness to take notice, a languor, which may lead the physician to suspect the fact before the parents dream of it, and the physician himself may attribute the first symptoms of idiocy to some other than their actual cause. The age arrives at which the child should speak, and he fails to speak. His parents begin to think that he is deaf, but still the truth does not dawn upon their mind. They call him dumb. He is indeed dumb, but in a different sense of that word. The time comes for him to commence walking, but he cannot walk; if he attempts it he falls down; it may be that he cannot even creep. Or possibly he learns to walk and to talk, but when sent to school with other children, he learns slowly or not at all; his playmates call him a fool, play tricks upon him, abuse him; his teachers lose patience with him and say that he is stupid or a dunce. His mother says that he is not like other children; her heart warms toward him; she enfolds him in the arms of

a more than ordinary affection, and seeks to shield him from the attacks which he is unable to meet. Indeed an idiot, though generally more or less repulsive in appearance to strangers, is very often possessed of a peculiarly loving and lovable disposition—the common folk call them “innocents”—and sometimes, though more rarely, endowed with peculiar gifts, as in the case of Blind Tom, the well known negro pianist, as if nature herself sought to compensate him for his misfortune and loss. There is a difference in idiots, as in other children. Some are a lifelong burden to themselves and others; they are deformed, brutal, incapable of intelligently performing the meanest offices. Others differ but slightly from the mass of mankind; they are dull, half-witted, but not wholly destitute of sense, and may be usefully employed in occupations which do not require great mental capacity. Sometimes a backward child is for a time supposed to be for a time more or less idiotic, but the event proves that his development was not permanently arrested, but only hindered. Chorea (St. Vitus’ dance) and epilepsy are often confounded with true idiocy; indeed they often give rise to it, and are associated with it.

Blindness and deafness are evils of less magnitude in themselves and of less general prevalence, at least in the United States, than either idiocy or insanity. They do not so completely disqualify their possessors from association with the rest of mankind, and communion with them in their thoughts. They are an obstacle to mental development, however, and involve a certain degree of mental isolation, more or less complete, according to the amount of inherent mental energy and of acquired culture. They are alike, in that both are the deprivation of a sense, the closing of an avenue of communication with the external world. But in their effect upon the mental and moral character, they are widely different. The blind man is self-contained, the deaf-mute impulsive; the one has lost the centrifugal force of character, the other the centripetal. In the blind, the hearing becomes preternaturally acute, and so also does the touch, while in the deaf we remark a brilliant and restless eye, accompanied by great violence of action; both are excluded from large portions of the culture which is derived from art, the one from painting, statuary and architecture, the other from music. The blind have an imperfect conception of form; the deaf, of language. The blind man is timid, the deaf-mute rash; the one reflects, the other observes; the one is thoughtful, the other passionate; the one tends to idleness and beggary, the other to activity and vagrancy; the one is solitary, the other social. Many other points of diversity of nature and tendency might be enumerated; but it must not be supposed that these observations, which hold good of the two viewed as classes, are without many exceptions in the case of individuals; and it must also be remembered that in public institutions and in daily life, we meet many blind who are only pur-

blind, many mutes who are only semi-mutes, and that both of these have derived a partial development, from the imperfect or temporary enjoyment of the defective sense.

The infirmities which we have named, insanity, idiocy, blindness and deaf-mutism, *are ordinarily accompanied by greater or less constitutional debility*, which is partly the cause and partly the effect of the infirmity. The unfortunate victims of circumstance or of ancestral folly carry weight in the race of life. Their average duration of life is shorter than that of other men, and they are less able to do the work of life while it lasts. They have far less enjoyment in life, and probably suffer more than other men. They deserve and should receive our heartfelt compassion and sympathy. Oftentimes their peculiar misfortune, whatever it may be, is complicated with some other calamity, as insanity with phthisis, which is a very common combination. Sometimes, the same individual is the subject of *two or more of these infirmities simultaneously*. In the recent census of the United States, there are reported,

Persons blind, and also deaf and dumb,.....	96
“ blind, and also insane,.....	75
“ blind, and also idiotic,.....	105
“ blind, deaf and dumb; and also insane,.....	7
“ blind, deaf and dumb, and also idiotic,.....	11
“ deaf and dumb, and also insane,.....	59
“ deaf and dumb, and also idiotic,.....	140
Total,.....	493

The case of Laura Bridgman, therefore, which was once regarded as unique, is by no means unparalleled, except in the zeal, fidelity and skill with which Dr. Howe labored for her development, and the success which crowned his work.

The *treatment* of misfortune may be summed up in three words; prevention, alleviation, cure.

And first, concerning *cure*. Deafness may be regarded as absolutely incurable, either by drugs, external application or surgery. The attempts made to cure deafness by charlatans and quacks ordinarily result in an aggravation of the evil which they were designed to relieve. Blindness is sometimes curable by the removal of a cataract, or other surgical operation. Its curability or incurability depends upon the cause of the infirmity. Imperfect sight may also be improved in many cases by judicious treatment. Idiocy, like deafness, is practically an irremediable misfortune. But insanity is a curable disease, unless allowed to become chronic, in consequence of neglect in its earlier stages. The lesions of the brain, like a fractured bone, depend for their cure upon immediate attention, at the time of their first manifestation. Two-thirds, probably, of all the cases which receive proper care within a year from the outbreak of the original attack, recover; while after the first

year, the proportion is so small, that insanity of a year's standing is ordinarily regarded as chronic, which is very nearly equivalent to incurable. The treatment consists primarily in rest, and in removal from all the exciting causes which have induced the attack; and secondly, in diet, exercise, diversion, and the bracing of the physical system by a judicious use of stimulants and tonics. There is no specific medical treatment for insanity, as there is none for disease in general. Drugs may bring sleep, diminish fever, allay excitement, stimulate a torpid organ into activity, improve the nutrition and aid in building up an enfeebled constitution; but the main reliance of the physician in a case of insanity is rest, the removal of all unnatural strain upon the nervous system, sleep, diet, recreation and a mild discipline which stimulates the patient to personal effort to regain his self-control.

Second, a word concerning *alleviation*. Deafness and idiocy have been declared, in a preceding paragraph, to be beyond the reach of curative measures and appliances. Blindness and insanity, on the other hand, may be curable or incurable, in their nature. But in nearly every case of misfortune, more or less may be accomplished in the way of relieving the sufferer and placing him more nearly upon an equality with his fellows. Incurable insanity is probably the saddest affliction known to the human race. The patient may be tenderly cared for and made physically comfortable, so far as heat, light, air, good food, and a warm soft bed can do it; but after all he is a prisoner for life, without having committed crime; he becomes an alien to his family and friends, who learn to regard him as virtually dead; he is a prey not only to morbid feeling but to bodily pain, and their combined influence drive him in extreme cases to nakedness, self abuse and suicide; the period of decay is a joyless one; for love is to a great extent lacking, and the appliances of the most wealthy and best appointed hospital are a poor substitute for affection. But the insane man in many instances appears incapable of affection or enjoyment of any kind, and his death, when at last it comes, is a relief not to himself only but to the entire circle of his friends and relatives, though they may sincerely mourn his loss. Manifestly a life so gloomy ought to provoke our pity, and humanity demands that whatever may be in our power to alleviate so great suffering ought to be done, without regard to remuneration, for charity's sake alone, as we ourselves would wish to be treated, in a like situation.

More, perhaps, can be done for the idiot than for the chronic insane. The idiot can scarcely be said to have lost what he never possessed—the fully developed faculty of reason. External stimulus, judiciously and persistently applied, may awaken his dormant energies, and though he cannot be like other men, his condition may be considerably improved. The majority of idiots awaken our pity not so much on account of what

they are, as on account of the thought which recurs to the mind of what they were meant to be and are not. Our feeling toward them is different from that of which we are conscious towards the insane, who suggest thoughts of what they were, in better days. The mass of idiots, (nearly or quite equal to the mass of the insane,) may be divided into two classes—those who are susceptible of some modification and development by education, and those who are not, but who require simple custodial care and oversight.

The incurably blind and deaf, although necessarily excluded from participation in the pleasures and pursuits of life, are yet capable of receiving an education, by means of specially trained instructors and specially devised instrumentalities. The education of the blind is chiefly oral; they learn to read raised print by the sense of touch; and they also learn to write intelligibly. By taking pains, their culture can be carried to any extent, in proportion to their natural talent, with the single exception that the absolutely blind from birth cannot realize any of the conceptions which originate in the sense of sight. Their principal recreation and accomplishment is music, though the popular notion that they ordinarily excel in music is a delusion. Their circle of employments is necessarily limited, and their social relations unsatisfactory.

The deaf and dumb are also susceptible of education, but of a more practical character, whose principal aim is to give to them a knowledge of spoken and written language, both as a means of acquiring information and of communicating with others; to discipline their minds and develop the reflective and reasoning faculties, in which as a class they are deficient; and to fit them for admission into workshops where they may learn the mechanic arts.

We come now to speak of *prophylaxis*, or the prevention of misfortune.

As long as the causes which produce blindness, deafness, and especially insanity and idiocy, continue to operate, they must work out their legitimate results. While these evils are occasionally due to what we term accident, they are for the most part clearly traceable to individual constitution, the organization of society, and the order of nature. They cannot be wholly eradicated. But their severity is susceptible of mitigation, and the sphere of their existence might be considerably restricted, were a knowledge of their nature and origin more generally diffused throughout the community, and proper precautions taken against their transmission and development.

Accidental misfortune can only be prevented by care against undue exposure. The care of which we speak must be exercised by individuals for themselves, by parents for their children, and by employers for their employees, many of whom are engaged in hazardous pursuits, threat-

ening them continually with the loss of sight or hearing, or with nervous exhaustion.

Congenital misfortune might be guarded against by wise restrictions upon marriage; not by legal restraint, but by the creation of a healthy public sentiment, and by individual self-denial. Were consanguineous marriages less common than they are, and were persons afflicted with diseases known to be hereditary to refrain, of their own accord, from marriage, the hereditary taint could not be transmitted to succeeding generations; and all such marriages should be discouraged.

Where children are born with symptoms of hereditary liability to misfortune, especially to insanity and idiocy, manifesting itself by an unusual nervous sensibility or irritability, they might often outgrow this morbid condition of health, by judicious treatment, before arriving at the age of puberty. The danger which impends over them is two-fold.—the peril of intellectual precocity, and that of premature development of the sexual instincts. Both these points need careful watching on the part of those to whom the rearing of young persons is entrusted by providence. Dr. Anstie, of the Royal College of physicians, has in admirable language indicated the means placed at our command for preventing the growth of these evils in childhood. They are:

1. The supply of a nutrition for young children practically unlimited, except by the powers of digestion and assimilation; and the adoption of every plan (and especially graduated, but not excessively fatiguing, gymnastics) which may tend to increase both appetite and digestion.
2. The avoidance of all kinds of mental and spiritual training which would tend to generate self-consciousness and the habit of unreal emotion.
3. The strict insistence on a large allowance of sleep for children who are approaching the age of puberty.
4. Watchfulness of the most unremitting kind, against the possible formation of bad habits, in conversation or act, with regard to sexual matters.

These are golden words, well worthy of being pondered long by parents and by instructors of youth. They are a condemnation of many practices so common as to pass not only without condemnation but almost without notice. Until the physiological principles of education and training are far better understood by the masses, even of intelligent teachers and parents, than they now are, the present wide prevalence of nervous disorders must continue.

In closing this chapter, we have still a word to say concerning *public institutions*, as an instrumentality for the treatment and relief of misfortune.

It has passed into a proverb, that this world is a world of compensations; that no advantage in one direction is ever purchased except at the expense of some other advantage in some other direction. This remark is preeminently true of public charitable and educational institutions. That they are the indispensable instruments of a wise philanthropy may be

inferred from the fact of their having so long endured the test of experiment, in this country and in Europe, and from their rapid multiplication, as experience demonstrates the benefits which flow from them. But they are nevertheless imperfect and in some respects objectionable agencies. As Dr. Pierce, of the New York House of Refuge, has wisely said, "we must never forget that all institution-life is simply a necessary evil"—an evil less than that for which it is a remedy, no doubt, but still an evil. We ought frankly to look at the arguments upon both sides of the question.

Two of the obvious results of public institutions are, the aggregation of the victims of misfortune in large numbers, and their withdrawal from the bosom of the community.

Their withdrawal from our midst is felt, but perhaps selfishly, to be a relief. Out of sight, they are out of mind; and while we may congratulate ourselves that they cease to wound our sensibilities by their presence, we are in danger of losing the moral influence of that presence in the creation of sympathy, the exercise of forbearance and the development of a habit of individual charity. The duties which we perform by proxy are never fully discharged. They, too, are affected by the withdrawal, and forego the salutary effect of contact with society, of intercourse with persons of healthier mind and body than themselves, which is for them a natural stimulus wholly lost.

On the other hand, their aggregation heightens and intensifies their peculiar characteristics. They become clannish; they develop the sense of caste; they fall beneath the power of a rigid system; they cultivate, by association, unnatural habits of thought, of feeling and of action. While they are benefited, they are also injured by their experience.

It is true, that the much-discussed family system of organization of public institutions is a task of great difficulty, liable to serious objection. It is also true that no artificial family, in which the ties of blood are lacking, can ever be a substitute for the true family-life, in which are alone to be found the highest, best conditions of happiness and well being.

Yet the fact remains, that there is in all our public institutions an innate tendency to overgrowth, to inflexibility of regulations, to neglect of individual treatment, to extravagance of expenditure, against which all men who have the welfare of others at heart need to be constantly upon their guard. Selfish arguments of ease and expense blind the judgment of many, and they listen confidently to arguments which too often have their birth in the suggestions of personal ambition for notoriety and for power. How is it possible, as the number of inmates of a public institution increases, for the authorities to give the same amount of personal

attention to each, or to dispense with a discipline which admits fewer and fewer exceptions to established rules, however urgent the necessity for disregarding them in particular instances? How is it possible for a superintendent to exert the same influence in originating and developing a healthy public sentiment in the institution under his charge, when the population is overgrown, as when it is sufficiently limited to afford the needed opportunities of personal intercourse and attachment?

No! we are convinced that opposition to the undue enlargement of these communities made up of diseased or abnormal varieties of the human race, has become a public duty; and that subdivision, classification, individualization, are the true watchwords of the hour.

While the present system exists, (for we believe confidently that though it may be the best system yet practicable, it is not ideally the best system, nor will it permanently continue, without modification in the direction which we have indicated,) its highest usefulness demands that it shall receive no niggardly support. The means and appliances provided, if the highest results are looked for, must be the best attainable. The organization must be thorough; the accountability minute and searching; the spirit, a happy blending of benevolence and economy. We might enlarge upon these topics, but for the want of space. Many valuable treatises have been written, upon the subject of organization, in particular, and we should only be traveling over ground already well worn. We may, however, recur to it at some future day.

NOTE TO CHAPTER SECOND.

The absence of the sense of hearing in deaf-mutes and of the sense of sight in the blind are serious obstacles to their education, which can only be overcome by extraordinary effort. The senses of touch and hearing, in blind persons, may be so developed, as partially to supply the lack of sight; and with the deaf, the eye and the hand take the place in part of the ear and tongue. But in order to make the senses which remain available for educational purposes, peculiar methods of teaching are requisite. Not on account of any novelty in the subject, but to make this statement of the manner of treating infirmity complete, we append the following note.

The blind are taught to read by means of books printed in embossed letters, which they learn to distinguish with the tips of their fingers.

The books published for the use of the blind are not all alike. On the contrary, quite a number of alphabets in relief have been invented. In the year 1836, no less than nineteen different alphabets were submitted to the Society of Arts of Edinburgh, in competition for the prize medal offered by the Society, which was bestowed, in 1837, upon Dr. Fry of London. In the United States, at this time, there are five systems in actual use, for each of which types and presses have been manufactured, and various printing houses established, in connection with the various institutions for the education of the blind. Of these five systems, three are what are known as *line* alphabets, i. e., the letters resemble those in use in ordinary printing, in the English language. The other two are called *point* alphabets, in which the letters are formed of raised points or dots made within the limits of a small rectangle.

The "Boston letter," as it is called, (or angular lower case,) is an alphabet containing no capitals, and without curves. While the general shape of the letters is similar to that in common use, the curved lines have been exchanged for straight or broken lines, to enable the blind reader to recognize and distinguish them more easily, by the sense of touch. All flourishes and points about the letters have been dispensed with. The staff or stem line also extends above the body of the letter. The advantages of this alphabet are, that pupils have only twenty-six letters to learn; the space occupied is not excessive; and as has been said, the individual forms are very distinct. The Boston Printing House, connected with the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, under the superintendence of Dr. S. G. Howe, has published a long list of books in this letter; and the American Bible Society publishes an edition of the sacred Scriptures in the same, (which is furnished gratui-

tously to all blind persons who desire it, and can produce a certificate from a superintendent of any institution for the blind, that they are unable to pay for it.)

The "Philadelphia letter" is an alphabet composed entirely of capitals, deprived of the seruphs, or small strokes at the extremities. It is essentially the same as the Glasgow letter, in which the Bible was published in 1837-40, by Mr. Alston, in Glasgow, Scotland. Printing in Roman capitals alone, however, has, we believe, been generally abandoned in this country, for the reason that the Boston letter occupies less space, thus diminishing the cost of the books printed for the blind, and uniformity of typography is evidently too desirable to be needlessly sacrificed.

The third of the line alphabets is the "combined letter," invented by N. B. Kneass, Sr., which is a union of the Roman capital with a lower case letter. The Philadelphia Magazine for the Blind, published by N. B. Kneass, Jr., is printed in this alphabet. It is claimed by the inventors, that it requires less space than the Boston lower case alone, and that the same advantages are derived by the blind from a combination of capitals with lower case letters as by the seeing. The objections to it are, that the other system has already become the standard, for this country; that the introduction of a second destroys the uniformity of typography, which all regard as in itself desirable; and that to teach the blind to distinguish fifty-two characters instead of twenty-six is double labor, without any advantage resulting sufficient to compensate teacher or pupil.

In addition to these three line alphabets, others have been invented, of which some are phonetic, others stenographic, and others arbitrary. In Great Britain, five line alphabets are in use, each of which has its earnest advocates. These are: 1. The Alston or Glasgow (Roman capitals). 2. Capitals and lower case combined. 3. Frere's (arbitrary, stenographic and phonetic). 4. Lucas' (arbitrary, stenographic). 5. Moon's (arbitrary).^{*} The rivalry between these systems is felt to be a serious evil; and there appears to be good reason for condemning the arbitrary line alphabets *in toto*, on the ground that the blind can ordinarily derive no assistance from seeing persons in deciphering them, and an adult blind person can not learn to read in them without the aid of special school instruction.

But while the capital and lower case letters, singly or combined, possess the advantage just intimated, of being legible by all seeing persons, who have learned to read, they have one great disadvantage, namely, that not all the blind possess sufficient sensibility in their finger tips to enable them to distinguish the characters so as to be able to read at all.

^{*} 38th Report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, 1870, p. 20.

A table showing the number of pupils in seven prominent institutions for the blind in the United States who can read, and with what degree of facility, was prepared and published by Mr. Wm. B. Wait, in the 33d Report of the N. Y. Institution for the Blind, for the year 1868. The table shows that of 664 blind who receive school instruction, but 65 per cent. have learned to read at all in the line system of alphabets.

It is to this fact that the point system owes its origin. The best known alphabet in points is that invented by M. Braille, of Paris, about the year 1829. It is thus described by Mr. Wait :

"The letters are formed of raised points or dots, from one to six in number, made within the limits of a small rectangle, which is about two-thirds from right to left of the length from top to bottom. If the rectangle were filled it would contain six points, two at the top, two half way from top to bottom, and two at the bottom; but a letter composed of a single point requires as much space as one composed of six points.

"The name of Braille is applied to this alphabet because of the method of combining the points suggested by M. Braille, which was to make the first ten letters of the alphabet consist of one, two or three points in certain positions.

"Thus a first series was produced. By the addition to each of these letters of a single point in the lower left hand corner of the rectangle, a second series of ten letters is produced, and by the addition of a single point to each of the second series in the lower right hand corner, the third series is obtained."

The following diagram will make the preceding description clear :

a 1	b 2	c 3	d 4	e 5	f 6	g 7	h 8	i 9	j 0
.	:	..	::	.	::	::	::	..	::
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
:	:	::	::	::	::	::	::	:	::
u	v	w	x	y	z	&	Sign of numbers.		
..	..	::	::	::	::	::	..		

The point system is liable to the objection that it is arbitrary, and unintelligible to an ordinary reader. The Braille system of points also requires more space in printing than the line alphabets do. But it has two great recommendations, namely, its superior tangibility, and its furnishing the blind with an easy means of tangible writing. The blind learn a point alphabet sooner, and read it more rapidly; the recognition of the points does not require the same extra sensibility in the finger ends; they can be felt by hands hardened with toil; and by the use of metallic slates of a peculiar form and construction, they can themselves prick the letters upon paper, so as to correspond with each other, or keep a private record of events, thoughts, and financial transactions.

While the point alphabets, therefore, are not designed to supersede the line alphabets, they supplement them admirably; and in most institutions for the blind both systems are taught to all pupils capable of learning both.

But recently an improvement of great value has been made upon the Braille system of points, by Mr. Wm. B. Wait, superintendent of the New York Institution. The following is the New York point alphabet:

THE ALPHABET.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
⠨	⠩	⠪	⠫	⠬	⠭	⠮	⠯
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
⠰	⠱	⠲	⠳	⠴	⠵	⠶	⠷
Y	Z						
⠸	⠹						

SMALL LETTERS.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
⠪	⠫	⠬	⠭	⠮	⠯	⠰	⠱	⠲	⠳
u	v	w	x	y	z				
⠴	⠵	⠶	⠷	⠸	⠹				

It will be observed that the capital letters are derived from the small letters, by suffixing to each of them *as many points* as will form a new character *four points* in length, in the following manner:

1st. When the small letter ends with a point in the upper row, as in "a," add the suffix in the lower row.

2d. When the small letter ends with a point in the lower row, as in "c," or in both upper and lower rows, as in "d," add the suffix in the upper row.

WORD AND PART-WORD SIGNS.

the	and	of	that	ing	ch	ou	sh	th	wh
...	::	::	::	...	::	::	...	::	...

NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::

Prefix, indicating that the characters which follow are numerals, :::

PUNCTUATION MARKS.

Period,, or a blank space equal to five points in length.

Comma, , , preceded and followed by a blank space equal to two points.

Semi-colon, . , preceded and followed by a blank space equal to two points.

Colon :::

Apostrophe :::

Hyphen :::

Interrogation :::

Parenthesis :::

Exclamation :::

Asterisk :::

Quotation :::

Dash :::

The writing is done upon a tablet, which is grooved to receive the points.

These are made by a "style" which is constructed of a piece of small wire, properly rounded at one end, and inserted in a suitable handle. In writing observe the following rules:

1st. Write from *right* to *left*. For convenience the points in the upper row are known as 1, 3, 5, 7; and in the lower row 2, 4, 6, 8. This order will be the same for both writing and reading.

2d. Between all letters leave a blank space equal to one point.

3d. Between all words leave a blank space equal to two points. At the end of a phrase, clause, or sentence, the proper punctuation mark may be used, or a blank space left equal to three or four points in length.

In practice the capital letters and punctuation marks are not absolutely essential, and need not be used.

Pupils will find great benefit in carefully writing out their lessons in every branch of study. These manuscripts should be preserved and bound. To insure preservation, each page may be coated on the back or perforated side with a solution of bleached shellac and alcohol. Books made in this manner will endure constant using for years.

Both the Braille system and the New York system are made of points; but while the Braille system makes its letter vertical, from top to bottom, the New York system makes its letter horizontal, from left to right. The vertical width of the Braille letter is three dots, and that of the New York letter two; hence the New York alphabet is sometimes called "the two dot system." The advantage gained by this arrangement is comparative facility of reading. In striking across the page from left to right, the finger of a child often covers but two of the three points in the Braille letter, and in the New York letter this difficulty is obviated.

Another important difference between the two systems is, that in inventing his alphabet, M. Braille had no reference to the relative frequency with which the several letters occur in the English language. M. Braille's plan was to construct the first ten letters arbitrarily, and then by adding a single point to each of these, produce the second series of ten, and by adding a point to each of these, produce the third series of ten. Thus the first ten letters were designed to be a key to all the rest. But the result is, that many of the letters which occur the most frequently occupy the most space in printing; and in consequence of this fact and also of the vertical position of the dots, a given amount of matter requires one-third more space in the Braille system than in the Boston letter. Mr. Wait's alphabet, on the other hand, is so constructed that the letters which occur the most frequently have the simplest forms, and there is a slight gain in space over the Boston letter, while there is a very great gain, as compared with the Braille system, in the facility and rapidity with which it can be written.

The special education of deaf-mutes is more difficult than that of the blind, because the blind lack only one faculty, while the deaf-mute lacks two—hearing and speech—both of which deficiencies must be supplied by artificial substitutes.

The natural language of the deaf and dumb consists in pantomime. The system of signs in use in the institutions for their education is known as "the sign language." Of the signs made, part are descriptive, part suggestive, and part arbitrary. But instead of attempting an original description of this singular and striking mode of interchanging ideas between people who can neither hear nor speak, we subjoin an extract from a letter by Mr. John R. Keep, in reply to certain inquiries made by Gardiner G. Hubbard, Esq., of Boston:

The language of signs and spoken language are so different that they can hardly be compared. Both are employed in the communication of ideas, but this is about the only thing they have in common.

Grammar, properly speaking, has no place in the language of signs, except that there is a correct way of using it and an incorrect way. The former might be called grammatical and the latter ungrammatical.

Though we have occasion to speak of past, present and future, we have no such tenses as are to be found in spoken language. I describe for example an event occurring yesterday, last week, last year, or sometime in the past, and this one indication of time applies to the whole narration. We do not as in spoken language, keep repeating the fact of past time with every sentence, till the narration is completed.

So far as moods necessarily enter into communication of thoughts they are to be found in signs. We can *command* and *entreat* in signs. We can simply *assert* or *declare* or *ask* a question. We can make hypothetical or conditional statements.

The minds of the deaf and dumb when they are brought to us are extremely feeble, and scarcely at all developed. We have not much occasion in their early years to treat of abstractions. Almost everything is necessarily in the concrete.

Our sign language therefore, that which we employ in instruction, is almost wholly a concrete language, if I may be allowed the expression. And, as it is one of our principles to use signs only as an introduction to written language, it follows that the language of signs is not ordinarily employed much upon abstract subjects. * * * *

But to your questions.

1. You ask what proportion of our signs are natural?

I answer, a very large proportion. By this, I do not mean that they would at once be understood by you or others not accustomed to this mode of communication, but that they do naturally and unavoidably call up in the minds of the deaf and dumb, the object or idea intended. If I incline my head to the right and put my open hand upon the right side of my head and face, and then withdrawing it, thrust it a little forward, you would probably see nothing natural or suggestive in the act. But to the deaf and dumb this sign says, with unmistakable clearness "one sleep forward," or to-morrow.

2. Has the same sign different meanings dependent upon its connection?

3. Are there root signs which make a part of other signs?

As these questions are substantially one I will consider them together. The sign used to represent slavery enters also into the representing of "habit" and engrossing occupations or "busy." Other examples might be given, but you will understand, I think, that both questions I design to answer affirmatively.

4. How many different signs do you use?

As many as we have different ideas to communicate.

5. How are new signs made?

6. What rules are there for the formation and use of this language?

All I can say in answer to these questions is that when new signs are needed we task our ingenuity to frame such as will be expressive and intelligible. As to the mode of employing the language we have one simple rule, viz: to follow nature.

7. How many and what parts of speech do you use in signs and what are they?

8. How many of the moods and tenses of the verbs do you use, and what are they?

These questions you will find answered in my preliminary remarks.

9. If a spoken sermon is translated into signs, what proportion of the words or exact ideas of the preacher is actually translated into signs?

All the ideas. None of the words.

10. What proportion is lost by the different hearers?

Through inattention, preoccupation, or incapacity, as large a proportion may be lost by those who look upon the signs, as by those who hear the voice.

11. Could a grammar or dictionary of the sign language be made?

Sicard attempted it in his 'theory of signs'; partial attempts have been made by others. What a difficult and cumbrous work it must be to express in words all the bodily motions and changes of countenance which make up the sign language, on reflection you will readily see, and were it accomplished it would be of comparatively little use in learning the language.

12. Are the same signs used in the different Institutions?

Essentially; there are slight differences.

13. How would you describe the difference between arbitrary, conventional, descriptive and natural signs?

There is no real difference between arbitrary and conventional signs. They are signs which, having no natural significance are yet, by common consent, used to represent certain ideas. Of this sort are, as you know, nearly all the words of written and spoken languages.

Descriptive signs are simply natural signs used in description.

Natural signs have already been described.

14. Can natural signs be used for anything save stories, and every-day-matters of occurrence?

Can abstract ideas be translated into signs?

I have anticipated partially the answer to this question. There is no difficulty in translating abstract ideas into signs or in employing signs for the communication of ideas on any subject, bearing in mind only this, that while it is possible to read words without understanding them, it is impossible to make signs unless the ideas to be conveyed are understood, and impossible to understand signs if the subject treated of is beyond the comprehension of those who see them.

15. In the ordinary intercourse of deaf-mutes in the sign language, is much attention paid to grammar and to the various parts of speech?

No; answered above.

16. Can you give me a few of the signs, with their translation into English, and also a short sentence in English with its translation into the idiom of the sign language?

I could describe to you the mode of making certain signs and explain their meaning, but I cannot write their ideas graphically, so as to exhibit them in a connected or sentence form. And in attempting to translate an English sentence into signs, it must always be borne in mind that the English employed to represent signs, whatever be their form, are not designed to express cases or tenses or moods. By the use of words, we are able to give some idea of the order of the signs, and this is about all.

Mr. Turner has kindly handed me the story you sent him. I will give first a Latin version of it, and then show you what would be the order of signs, as well as I can present the same.

From similarity in the arrangement and order of thoughts in the two languages, I trust you will see that one is no more a confused jargon than the other.

"A bear killed my father's geese; this made him mad. He shouldered his gun and went to look for the bear. When he discovered it, he took a good position, fired and killed the bear. The family were all very glad."

"*Ursus patris anseres mei interfecit. Id eum iratum fecit. Sclopetum humero acclinavit et ivit ut ursum quaceret. Quum eum inveniret, loco bono occupato, telum misit et ursum occidit. Familia omnis erat laetissima.*"

In beginning the sign version, we make the sign for past time. Then, since signs require that the mode of killing shall be true to nature and fact, we say "catch and eat," instead of kill. The story as rendered in signs will be: "Bear, geese father my his catch eat. Father angry very. Gun shoulder on, o look for bear. Discover. Place good stand. Fire! Bear die. Father, mother, children all glad very."

Mr. Keep's letter, clear and interesting as it is, does not give the reader a distinct conception of the method of sign-making. The sign for a horse is made by placing the two thumbs in contact with the head, one on each side; opening the palms, with the fingers close together; and then, with palms turned to the front, gently waving them, in imitation of the motion of a horse's ears. The sign for drinking is made by grasping an imaginary bottle and turning it up to one's lips, with the head slightly thrown back, as if in the act. The sign for water is three fingers of the right hand, slightly spread in imitation of the letter "W," and then brought in contact with the lips. If a deaf-mute wished to say, "the horse drinks water," he would simply make these three signs in immediate succession. This is a good illustration of concrete or strictly pantomimic signs. When two deaf-mutes meet, and one inquires after the other's health, he does it by doubling both fists, with the thumbs upward, extending his arms in front of him with the elbows pressed to his sides, and bringing the fists down, until the forearms occupy a horizontal position, and then suddenly arresting the movement, giving the impression of firmness and solidity, accompanying this dumb show with an affectionate look of inquiry. If the answer is "well," the other repeats the movement precisely as described, with a certain look of contentment and satisfaction. But if he wishes to say that he is not feeling very well, he extends the flat palm of his left hand, to represent the ground;

then places the tips of the first two fingers of the right hand upon the open palm, to represent his two legs, and bends them backward and forward at the second joint, to signify that he is a little shaky on his legs. These signs are infinitely various, and there is a great difference among deaf-mutes, in the facility and grace with which signs are made, as well as in their perspicuity and in the rapidity with which new signs are invented, as they are needed. In practical use, they are often greatly abbreviated, to save time and labor, as persons who can speak clip their words, omit some of the words in a sentence, and fill up the gaps with significant shrugs, looks and gestures. It is evident, that this mode of expressing one's ideas is at best exceedingly imperfect. To the uninitiated it is absolutely a foreign language. For deaf-mutes it is a substitute for something better, while a better means of communication is unattainable. Thus the Indians on the plains have a system of signs in general use, by which members of tribes speaking different dialects are able to converse with each other. Thus children, in a foreign country, manage to hold intercourse with the natives of the country in which they happen to be. But while the sign language is one of the languages of nature, and indispensable as a means of interchange of thought, in the early stages of a deaf-mute's education, it is also, in its very nature, a hindrance to intellectual progress, because the ease and brevity with which simple ideas can be conveyed makes the pupil reluctant to exercise himself in the use of words. It is as if two persons both of whom have spoken the English language from birth, should resolve, for the sake of their own improvement, to converse with each other wholly in French, although neither can speak French fluently, nor even read it, without frequent reference to the dictionary. Hence we find in the reports of institutions for the deaf and dumb frequent complaints of the sign language and the difficulty of making the pupils under their charge acquainted with the written English. "Pupils think in natural signs, and they converse among themselves by this means almost exclusively when left to their own choice." "They are always foreigners among their own kindred and neighbors, nay, more than foreigners, for our speech is for them absolutely unattainable." "They can only study written language as we do the foreign or dead languages, receiving instruction through their own vernacular of signs." Their own written compositions are full of curious expressions, which are idiomatic in their "vernacular of signs," as Dr. Peet calls it, but not correct English. "Please you let me ride in your carriage." "The furnaces we like better than the stoves." "My soul is more estimable than gold and silver." "Very simply our clothes are made for our warm protection." "A laughing story of Jack."

The great aim, therefore, of institutions for the education of deaf-mutes



ALPHABET.

	<i>a</i> <i>A</i>		<i>g</i> <i>G</i>		<i>n</i> <i>N</i>		<i>u</i> <i>U</i>
	<i>b</i> <i>B</i>		<i>h</i> <i>H</i>		<i>o</i> <i>O</i>		<i>v</i> <i>V</i>
	<i>c</i> <i>C</i>		<i>i</i> <i>I</i>		<i>p</i> <i>P</i>		<i>w</i> <i>W</i>
	<i>d</i> <i>D</i>		<i>j</i> <i>J</i>		<i>q</i> <i>Q</i>		<i>x</i> <i>X</i>
	<i>e</i> <i>E</i>		<i>k</i> <i>K</i>		<i>r</i> <i>R</i>		<i>y</i> <i>Y</i>
	<i>f</i> <i>F</i>		<i>l</i> <i>L</i>		<i>s</i> <i>S</i>		<i>z</i> <i>Z</i>
			<i>m</i> <i>M</i>		<i>t</i> <i>T</i>		

is to encourage the use of written language, and to discourage the use of sign-making. The larger the number of mutes who are aggregated together in one institution, the more difficult evidently this becomes.

To obviate the necessity of using pencil and paper for every communication between mutes, the finger alphabet has been invented, the knowledge and use of which are termed "dactylogy," or "daetylogy." Although the manual alphabet which consists in an imitation of the forms of the Roman letters with the fingers either of one hand or of both, it may be of service to some readers of this report to re-produce it, which we accordingly do.

But the most interesting experiment in the education of the deaf and dumb is that of articulation or lip reading. The system of instruction in written language only, by the aid of signs and daetylogy, is that in general use in France, and is known as the system of de l'Epee, from the distinguished founder of the Paris institution, who died in 1789. It is also called the "natural" method, because it is based on a free use of the natural language of the deaf-mute, viz., pantomimic gestures. The system of instruction in spoken language as well as in written, is the one in general use in Germany, and is known as the system of Heinicke, who founded the institution at Leipsic, in 1772, and died in 1790. This system has been called the "artificial" method, because the processes by which the power of speech is developed are not natural, but have been ingeniously invented. The French system was introduced into this country in 1816, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc, a distinguished deaf-mute pupil of Sicard. Mr. Clerc had had nine years' experience as a teacher in the Royal Institution at Paris. From that time to this, the French system has retained its foothold in the American institutions. But in 1866, the younger Gallaudet was sent to Europe, by the directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and upon his return he made a report, in which the European methods of instruction are carefully analyzed, and the conclusion reached, that pantomime and daetylogy are a better basis for general instruction, in schools for deaf mutes, than articulation, but that instruction in articulation, on the other hand, should not be denied to those mutes who are susceptible of deriving benefit from it. What proportion of mutes are in fact capable of learning to articulate, is a point which must be decided by experiment, and therefore instruction in articulation should be given to all primary pupils, until their capacity in this respect is tested. The result of Mr. Gallaudet's visit has been, that articulation classes have been formed, in nearly all the American institutions, and the experiment is receiving a careful and candid trial. One institution—that at Northampton, Massachusetts—has been organized upon the sole basis of articulation; but the general sentiment of American instructors is adverse to organization upon this principle.

The difficulties in the way of success in the effort to teach mutes to speak intelligibly are exceedingly great; but success involves (1.) readier communication upon their part, with the whole world at large, and (2) better mental discipline and development for themselves. Even partial success is an unspeakable gratification to the relatives of a deaf and dumb child. Accordingly, we cannot withhold, at this point, a word of appreciative admiration for the exceedingly self-denying labors of Miss CORNELIA H. TRASK, the accomplished teacher of articulation in the Illinois institution at Jacksonville.

The difficulties of which we speak have been partly obviated by the invention of "visible speech," a clearly written description of which we take from "Old and New," for July, 1872. Miss Trask was sent east, by the trustees, to receive instruction in this system, and is now engaged in imparting it to the pupils under the care of Mr. Gillett. The state of Illinois has no more interesting spectacle, within its limits, than that of one of her classes, earnestly at work. The results appear, to the uninitiated, little short of miraculous. And yet we doubt whether for the mass of deaf-mutes, articulation and lip-reading are possible attainments. But we hasten to give Mr. Bell's paper.

NATURE AND USES OF VISIBLE SPEECH.

BY A. GRAHAM LEE.

There have been many attempts, during the past few years, to solve the problem of a universal alphabet. Perhaps the most notable of these was that made by the late Chevalier Bunsen.

In 1854 he convened an assemblage of European philologists for the purpose, at the Prussian Embassy in London.

After four meetings, the convention broke up, without having accomplished any thing further than ascertaining, that, at that period, the requisite physiological basis for a universal alphabet had still to be discovered.

In 1864 my father, Mr. A. Melville Bell, Professor of Vocal Physiology, claims not only to have discovered the true organic relations of speech sounds, but to have invented a universal alphabet based upon his discovery.

His new method of writing he termed "Visible Speech," from a peculiarity in the formation of the letters.

In all previous alphabets, the different lines and curves of which the letters are composed have no significance, and the characters themselves are mere arbitrary signs for the sounds they represent.

In the visible speech alphabet, on the other hand, every letter, and every part of a letter, has a definite physiological meaning.

The elementary lines and curves are *pictorial of parts of the mouth*;

and they are capable of being grouped together into a compound form, just as the various parts of the mouth are arranged in uttering a sound.

Take, for instance, the representative of the sound M. An analysis of the character, or "symbol" (see diagram and explanation,) will reveal the fact, that it is composed of four of the elementary signs joined together.

One of these is seen to be the outline of a *lip* ; another symbolically pictures a *closing action* ; a third exhibits the shape of the glottis in forming *voice* ; and the fourth is the outline of a *nose*.

If we translate these pictures into English words, we may call the symbol for M, "Lip-shut-voice-nose." This is, in effect, a direction to shut the lips, and pass voice through the nose.

The inventor claimed, that, in a similar way, he could represent any sound the human mouth could make, so that another person should be directed how to utter it.

He desired that this assertion should be put to the proof, and invited philologists and others to test his new mode of writing.

For three years the system was submitted to all sorts of experiments, in public and private ; and it was abundantly proved—

First, that the sounds of any language can be written by means of Visible Speech ; and second, that a person unacquainted with a language can pronounce it at sight, with vernacular correctness, while deducing his pronunciation solely from the physiological symbols.

An account of a few of the earlier experiments was published in a pamphlet entitled, "Visible Speech : a New Fact Demonstrated." (1865.)

In order to convey an idea of the nature of these experiments, I quote the record of one made by the late P. B. Reid, Esq., of Edinburgh, Professor of Hindostanee and Persian.

Prof. Reid says :

"Prof. Melville Bell, having requested me to test his system of 'Visible Speech' as regards the language of the East, I selected some of the most difficult words I could think of, in pure Hindoo, Urdu, and Persian, consisting of gutturals, dentals, and nasals. Students of Oriental languages can only pronounce such words after long practice, and by hearing them uttered by natives of the East. After Mr. Bell had symbolized them on paper, he called in his two sons, who had before that been in a separate room, and asked them to read out the words. To my astonishment, the young men sounded them most accurately, and just as one hears from natives of India. I am sure that these young men had never heard any such words. All I can say is, that any set of symbols which can produce such a result, must be the most perfect thing ever discovered."

Although more than *fifty* languages and dialects have been ransacked for sounds supposed incapable of representation, and though noises have even been *invented* to test the capabilities of the new alphabet, *no solitary instance of failure has yet occurred.*

The very sounds we make in calling dogs and cats and horses have been pictured, and ventriloquial noises duly represented.

Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the invention is its simplicity. Though the sounds of speech may be infinite in variety, they are all formed by a limited number of organs; and they can all be represented by the combinations of *ten* elementary symbols. These primary forms are in themselves no burden upon the memory, because they are *pictorial* of what they represent. For the same reason they can be explained without the use of language at all. As the late Sir David Brewster believed, they can be "rendered intelligible by means of diagrams, aided by illustrations from the voice of a teacher."

Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., probably the greatest living authority on the subject of phonetics, states his opinion of visible speech in a letter to "The Reader," bearing date Aug. 5, 1865.

After referring to his own works, those of Amman, De Kempelen, Johannes Muller, K. M. Rapp, C. R. Lepsius, E. Brucke, S. S. Haldeman, Max Muller, and to "a host of other works of more or less pretension and value" (the treatises enumerated containing perhaps "a complete account of the present state of phonetical knowledge"), he says,—

"Now, it is with this full and distinct recollection of works which I have not only read, but studied, many of them with great care and attention, that I feel called upon to declare, that, until Mr. Melville Bell unfolded to me his careful, elaborate, yet simple and complete system, I had no knowledge of alphabets as a science. Much had been done But alphabets as a science—and I have looked for it far and wide—did not exist. We did not know what elementary sounds, or modifications of sound, should be expressed; and the art of expressing such as had been pretty generally received was in a state of the greatest confusion."

In regard to the uses of the system, it must not be supposed that there is any intention of superseding existing alphabets by the new letters.

Visible Speech is intended solely for international and scientific purposes, and as a key to other alphabets.

In the words of the late Prof. De Morgan, it forms "a sound-bridge from language to language, from no speech to speech."

USES OF THE INVENTION.

I. The first and legitimate use of this new system of writing is, as an instrument for facilitating philological researches.

Sounds that no other alphabet can even vaguely imitate can be written so that their relations to other sounds are seen at a glance. The affinities of languages, often concealed by differences of alphabet or by a different usage of the same alphabet, may be rendered manifest; and

fast-disappearing dialects—most valuable from a philological point of view—can be preserved for study and comparison.

On the 3d of December, 1869, the following resolution was unanimously carried at a meeting of the Philological Society of London, England :—

“This meeting of the Philological Society desires to express its strong sense of the beauty and great value of Mr. A. Melville Bell’s System of Visible Speech, and its ready applicability to purposes of philological investigation.”

II. Since hitherto unwritten languages and dialects can be reduced to writing by means of Visible Speech, the blessings of knowledge may be diffused among the most ignorant and barbarous nations.

Suppose that a missionary is sent into the heart of Africa. He can at once, though unacquainted with their speech, teach the natives to read and write their own vernacular. If works have already been prepared in the system, he can read such books intelligibly to them, while he himself is entirely ignorant of the meaning of what he utters.

III. The system does away with the necessity of hearing a language spoken in order to master its pronunciation.

One who is able to read his native tongue from the new characters can, with little difficulty, deduce the sounds of other languages from their symbols.

Those whose duties take them to foreign countries can familiarize themselves with the utterances of the natives before leaving home. The language of any imperial state may speedily be diffused over the most remote of her dependencies.

IV. If children in primary schools were exercised on the complete gamut of speech-sounds, by means of symbols, it would not only be possible to impart to them a uniform and standard pronunciation, but they would be eminently qualified for the study of foreign languages.

V. Teachers, if instructed in the correct actions of the vocal organs (as they can be by means of Visible Speech), would be enabled to correct in the bud all the various forms of defective speech. The prevalence of defective or peculiar articulation is entirely owing to the fact that speech is ordinarily acquired by imitation.

Those who possess little imitative power speak indistinctly, or substitute certain elements for others akin to them in sound; while others, who have the imitative faculty more developed, are apt to copy too well the utterances of those with whom they come in contact.

Stammering, and many other forms of defective speech, and all dialectic peculiarities, are perpetuated by *imitation*. “Knowledge is power.” When teachers themselves know *what they do* in speaking well, the cor-

rection of all peculiarities of utterance will be a matter of little difficulty.

VI. To teachers of the deaf and dumb, the system is equally invaluable, as a means by which artificial articulation may be taught to those whose ears are closed to sounds.

The deaf are only dumb because they cannot hear the sounds of speech to imitate them. All intelligent deaf-mutes may be trained to correct and intelligible utterance by means of Visible Speech.

VII. Illiterate adults, in all countries, may be taught to read their own language from books printed in the system. The imperfectly phonetic character of all previous alphabets has been the cause of the great length of time required to master the art of reading. Had each sound an invariable representative, and each letter an invariable sound, a pupil would commence to read whenever the powers of the letters had been acquired. Hence the hope is indulged, that when works have been printed in the Visible Speech typography, illiterate adults may be enabled to read such books *in a few days*.

It will be seen by the recent report of the Commissioner of Education, that there are, in the United States alone, 3,637,422 adults who can neither read nor write. To these persons an ordinary book must be forever a sealed volume; *but a Visible Speech literature would be within their reach.*

VIII. There can be no doubt that many feeble-minded persons, who are utterly unable to master the difficulties of ordinary letters, may be enabled to read from such a simple means of writing as that afforded by the new alphabet.

IX. The symbols have been arranged into a code for telegraphic transmission, by means of serial *numbers*. A telegraphic dispatch may thus be sent through any country without translation, and in the very words and sounds of the original message. We may look forward to such possibilities as the following:

Suppose that a Chinaman in America wishes to send a message in Chinese to a fellow-countryman in Russia. If he is not acquainted with Visible Speech, he goes to some one who is, and to him he utters his message. This person, without knowing, perhaps, the purport of what he writes, represents in symbols the uncouth sounds he hears, and then, by consulting the code, translates the writing into numbers.

This cipher-dispatch *any telegraph operator* can send to its destination.

When the message reaches the Chinaman in Russia, he can read and understand it if he is familiar with Visible Speech. If not, he takes it to some one who is acquainted with the system. This person carefully *utters* the strange sounds represented. To the speaker himself it may seem nonsense, but to the Chinaman *it is Chinese*.

Thus two Visible Speech experts, in different countries, may be enabled to direct the telegraphic transmissions of messages in any language, by others unacquainted either with Visible Speech or with the languages they manipulate.

X. Prof. Bell has long been known as the inventor of a system of phonetic short-hand ; for which, in 1854, he received the silver medal of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

When the successful results of the experiments with Visible Speech became known, he was repeatedly requested to attempt the formation of a stenographic alphabet of *universal* applicability. After many experiments, he succeeded in combining the principles of the two inventions, so as to produce a totally new alphabet suited to the wants of stenographic reporters in all countries.

XI. The simplicity of the letters of this "line alphabet" suggested their applicability to the important purpose of embossed printing for the blind.

Experiments proved the very easy tangibility—by persons unaccustomed to tactile reading—of most of the symbols. The ambiguous forms were modified to suit the special needs of the blind, so as to enable them to profit by a common international literature. The words are capable of contraction according to the rules of stenography, so that works printed in this system need not be nearly so bulky as those at present used by the blind.

Mr. Ellis, in another part of the letter referred to above says :

"If Mr. Bell were to publish his system as a book, it might be doomed to repose on the same shelf with the "Real Character" of Bishop Wilkins (which also contains an admirable analysis of speech-sounds). Mr. Bell can only teach it by transfusing it into living organisms which will give his symbols notion and meaning.

. . . . "Hence, if the world will enjoy the benefit, the great scientific and practical benefit, of Mr. Melville Bell's discovery, it must place him in a position to communicate it to proper teachers, by whom it may be conveyed in an ever-widening circle. It is not a case in which a man can do this for himself without ample independent means ; and even then he would have little chance of success, if the importance of his mission did not receive a public recognition. For this reason, Mr. Melville Bell appeals to the Government of the country ; and this appeal should be backed, on the same principle which induced France to give Daguerre a pension for his discovery. The benefit is one for mankind, which cannot sufficiently reward the individual ; and the benefit may, therefore, be lost by death, if not secured at once."

The inventor's appeal to the English Government for aid in publishing and applying his system, though unanimously supported by the British

press, which showed a most enlightened zeal in forwarding the cause of the new science, was unsuccessful.

So, in 1867, he published the inaugural edition of the system, entitled "Visible Speech; the Science of Universal Alphabetics."

The seed thus sown has slowly been producing fruit. It is more and more evident every year, that the system is not to be allowed to pass into obscurity; but that the public recognition of its great practical value will, ere long, enable the inventor to carry out the philanthropic schemes he has proposed.

KEY TO ILLUSTRATIONS OF VISIBLE SPEECH.

The pictorial nature of the elementary characters will perhaps be best understood by reference to such a diagram as that in fig. 1. The darkened parts of the picture are the *Visible Speech symbols* for the organs of which they are the outlines. These symbols are written separately, and in one line, at the lower part of the diagram. They indicate respectively, as they stand, beginning at the left hand, the throat, the back of the tongue, the top of the tongue, the point of the tongue, the lower lip, and the nose.

The sign for the throat (the straight line) represents a mere chink or slit in the throat, and is pictorial of the vocalizing condition of the glottis. It is therefore used to denote "voice."

The sign for the nose is, in reality, pictorial of the uvula, the pendulous extremity of the soft palate. When the soft palate is depressed, the breath passes up behind it, and escapes through the nostrils. When it is raised, the communication between nose and mouth is cut off.

Hence the application of a symbol originally pictorial of the soft palate to the nose.

Its strict scientific meaning is,—“soft palate depressed;” but it will be more popularly understood as “air passing through the nostrils.”

At the lower part of fig. 1 are two additional symbols, like parenthesis laid horizontally. The first of these is intended to convey the idea of a *pipe*; and the second exhibits this *pipe closed at one end*. The first is used to denote a *narrow passage in the mouth*, through which the breath may pass; and the second, *complete closure of the mouth passage*.

Fig. 2 illustrates the combination of these signs. The first compounded symbol indicates “a narrow passage” for the breath, over (plus) the “back of the tongue.” The combination indicated by the plus sign stands after the sign of equality, being a crescent protracted to three-fourths of a circle. This is the position of the mouth in sounding *ch* (German), in the word *nach*.

The second symbol (lip *plus* closure) directs us to “close” the “lips.” This position is assumed by the mouth in uttering a word commencing with *p*, *e.g.*, paper.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF VISIBLE SPEECH.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

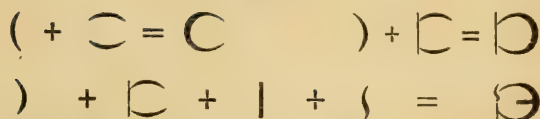


FIG. 3.

Blowing to cool.	<i>r</i> (French) théâtre.	<i>h</i> (English) hue.	<i>ch</i> (German) nach.
<i>w</i> (German) wie.	<i>r</i> English run.	<i>y</i> (English) you.	—
<i>p</i> in pea.	<i>t</i> in tea.	—	<i>k</i> in key.
<i>b</i> in bay.	<i>d</i> in day.	—	<i>g</i> in gay.
<i>m</i> in some.	<i>n</i> in son.	—	<i>ng</i> in sung



The third symbol (lip *plus* closure *plus* voice *plus* nose) indicates that the “lips” are to be “closed,” and the voice passed through the “nose.”

The symbols in fig. 3 describe certain positions of the mouth which yield sounds. The reader can, it is presumed, readily analyze them from the preceding figures.

Key words are so variously pronounced by different speakers, as to be, in many cases, worthless as a means of identifying sounds.

They are, therefore, omitted in the present instance, except in those cases where they will be likely to assist the reader.

The fact that the Visible Speech symbols exhibit to the eye all the relations the sounds themselves do to the ear, and that the organic relations are just as clearly shown, will be obvious by a comparison of the characters for

P	B	M
T	D	N
K	G	NG.

Comparing these as thus placed, Visible Speech and its signs say that—

As P is to B, so is T to D, and K to G.

As B is to M, so is D to N, and G to NG.

As P is to T, so is B to D, and M to N.

As P is to K, so is B to G, and M to NG. &c., &c.

P, B, and M (see the diagram, Fig. 3) have the “lip” and “shut” signs in common; and in sounding all, the lips are shut.

T, D, N, agree in shutting off the breath by means of the point of the tongue, and K, G, NG, in the closing action being performed by the back of the tongue.

Furthermore, the sounds P, T, K (represented by the same symbol turned in different directions), are made by the same organic action performed at different parts of the mouth; so with B, D, G, and M, N, NG.

The relations between the symbols guide the student to the pronunciation of foreign sounds.

Thus, suppose a person wished to find out the French pronunciation of *r*, in such a word as *theatre*; let him compare its symbol with that for the English *r*. It is the same, except that the voice mark is absent. The position of the tongue, then, is the same; but the sound must be whispered.

So, again, any person *who can blow his soup when it is too hot (!)* can acquire the pronunciation of German *w*; for the symbol tells us to blow as before, but to make a murmur of voice at the same time.

Such an article as this can only give a rudimentary idea of the nature of Visible Speech. For further particulars the reader is referred to the Inaugural Edition of the system*.

*This may be obtained on application to the author, Prof. A. Melville Bell, Brantford, Ontario.

CHAPTER THIRD.

MISFORTUNE: ITS EXTENT AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

Statistics: their use and value—Imperfection of statistical records—The ninth census—Concerning aggregates—Order of numerical prevalence—Ratios—Influence of nativity, of race, of sex, of age, of age and sex, and of locality, upon misfortune—Agreement of the eighth and ninth census—Conversion of statistics into diagrams—NOTE, on the omissions discoverable in the ninth census.

Few men appreciate the value of statistics. The majority regard the time and money expended in the preparation of statistical tables as a foolish waste of effort.

Every science, in its infancy, has to encounter the same opposition. Sir Isaac Newton was thought by his landlady to be a lunatic when she saw him with his head out of the window blowing soap bubbles by the hour. She little dreamed of the gigantic speculations concerning the nature and laws of light which filled his mind.

There are three stages in the development of any science, namely, first, the accumulation of observations as a basis of generalization; second, the classification of facts and the deduction of the laws of which they are the exponent; and third, the practical application of the knowledge thus obtained, in the daily affairs of life.

Most men see no value in scientific research, until the third stage of development, as just indicated, is reached. But it is the first and second steps which alone render the third possible.

Now statistical tables are the first step in the elaboration of the science of society. Since government rests upon the knowledge of mankind, they are an indispensable aid to statesmanship.

An objection is often urged against them on the ground of their inaccuracy. They are necessarily imperfect. In this very department of misfortune, for instance, it is impossible to secure a complete enumeration of the insane, idiotic, blind and deaf-mute inhabitants of any country. The obstacles to be surmounted, in order to its accomplishment, are insuperable.

In the first place, it is not easy to determine, in many cases, whether a given individual should be classed among the unfortunates or not.

The degrees of infirmity are so varied, that no definite line of demarcation separates the blind, the purlind and the seeing ; or the absolutely deaf, the partially deaf and the hearing, or the insane, the eccentric and the sane ; or the idiotic, the half-witted and the intelligent, from each other. The precise number of none of these classes can be certainly stated.

Especially is this true of misfortune in infancy and in early childhood, when the incomplete development of the senses and of the mental faculties renders it impossible to say whether a very young child is deaf, or blind, or idiotic, or to distinguish between apparent deafness and idiocy. We are naturally reluctant to admit to ourselves that our own offspring are congenitally defective.

Again, there is an obstacle to the complete enumeration of the unfortunate classes, arising from the reluctance of friends to publish to the world the infirmities of members of the family. False answers are very often given to the census-takers, on their round of benevolent inquiry.

Still another obstacle is found in the incompetence or indifference of the persons charged with the delicate duty of asking the necessary questions. Both in large cities and in thinly populated districts, in particular, multitudes of unfortunates are overlooked, in consequence of the difficulty of visiting every house at a moment when the head of the household, or some other person capable of representing him, happens to be at home.

But in addition to all these, the inevitable imperfection of the records must also be taken into account. Entries are made on the wrong line or in the wrong column of the schedule, or are accidentally omitted ; and the errors thus arising cannot be corrected. It is unquestionably very desirable, for the ends of public charity, that the census of the unfortunate classes should be taken upon a separate schedule.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the magnitude of the difficulties in the way, various enumerations have been made, of great value so far as they go, and sufficiently accurate to determine at least the laws which govern the distribution of misfortune, by age, sex, nativity, color and locality, and to enable us to form an approximate estimate of the ratio of unfortunates to the total population, in various regions of the globe. In addition to the national census, at stated intervals, of civilized nations, numerous special enumerations have been published, among which, in the United States, those of insanity and idiocy, in Massachusetts, in the year 1854, by Dr. Edward Jarvis, and in Illinois, in 1869, by the State Commissioners of Public Charities, deserve especial mention. These were both the result of systematic, thorough correspondence with physicians, and are more complete than any census has ever been.

It must be borne in mind by the student of statistics, (1) that the census is more valuable for the light which it sheds upon the laws of distribution, than for its statements of aggregates ; (2) that uniform results

are not to be looked for in limited areas or in limited periods of duration; (3) that very imperfect statistics reveal the secret law by which they are governed, if only they are sufficiently extensive; and (4) that the trustworthiness or untrustworthiness of the results attained may be tested, to a certain extent, by the regularity or irregularity of the curves produced, when the figures in which they are expressed are converted into geometrical diagrams. A careful consideration of these suggestions will preserve one from erroneous statistical inferences, and from overestimating or underestimating the actual value of the census.

We are now prepared to enter upon the examination of the ninth census, in its bearing upon public charity.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Concerning Aggregates.

§ 1. The aggregate number of unfortunates enumerated falls short, in every instance, of the actual number.

This is a necessary conclusion from statements already made. But the reader is referred, for its demonstration, to the note appended to this chapter.

§ 2. The number of each class enumerated in the ninth census (1870) is as follows :

Insane	37,382
Idiots	24,527
Blind	20,320
Deaf-mutes	16,205
Total	98,434

Concerning the order of Numerical Prevalence.

§ 3. The order of numerical prevalence, therefore, for the whole country, as reported in the census, is—

1. Idiots.—2. Insane.—3. Deaf-mutes.—4. Blind.

This order is commonly maintained, on the whole, in the reports from the states, separately, but with certain exceptions, hereafter to be noted.

The order, as stated, may or may not be the true order. A doubt arises, as to this point, from the well known difficulty of recognizing congenital idiocy and congenital deafness. On the supposition that a sufficient number of congenital idiots and deaf-mutes are unreported, on account of their tender years, the order would probably stand—

1. Idiots.—2. Insane.—3. Deaf-mutes.—4. Blind.

Concerning Ratios.

§ 4. The following statement exhibits the ratio of unfortunates, of each class, to the total population of the United States :

Insane	1 : 1,021
Idiots	1 : 1,552
Blind	1 : 1,898
Deaf-mutes	1 : 2,385

By reversing these ratios, we obtain the per cent. of misfortune, or the number of unfortunates in every million of the population, which is another mode of stating the same fact, as follows :

Insane.....	970
Idiots.....	636
Blind.....	605
Deaf-mutes.....	419

These ratios, as has been shown, are all too small.

The ratios in the different states vary greatly, as was to be expected.

Concerning the Influence of Nativity.

§ 5. The foreign population of the United States is very much more liable to insanity and somewhat more liable to blindness, than the native population ; but on the contrary, it is very much less liable to idiocy and to deaf-mutism, as appears from the tables which follow.

The total population of the United States is divided into

Native.....	32,989,437
Foreign.....	5,566,546
Total.....	38,555,983

The total number of unfortunates reported is—

	Native.	Foreign.
Insane.....	26,161	11,221
Idiots.....	22,882	1,645
Blind.....	17,043	3,277
Deaf-mutes.....	14,869	1,336
Total.....	80,955	17,479

The ratio of foreign unfortunates, therefore, to the foreign population, and of native unfortunates to the native population of the United States, is—

	Native.	Foreign.
Insane.....	1 : 1,261	1 : 496
Idiots.....	1 : 1,441	1 : 3,384
Blind.....	1 : 1,936	1 : 1,698
Deaf-mutes.....	1 : 2,219	1 : 4,166

Reversing the statement, the number of unfortunates in every million is—

	Native.	Foreign.
Insane.....	793	2,016
Idiots.....	694	295
Blind.....	516	589
Deaf-mutes.....	451	240

§ 6. The order of numerical prevalence is the same for the native as for the total population, namely :

1. Insane.—2. Idiots.—3. Blind.—4.—Deaf-mutes.

But the order of numerical prevalence for the foreign population is different, namely :

1. Insane.—2. Blind.—3. Idiots.—4. Deaf-mutes.

Concerning the Influence of Race.

§ 7. The negro population of the United States is more liable to blindness and idiocy than the white population; but on the contrary it is less liable to insanity and to deaf-mutism.

The total population of the United States is divided into

White.....	33, 589, 377
Colored.....	4, 880, 009
Chinese.....	63, 254
Indian.....	25, 731
Total.....	38, 558, 371

The total number of unfortunates reported is—

	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Indian.
Insane.....	35, 560	1, 774	35	13
Idiots.....	21, 324	3, 188	5	10
Blind.....	16, 966	3, 321	4	29
Deaf-mutes.....	14, 907	1, 291	—	7
Total.....	88, 757	9, 574	44	59

The ratio of unfortunates of the four races, therefore, to the total number of each race in the United States, is—

	White.	Colored.	Chinese.	Indian.
Insane.....	1 : 945	1 : 2, 751	1 : 1, 807	1 : 1, 979
Idiots.....	1 : 1, 575	1 : 1, 531	1 : 12, 651	1 : 2, 573
Blind.....	1 : 1, 980	1 : 1, 469	1 : 15, 813	1 : 887
Deaf-mutes.....	1 : 2, 253	1 : 3, 780	—	1 : 3, 676

The number of Chinese and Indians reported is too small to give any value to statistics concerning them. Reversing the statement of ratios just given, as to the colored and white population, we find that the number of unfortunates in every million is—

	White.	Colored.
Insane.....	1, 058	363
Idiots.....	635	653
Blind.....	505	681
Deaf-mutes.....	444	265

§ 8. The order of numerical prevalence is the same for the white as for the total population; but for the black population it is as follows:

1. Blind.—2. Idiotic.—3. Insane.—4. Deaf-mutes.

Concerning the Influence of Sex.

§ 9. The male sex, in the United States, is more liable to idiocy, blindness and deaf-mutism than the female sex; but on the contrary, it is less liable to insanity.

The total population of the United States is divided into

Males.....	19, 493, 565
Females.....	19, 064, 806
Total.....	38, 558, 371

The total number of unfortunates reported is—

	Male.	Female.
Insane	18, 174	19, 208
Idiots	14, 485	10, 042
Blind	11, 343	8, 977
Deaf-mutes	8, 916	7, 289
Total	52, 918	45, 506

The ratio of male unfortunates, therefore, to the total male population, and of female unfortunates to the total female population, is—

	Male.	Female.
Insane	1 : 1, 073	1 : 993
Idiots	1 : 1, 346	1 : 1, 909
Blind	1 : 1, 719	1 : 2, 124
Deaf-mutes	1 : 2, 186	1 : 2, 615

Reversing this statement, the number of unfortunates in every million, is—

	Male.	Female.
Insane	932	1, 007
Idiots	743	524
Blind	588	471
Deaf-mutes	457	382

§ 10. The order of numerical prevalence is the same for either one of the two sexes, as for the total population.

Concerning the Influence of Age.

§ 11. Persons of advanced age, in the United States, are more liable to insanity and to blindness, than those who are younger, in proportion to their age; but idiocy is more common in middle life than in old age, and deaf-mutism, at two ages, namely, between ten and thirty, and again between sixty and seventy.* The largest proportion of deaf-mutes is between the ages of ten and twenty; and of idiotic, (except in extreme old age), between twenty and thirty.

The total population of the United States is divided, according to age, by decades, as follows:

Unknown	5, 161
Over 100	3, 522
Between 90 and 100	16, 653
" 80 and 90	129, 077
" 70 and 80	520, 044
" 60 and 70	1, 263, 324
" 50 and 60	2, 244, 521
" 40 and 50	3, 518, 644
" 30 and 40	4, 877, 805
" 20 and 30	6, 823, 417
" 10 and 20	8, 826, 777
Under 10	10, 329, 426
Total	38, 558, 371

*The explanation of this anomaly probably is, that the census takers have confounded the hardness of hearing incidental to advanced years, with deaf-mutism.

The total number of unfortunates reported is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Unknown.....	213	19	7	55
Over 100.....	15	5	189	2
Between 90 and 100.....	62	18	388	9
“ 80 and 90.....	454	88	1,505	47
“ 70 and 80.....	1,569	350	2,661	213
“ 60 and 70.....	3,307	814	2,786	574
“ 50 and 60.....	5,264	1,401	2,386	924
“ 40 and 50.....	7,976	2,571	2,306	1,270
“ 30 and 40.....	9,109	3,938	2,036	1,845
“ 20 and 30.....	7,096	6,476	2,255	3,211
“ 10 and 20.....	1,992	6,794	2,682	5,597
Under 10.....	324	2,053	2,119	2,458
Total.....	37,382	24,527	20,320	16,205

The ratio of unfortunates to the population in each decade, therefore, is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Over 100.....	1 : 234	1 : 704	1 : 19	1 : 1,761
Between 90 and 100.....	1 : 269	1 : 925	1 : 43	1 : 1,739
“ 80 and 90.....	1 : 284	1 : 1,467	1 : 86	1 : 2,746
“ 70 and 80.....	1 : 332	1 : 1,486	1 : 195	1 : 2,442
“ 60 and 70.....	1 : 382	1 : 1,552	1 : 453	1 : 2,201
“ 50 and 60.....	1 : 426	1 : 1,602	1 : 941	1 : 2,429
“ 40 and 50.....	1 : 441	1 : 1,369	1 : 1,526	1 : 2,771
“ 30 and 40.....	1 : 535	1 : 1,239	1 : 2,396	1 : 2,590
“ 20 and 30.....	1 : 962	1 : 1,054	1 : 3,026	1 : 2,125
“ 10 and 20.....	1 : 4,431	1 : 1,299	1 : 3,291	1 : 1,577
Under 10.....	1 : 31,881	1 : 5,289	1 : 9,231	1 : 4,202

Reversing the statement, the number of unfortunates in a million, in each decade, is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Over 100.....	4,268	1,420	52,632	568
Between 90 and 100.....	3,717	1,081	23,256	575
“ 80 and 90.....	3,520	681	11,628	336
“ 70 and 80.....	3,012	673	5,128	409
“ 60 and 70.....	2,618	644	2,208	454
“ 50 and 60.....	2,347	624	1,063	412
“ 40 and 50.....	2,268	730	655	361
“ 30 and 40.....	1,869	807	417	386
“ 20 and 30.....	1,039	949	330	471
“ 10 and 20.....	226	770	304	654
Under 10.....	31	189	108	236

§ 12. The numerical order of prevalence, in the several decades of life, is as follows :

Ages.	1	2	3	4
Under 10.....	Deaf-mutes,	Blind,	Idiots,	Insane,
Between 10 and 20.....	Idiots,	Deaf-mutes,	Blind,	“
“ 20 and 30.....	Insane,	Idiots,	Deaf-mutes,	Blind,
“ 30 and 50.....	“	“	Blind,	Deaf-mutes,
“ 50 and 70.....	“	Blind,	Idiots,	“
Over 70.....	Blind,	Insane,	“	“

It appears, from this table, that the order in which these four forms of misfortune advance to attack the human race is, first, deaf-mutism ; then idiocy ; then insanity ; then blindness. In the earlier years of life,

insanity and blindness have scarcely commenced their attack; in middle life, the order of numerical prevalence corresponds with that for the total population; in the later years of life, the victims of deaf-mutism and idiocy have perished.

Concerning the Comparative Influence of Age upon the Sexes, separately.

§ 13. The effect of sex, in modifying the influence of age upon misfortune, as stated in the preceding paragraph, is scarcely perceptible.

The total population of the United States is divided, according to age and sex, by decades, as follows:

Ages.	Male.	Female.
Unknown.....	3,795	1,366
Over 100.....	1,286	2,236
Between 90 and 100.....	6,922	9,731
“ 80 and 90.....	60,042	69,035
“ 70 and 80.....	259,318	260,726
“ 60 and 70.....	658,153	605,171
“ 50 and 60.....	1,209,855	1,034,666
“ 40 and 50.....	1,829,599	1,689,045
“ 30 and 40.....	2,452,999	2,424,806
“ 20 and 30.....	3,551,617	3,471,800
“ 10 and 20.....	4,425,280	4,401,497
Under 10.....	5,234,699	5,094,727
Total.....	19,493,565	19,064,806

The total number of *male* unfortunates reported, in each decade of life, is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Unknown.....	141	13	2	21
Over 100.....	5	—	60	—
Between 90 and 100.....	24	7	156	2
“ 80 and 90.....	202	46	706	18
“ 70 and 80.....	692	183	1,353	105
“ 60 and 70.....	1,521	458	1,554	283
“ 50 and 60.....	2,447	810	1,453	522
“ 40 and 50.....	3,715	1,469	1,510	710
“ 30 and 40.....	4,547	2,356	1,286	1,025
“ 20 and 30.....	3,665	4,045	1,278	1,810
“ 10 and 20.....	1,042	3,927	1,381	3,040
Under 10.....	173	1,171	604	1,380
Total.....	18,033	14,472	11,341	8,895

The total number of *female* unfortunates reported, in each decade, is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Unknown.....	72	6	5	34
Over 100.....	10	5	129	2
Between 90 and 100.....	38	11	232	7
“ 80 and 90.....	253	42	799	29
“ 70 and 80.....	8,777	167	1,308	108
“ 60 and 70.....	1,786	356	1,232	291
“ 50 and 60.....	2,817	591	933	402
“ 40 and 50.....	4,261	1,102	796	560
“ 30 and 40.....	4,562	1,582	750	820
“ 20 and 30.....	3,431	2,431	977	1,401
“ 10 and 20.....	950	2,867	1,301	2,557
Under 10.....	151	882	515	1,078
Total.....	19,136	10,036	8,972	7,255

The ratio of male unfortunates to male population, in each decade, therefore, is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Over 100.....	257 .....	.....	21 .....	.....
Between 90 and 100.....	289	989	44	3,461
“ 80 and 90.....	299	1,305	85	3,336
“ 70 and 80.....	375	1,417	192	2,469
“ 60 and 70.....	433	1,437	424	2,326
“ 50 and 60.....	494	1,494	833	2,318
“ 40 and 50.....	492	1,245	1,212	2,577
“ 30 and 40.....	539	1,037	1,907	2,393
“ 20 and 30.....	914	829	2,623	1,852
“ 10 and 20.....	4,247	1,127	3,204	1,456
Under 10.....	30,258	4,470	8,667	3,793

The ratio of female unfortunates to female population in each decade, is—

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.
Over 100.....	224	447	17	1,118
Between 90 and 100.....	256	885	42	1,390
“ 80 and 90.....	273	1,644	86	2,380
“ 70 and 80.....	297	1,561	199	2,396
“ 60 and 70.....	339	1,700	491	2,080
“ 50 and 60.....	367	1,751	1,109	2,571
“ 40 and 50.....	370	1,533	2,122	3,016
“ 30 and 40.....	532	1,533	3,233	2,957
“ 20 and 30.....	1,012	1,428	3,554	2,478
“ 10 and 20.....	4,633	1,535	3,383	1,721
Under 10.....	33,740	5,776	9,893	4,726

Reversing these ratios we have the following numbers in a million, under each head:

Ages.	Insane.		Idiots.		Blind.		Deaf-mutes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Over 100.....	3,891	4,464	.....	2,237	47,619	58,824	...	894
Between 90 and 100.....	3,460	3,906	1,011	1,130	22,727	23,809	289	719
“ 80 and 90.....	3,344	3,663	766	547	11,765	11,628	300	420
“ 70 and 80.....	2,667	3,367	706	641	5,208	5,025	405	417
“ 60 and 70.....	2,309	2,950	696	586	2,358	2,037	430	481
“ 50 and 60.....	2,024	2,725	669	571	1,200	902	431	368
“ 40 and 50.....	2,033	2,703	803	652	825	471	388	332
“ 30 and 40.....	1,860	1,880	964	652	524	309	418	338
“ 20 and 30.....	1,094	988	1,206	700	381	281	540	404
“ 10 and 20.....	235	216	887	651	312	296	687	581
Under 10.....	33	30	224	173	115	101	264	212

§ 14. The order of numerical prevalence, for the different sexes, in the several decades of life, is as follows :

Ages.		1.	2.	3.	4.
Under 10.....	{ M. F.	Deaf-mutes ..	Idiots. ..	Blind. ..	Insane. ..
Between 10 and 20.....	{ M. F.	Idiots. ..	Deaf-mutes ..	Blind. ..	Insane. ..
Between 20 and 30.....	{ M. F.	Idiots. Insane.	Insane. Idiots.	Deaf-mutes ..	Blind. ..
Between 30 and 40.....	{ M. F.	Insane. ..	Idiots. ..	Blind. Deaf-mutes	Deaf-mutes Blind.
Between 40 and 50.....	{ M. F.	Insane. ..	Blind. Idiots.	Idiots. Blind.	Deaf-mutes ..
Between 50 and 70.....	{ M. F.	Insane. ..	Blind. ..	Idiots. ..	Deaf-mutes
Between 70 and 100.....	{ M. F.	Blind. ..	Insane. ..	Idiots. ..	Deaf-mutes
Over 100.....	{ M. F.	Blind. ..	Insane. ..	Idiots. ..	Deaf-mutes

This comparison appears to indicate a tendency on the part of males to become blind, at an earlier age than females; and on the part of females to become insane at an earlier age than males.

Concerning the Influence of Locality.

§ 15. The tendency to INSANITY, as appears from the ninth census, is greatest in the north-eastern states, and upon the Pacific coast; and is least in the extreme southern and western states.

Among the *white* population, the region of maximum prevalence includes the six New England states with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and California.

Among the *colored* population, the region of maximum prevalence includes the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, California and Oregon.

Among the *total* population, the region of maximum prevalence includes the same states precisely enumerated above under the native population.

§ 16. The tendency to IDIOCY, is greatest in the extreme north-east, and in the central and what were known before the abolition of slavery as the border southern states.

The region of maximum prevalence, among the *white* population, comprises Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; Ohio and Indiana; Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Alabama.

Among the *colored* population: Connecticut, Delaware and Ohio; Maryland and all the southern states just enumerated, except South Carolina and Alabama; and in addition, California and Oregon.

Among the *native* population: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa; with Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

Among the *foreign* population: Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin; and West Virginia.

Among the *total* population: Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; Ohio and Indiana; Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; or nearly the same as enumerated above under native population.

§ 17. The tendency to BLINDNESS, is greatest in the southern states.

The region of maximum prevalence, among the *white* population, includes Vermont and Rhode Island; Indiana; Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Among the *black* population: New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut; New York, New Jersey and Delaware; Indiana, Kansas and Oregon, with West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

This would seem to indicate that while the whites are more liable to blindness in southern latitudes than in northern, the negroes on the other hand, are more subject to blindness in northern latitudes than in southern.

Among the *native* population: New Hampshire, Rhode Island; Indiana; Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Among the *foreign* population: Pennsylvania and Delaware; Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

Among the *total* population: New Hampshire; Indiana; and all the southern states, (except Maryland, Florida and Texas,)—or the same as enumerated under native population, omitting Rhode Island, and substituting for it West Virginia.

§ 18. The tendency to DEAF-MUTISM, is so variable, that it can be scarcely reduced to a formula.

The region of maximum prevalence, among the *white* population, embraces Vermont and Connecticut; Ohio and Indiana; Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee; North Carolina and Arkansas.

Among the *colored* population: Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; New Jersey and Delaware; Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky; with Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and California.

Among the *native* population: Maine, Vermont and Connecticut; Delaware; Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska; Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Arkansas.

Among the *foreign* population: Vermont; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; Maryland, West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Among the *total* population: the same list of states enumerated above under native population, with the single omission of Nebraska, for which must be substituted Iowa.

In a former section, these four evils were pictured to the imagination as marching in succession to attack the different ages of mankind, in the following order—deaf-mutism, idiocy, insanity and blindness. We may now imagine them marching side by side across the country, from east to west, ranged in order, insanity on the extreme north, then deaf-mutism, then idiocy, and blindness on the extreme south. Of course, this figure is only an approximate conception.

§ 19. Our own state of Illinois enjoys a peculiar immunity from misfortune; taking rank among the other states, as follows:

Rank.	In respect of	Among the
28th.....	Insanity.....	White population.
22d.....	“.....	Black “
28th.....	“.....	Native “
23d.....	“.....	Foreign “
24th.....	“.....	Total “
25th.....	Idiocy.....	White “
24th.....	“.....	Black “
28th.....	“.....	Native “
10th.....	“.....	Foreign “
27th.....	“.....	Total “
22d.....	Blindness.....	White “
31st.....	“.....	Black “
26th.....	“.....	Native “
27th.....	“.....	Foreign “
26th.....	“.....	Total “
30th.....	Deaf-mutism.....	White “
9th.....	“.....	Black “
27th.....	“.....	Native “
13th.....	“.....	Foreign “
26th.....	“.....	Total “

The average rank of Illinois, therefore, among the states, is twenty-fourth. The causes of this immunity are found in her social condition, the topography of her surface, and the comparatively recent settlement of the state.

Concerning the Agreement of the Census for 1860 and 1870.

§ 20. The results reached by an examination of the ninth census, are, in the main, confirmed by a similar examination of the returns made in 1860, ten years earlier.

Number enumerated.—The number of unfortunates, of each class enumerated, is greater in 1870, than in 1860.

	1860.	1870.	Increase.
Insane.....	24, 046	37, 382	13, 336
Idiots.....	18, 930	24, 527	5, 597
Blind.....	12, 658	20, 320	7, 662
Deaf-mutes.....	12, 821	16, 205	3, 384
Total.....	68, 455	98, 434	29, 979

Order of Numerical Prevalence.—

In 1860:—Insane; Idiots; Deaf-mutes; Blind.

In 1870:—Insane; Idiots; Blind; Deaf-mutes.

Ratios.—The number reported, in proportion to the population, is greater in 1870 than in 1860.

	1860.	1870.
Insane.....	1 : 1, 308	1 : 1, 031
Idiots.....	1 : 1, 661	1 : 1, 572
Blind.....	1 : 2, 484	1 : 1, 898
Deaf-mutes.....	1 : 2, 452	1 : 2, 385

Nativity.—In 1860, as in 1870, the foreign population was shown to be more liable to insanity and blindness, and less liable to idiocy and deaf-mutism, than the native population.

	Native.		Foreign.	
	1870.	1860.	1860.	1870.
Insane.....	1 : 1, 261	1 : 1, 495	1 : 715	1 : 496
Idiots.....	1 : 1, 441	1 : 1, 534	1 : 3, 677	1 : 3, 384
Deaf-mutes.....	1 : 2, 219	1 : 2, 322	1 : 3, 895	1 : 4, 166
Blind.....	1 : 1, 936	1 : 2, 511	1 : 2, 318	1 : 1, 698

In 1860, as in 1870, also, the order of numerical prevalence for the native and for the total population were identical; but the order for the foreign population was the same in both years, namely:

1. Insane; 2. Blind; 3. Idiots; 4. Deaf-mutes.

Race.—The influence of race, as shown by the census of 1860, differs slightly from that shown in 1870. In both, the negro race appears less liable to insanity and deaf-mutism, and more liable to blindness than the white; but in 1860, that race appeared less liable to idiocy than the white, but more liable in 1870.

	White.		Colored.	
	1870.	1860.	1860.	1870.
Insane.....	1 : 945	1 : 1, 158	1 : 5, 799	1 : 2, 751
Idiots.....	1 : 1, 575	1 : 1, 590	1 : 2, 246	1 : 1, 531
Deaf-mutes.....	1 : 2, 253	1 : 2, 274	1 : 4, 603	1 : 3, 780
Blind.....	1 : 1, 960	1 : 2, 513	1 : 2, 307	1 : 1, 469

The order of numerical prevalence for the white and the total population were in both years identical; but for the colored population, it differed from that for the total, both in 1860 and 1870, and was different in the two years, namely:

In 1860.—Idiots; Blind; Deaf-mutes; Insane.

In 1870.—Blind; Idiots; Insane; Deaf-mutes.

Influence of Sex.—Both in 1860 and 1870, the female sex appears more liable to insanity, and less liable to blindness, deaf-mutism and idiocy, than the male.

	Male.		Female.	
	1870.	1860.	1860.	1870.
Insane.....	1 : 1, 073	1 : 1, 358	1 : 1, 259	1 : 993
Idiots.....	1 : 1, 346	1 : 1, 452	1 : 1, 956	1 : 1, 909
Deaf-mutes.....	1 : 2, 186	1 : 2, 258	1 : 2, 696	1 : 2, 615
Blind.....	1 : 1, 719	1 : 2, 226	1 : 2, 828	1 : 2, 124

Influence of Age.—The same statements hold good, concerning the influence of age, in both census.

Influence of Locality.—The tendencies to maximum and minimum prevalence of these four varieties of misfortune are quite similar in 1870 to what they were shown to be in 1860, though not exactly the same.

In general, it may be said, that the one census confirms the other, and that both are quite reliable as illustrations of the laws governing the distribution of misfortune, although very unreliable for correct statements of aggregates, or for correct ratios to population.

Concerning the Conversion of these Statistics into Maps and into Diagrams.

Few mental efforts are more difficult, or leave less permanent impressions upon the mind, than the inspection of tables of figures, with a view to grasping their significance.

If our ordinary topographical maps and charts were published in their original form, of surveyors' tables of field-notes, it would be impossible to form any but the most vague conception of the course of rivers, mountains and boundary lines. It is the conversion of figures into lines palpable to the eye, which has rendered geography a study for children in primary schools.

All general statistical tables may be reduced to map form, with equal ease, and with equal profit, by calculating ratios to area or to population, and expressing these ratios by different colors, or by different shades of the same color.

A more exact idea of the significance of statistics may often be obtained from geometrical diagrams.

The simplest of all geometrical form, is the circle. Upon any given scale, the diameter may be calculated of a circle which will express any given number. If this number be itself a sum of other numbers, the fractional parts of which it is composed may be expressed by sectors, measured by degrees.

More complete figures may be formed by taking a right line, either horizontal or perpendicular, as a base, and measuring from it with dividers, at regular or irregular intervals, distances to correspond to the number which it is desired to express.

Without pursuing this thought into detail, the reader is referred for examples of this method of illustration, to the *stati-graphic** charts accompanying this report.

NOTE TO CHAPTER THIRD.

The United States census of 1850 gave Massachusetts a total population of 994,544; and stated the number of insane in that state to be 1,680, the number of idiots, 791. According to the census of 1850, therefore, the ratio of insane to the total population, was 1:592, and the ratio of idiots to the total population, 1:1,257. In 1854, Dr. Jarvis, by correspondence with physicians, found the number of insane in Massachusetts to be 2,622; the number of idiots, 1,087. (Compare these figures: 1,680-2,632 and 791-1,087.) The population of Massachusetts in 1854, as calculated by Dr. Jarvis, was 1,124,676. A more correct calculation, based on the increase from 1850 to 1860, makes it 1,089,134, which would

**Stati-graphic*; a word formed after the analogy of geography, histography, etc., to denote the pictorial representation of statistics, as geography is the pictorial representation of the surface of the earth.

give, as the ratio of insane to the total population, 1:1,414, and of idiots, 1:1,002. (Compare again, 1:414-1:592 and 1:1,002-1:1,257.) The inference that the census of 1850 was incomplete, so far as it related to insanity and idiocy, appears to be incontrovertible. The census of 1860 and that of 1870, although a trifle more accurate as to insanity, are less accurate with reference to idiocy, in Massachusetts, the proportion of idiots in 1860 being stated at 1:1,729, and in 1870 at 1:1,873.

The investigation by the Illinois Commissioners of Public Charities, in 1869, resulted in the discovery of 2,567 insane and 1,738 idiots, whose names are recorded in our office, with particulars of each case. The ratio of insane to the total population of Illinois, therefore, could not have been less than 1:1,061; and of idiots, 1:1,461. But the census of 1860 made the ratio of insane only 1:2,491, and of idiots, only 1:2,911. The census of 1870 shows a much more accurate result, viz.: insane, 1:1,563; and idiots, 1:2,042. Even this statement falls far short of the truth. The superintendent of the census, Hon. F. A. Walker, kindly forwarded to the office of this board, for examination, an abstract, in manuscript, of the census returns concerning insanity in Illinois. No insane were returned from eleven counties, out of one hundred and two in the state. The counties omitted were Alexander, Brown, Calhoun, Cumberland, Ford, Hardin, Jasper, Moultrie, Piatt, Saline and Scott. They embrace a population of 111,586 souls, and are known to contain at least eighty-four insane, the number reported to us by physicians, three years ago; but in fact they contain more than were reported to us.

The testimony of all experts who have examined the MS. returns on file in the various state capitols, is to the same effect, viz.: that the omissions are very numerous, and in some instances astonishing.

We append a few interesting extracts upon this subject, from original correspondence upon file in our office.

From Dr. E. Grissom, North Carolina Hospital for the Insane.

In May, 1869, I addressed a circular to the sheriffs in the state, requesting the number of insane and idiotic in their counties. Answers from thirty-one counties indicated a larger number than in the census reports.

From Dr. W. M. Compton, Mississippi Hospital for the Insane.

I have been in correspondence with sheriffs and boards of supervisors of counties, who make a very different report. At the very time the census was taken, I had applications on my books for patients from counties in which the census takers reported none.

From Thomas H. Little, Wisconsin Institution for the Blind.

I know of many omissions, *e. g.* in Madison 5, and in Milwaukee 7. At date of census, 156 blind persons had been connected with our school. Of these, 48 were here and were enrolled here, and 10 were also enrolled at their homes. Of the remaining 108, I know reasons (removal, death, recovery, &c.,) why 40 were omitted; 20 others are named, leaving 58 unaccounted for. Of 57 since connected with us, the names of 7 appear in the census, and I know sufficient reasons why 13 others do not; which leaves 37 unaccounted for. [37 \times 56 = 95 omitted.]

From Wm. Chapin, Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind.

The census of 1860, I know to be defective in a number of counties in Pennsylvania. In 1860, the number of blind in Pennsylvania was given at 1185, an increase of 40 per cent. in ten years. In 1850, the number was 1767, or an increase of 45 per cent. In 1860, there was one blind person in 2448; in 1870, one in 1993. The census of 1870 shows an increase of blind in the United States from 12,365 to 20,320, or sixty per cent. I regard this as the result of the war, and of greater thoroughness in taking the census of 1870.

From Joshua Foster, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

I find that there are but very few deaf-mutes returned, under five years of age. In many of the counties the number returned is less than I know to have been there in 1870. For example, Adams county is returned as having but one male deaf-mute between five and twenty years of age; I know there were several. Chester county returns but one mute (a female) between ten and eighteen; I know there were several. Clinton county returns but four mutes; I know of one family in which there are five. Delaware county returns but one girl under ten; we have since received three girls from that county.

These are merely instances of inaccuracies of which the table is full.

From P. G. Gillett, Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

I. Of 274 pupils present to-day (Oct. 10th 1872,) only 89 are found on census returns. II. Of over 300 belonging to the school, only 110 are found on returns. III. In some families having two or more mutes, only one is returned.

From F. A. Rising, Institution for the Improved Education of Deaf-Mutes, New York.

No census taker officially visited this institution and made out returns of its inmates. In reply to the question frequently propounded to parents, "were your children enrolled as deaf-mutes by the census taker?" the reply has been "No."

From J. L. Peet, New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the census of 1870, as in those of 1850 and 1860, a very small number of deaf-mutes are returned as under five years of age; evidently in some cases because their deafness was not yet recognized, in others because their parents were unwilling to class them with the deaf and dumb, in many others because the census marshals forgot to ask if there were any deaf and dumb in the family.

In illustration of this, we present the following table of deaf-mutes (rejecting the deaf over 25 years) returned for the city of New York:

Ages.	Returned from their homes.	Teachers and Em- ployees of Insti- tution.	Total.
Under 5 years.....	8	.....	8
Of 5 and under 10.....	39	22	61
Of 10 and under 15.....	32	55	87
Of 15 and under 20.....	28	50	78
Of 20 and under 25.....	21	11	32
Of 25 and under 30.....	27	4	31
Of 30 and under 40.....	26	4	30
Of 40 and under 50.....	22	.....	22
Of 50 and under 60.....	6	2	8
Of 60 and upwards.....	5	2	7
	214	150	64

In this table, allowance has been made for pupils from the city returned twice (26 in number) once from the institution and again from their homes. The pupils from the city only are included in this table.

From this table you will see that seven or eight times as many are returned between the ages of five and ten as under five, and nearly eleven times as many between ten and fifteen, and nearly ten times between fifteen and twenty. The fact seems to be that these children are seldom returned till by being sent to school, their deaf-mutism is brought to the notice of the census taker.

The rapid falling off of the numbers between twenty and thirty, only 63 compared with the 165 returned between ten and twenty, shows that when our pupils leave school, they are very likely to be overlooked by the census takers. It is therefore highly probable that an examination of the returns for the whole state would give a result similar to that set forth in our 44th Report, page 63, to which I refer you.

2.—A comparison of our list of admissions from the city between June 1, 1870, (the census date) and Oct. 1, 1871, with the census list shows that only five out of 33 are found in the census.

3.—A comparison of our list of dismissals of pupils from the city in the two years before the census show that only seven out of 20 are returned in the census. A few may have removed out of the city.

4.—The returns from the school in the city under Mr. Rising showed only five deaf-mutes in his institution, whereas there were then 26. A few others were returned from their homes.

5.—In Essex county, New Jersey, there are three women aged from 30 to 60, whom we know to be deaf and dumb from birth, having all been in this institution long ago, who were all returned as deaf only. This shows that there is no dependence to be placed on the accuracy with which the census taker marks the case of "deaf," "deaf and dumb," or "dumb." We have reason to believe that some of the old people returned as deaf and dumb, over seventy, were really only deaf from old age, and were marked "deaf and dumb," by mistake.

This leads me to consider another class of errors by which the number returned as deaf and dumb was increased.

1. As above by returning old people who were really deaf from old age.

2. By returning idiots as dumb.

3. By returning the same name twice. As I have stated, this is the case with 26 of our pupils from New York city. Ten years ago we found 80 of our pupils, including city and county, returned twice, once from this institution and again from their homes. See our 44th Report, page 56.

After making every allowance for these errors that increase the numbers returned, it is evident that the number of omissions far over-balanced it, for which see our 44th Report, page 63, where the proportion for our state was estimated at 1:1600 giving nearly 1000 more than were returned in the census of 1860.

Speaking of the census of this city, it may be well to say that it was taken twice. The schedules taken in June and July were those we examined. Those taken later in the autumn and winter were probably not deposited in the county clerk's office. The second enumeration gave an increase in population for the city. Whether it shows more deaf-mutes, I do not know.

From F. B. Sanborn, former Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities.

I will proceed to give at greater length than your circular will permit (for want of blank space) some of my reasons for believing that the census returns of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts, in 1870, are grossly defective. These, as printed in the census tables, sent me last year, gave only 538 as the total; while a careful examination of the census returns themselves, made by a clerk in the office of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, gives 507 "deaf and dumb," 74 "deaf only," and 49 "dumb only." As we know many of the last two classes to be, practically, deaf-mutes, it will be safe to reckon 50 of these 123 as deaf-mutes, which raises the census number to 557. But both numbers are absurdly small, as I think you will see by the following facts.

1. We have now actually at school, in this and other states, between 160 and 170 deaf-mute pupils, and we know that between 50 and 100 more of the school age—say from 5 to 20 years—are residents of the state but not in school. Adding these to the number in school, we should have from 225 to 250 children of the school age in the state. Estimating the proportion at this age to the whole number as one to four—which is too great a rate—our deaf-mutes would count up from 900 to 1,000. I believe that they exceed 1,000, and may even reach 1,200.

2. I superintended, in 1867-8, a partial census of the deaf-mutes in Massachusetts, much more carefully taken, in the cities and towns canvassed—about three-fourths of the state—than any state or national census that has come under my notice, and then obtained a list of nearly 850 persons living in the state, who were deaf-mutes. Making all due allowance for the time over which my examination extended, I have no doubt that this list represented 800 deaf-mutes who were living on one and the same day in the cities and towns canvassed. Of 762 of these I had the age recorded, and of these 98 were ten years old or under, 108 were from 10 to 15, and 92 from 15 to 20; in all, 298; of the 538 reported in the census of 1870, 206 are under 20; almost precisely the same proportion. Adding to my 800 the proper increment for that quarter of the state imperfectly canvassed or not canvassed at all, and the number of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts in 1868 would appear to be about 1,000. As the population of the state probably increased from 1868 to 1870 about 8 per cent., the deaf-mutes in the latter years should have numbered nearly or quite 1,100, by a moderate estimate. The figures next to be given will raise this estimate even higher.

3. I have had the list of 1870 copied from the United States census returns, minutely compared with my list of 1868. Out of 630 names given in 1870, only 277 are also on my list of two years before, leaving 353 absolutely new names; or taking 557 as the true number of deaf-mutes in the census list, as before assumed, more than three-fifths of these names are new. This goes to show that my list was considerably below the truth. I know that it did not exaggerate the number of deaf-mutes, for all my observations since have tended to enlarge rather than diminish it. A computation based upon these figures would give from 1,160 to 1,400 as the actual number of deaf-mutes in the state in 1870, and I will venture to say there were not less than 1,150 or 1,200.

4. An examination of the census returns of 1870 by counties, shows such gross blunders as to destroy all probability of their accuracy in the aggregate. The county of Hampshire, with a population of only 44,388 is given as containing 50 "deaf and dumb," 5 "deaf only," and 4 "dumb only;" while the county of Suffolk, with a population of 270,802, or more than six times as many, returns only 50 "deaf and dumb," 5 "deaf only," and 4 "dumb only,"—exactly the same number as Hampshire county. One reason for this was that the census-taker put down as from Hampshire county all the pupils, about 40 in number, of the Clarke Institution at Northampton. The actual number of deaf-mutes in Hampshire county was probably from 25 to 30, and in Suffolk county from 160 to 220. My list in 1867-8 gave 141 in Suffolk. In the same census returns of 1870, Worcester county with but 192,716 people, or three-fourths as many as Suffolk, has 56 "deaf and dumb," 4 "deaf only," and 13 "dumb only;" and Middlesex county, with about the same population as Boston, has 85 "deaf and dumb," 7 "deaf only," and 11 "dumb only," nearly twice as many of these defectives as Suffolk returns.

5. An examination of the census returns by towns, as compared with my list of 1867-8, is still more damaging. In Boston, my list, which was far from complete, as I have since learned, gave 136 deaf-mutes in 1867; the census lists in 1870 gave but 59 at most; yet there were at that very time not less than 50 deaf-mute pupils from Boston at the various schools for such children; five or six of them being returned from the town of Northampton. In the city of Lowell, my list showed 22, and Dr. Allen assured me there were more than 25; but the census only reports 11, and only 7 of these were on my list. Of 17 that I found in Worcester, the census taker reports but 5, though he found 5 that I did not. In Randolph I found 13, he but 5 of these and one besides; in Marblehead I found 12, he but 7, and four of these were not on my list; in Lynn I found 10, he 6, but only three of these were on my

list ; in Lawrence I found 11, he 8 others, but only two of mine ; in Medway, where I found 6, he reports none ; in Sandwich I found eight, and he but 2, and so on. In 20 cities and towns outside of Boston, where I found 182 deaf-mutes, and know that there were more than 200, he found about 120, and at least 40 of these were new names not upon my lists ; that is to say, 100 deaf-mutes, out of 182 that I found there two or three years before, had either died, left town or been overlooked by the census-taker. In 21 cities and towns—including Boston—where I found 318 deaf-mutes, he found less than 180, and nearly 80 of these were not on my list at all ; so that he failed to find more than one-third of those I had found three years before. The two best known deaf-mutes in Boston, Mr. Amos Smith, for many years a clerk in the county registry of deeds, and Mr. P. W. Packard, who had been an editor here, and whose application to be appointed a census-taker for the deaf-mutes, indorsed by me, is now probably on file in the census office at Washington,—were omitted from the list in Boston, and do not appear elsewhere. At the time the census was taken, Miss Fuller of the Boston deaf-mute school had in her classes 34 Massachusetts pupils, 29 of whom were resident in Boston. She informs me that her school was not visited by the census-taker, and I know from other sources that very few of her pupils' names appear on the census lists. And, as I have stated, there were, at that date, about 50 deaf-mute pupils, actually in school from Boston ; namely, 29 at Boston, 17 at Hartford, and 6 at Northampton,—just about as many as the whole number of deaf-mutes reported as residing in Boston at the date of the census.

In short, for all useful purposes, the deaf-mute census lists of Massachusetts in 1870 have very little value. As regards the children, they seem to be particularly worthless, and probably do not report a third part of those under the age of 10, perhaps not more than that proportion of those under 15. Of the twenty pupils admitted to the Clarke Institution since June 1870, who were then residents of the state, I find only *four* on the census lists. In the Boston schools there have been 27 pupils admitted from Massachusetts since June 1870, and only 11 of these are on the census lists. Out of 24 admitted to Hartford since June 1870, only 14 are on the census lists. A few of these omitted persons have perhaps come into the state since the census was made, but only a few. Children, as you are aware, are more generally omitted in such enumerations, unless they happen to be in some school when the census-taker visits it ; it is therefore probable that the number of the age above-named omitted in the whole state exceeds 70, and the number not in school, who might be there is perhaps as great. But we have no certain means of knowing how this is, nor shall we have at present. I hope the Clarke Institution may undertake this winter to complete the census of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

HISTORY OF CHARITABLE LEGISLATION IN ILLINOIS.

List of institutions, with location—Charters—Original corporators—Object of incorporation—Site, how selected—Number of trustees, with list—Powers, duties and responsibilities of trustees—Mode and terms of admission of inmates—Institutions, how supported—Special taxation—List of appropriations made—Charges for clothing—Reports—Publication of reports—Railroads—Board of Charities—Conclusion.

There are at present in the state of Illinois, thirteen public institutions in actual operation or in process of erection. We give their names, location, and the date of their respective creation.

Name.	Location.	Created
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary.....	Joliet.....	1837
Reform School.....	Pontiac.....	1867
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Jacksonville.....	1839
Hospital for the Insane.....	".....	1847
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	".....	1849
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	1865
School for Feeble Minded Children.....	Jacksonville.....	1865
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago.....	1865
Northern Hospital and Asylum for the Insane.....	Elgin.....	1869
(Southern) Asylum for the Insane.....	Anna.....	1869
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	Normal.....	1857
Industrial University.....	Urbana.....	1867
Southern Normal University.....	Carbondale.....	1869

List of Superintendents.

Name.	Superintendent.
<i>Correctional.</i>	
Penitentiary.....	A. W. Edwards.
Reform School.....	J. D. Scouller, M. D.
<i>Charitable.</i>	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Philip G. Gillett, LL. D.
Hospital for the Insane.....	Henry F. Carriell, M. D.
Institution for the Blind.....	Joshua Rhoads, M. D.
School for Feeble Minded Children.....	Charles T. Wilber, M. D.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Mrs. Virginia C. Orr.
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	E. L. Holmes, M. D.
Northern Hospital and Asylum for the Insane.....	E. A. Kilbourne, M. D.
(Southern) Asylum for the Insane.....	Not opened.
<i>Educational.</i>	
Normal University.....	Richard Edwards, LL. D.
Industrial University.....	John M. Gregory, LL. D.
Southern Normal University.....	Not opened.

In presenting a succinct history of the charitable legislation of Illinois, we think that an analytical rather than a chronological statement will be more readily comprehended and retained in the memory.

Charters.

Nearly all the public institutions of this state are chartered corporations. The only exceptions are the Northern and Southern Hospitals for the Insane and the Reform School.

There is considerable variation in the acts of incorporation.

The act creating the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1839, p. 162, provides that certain persons named in the first section "be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, to be styled and known by the name of The President and Directors of the Illinois Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and by that name and style to remain and have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of law and equity; and they and their successors in office may have and use a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; and shall be capable in law, by the name and style aforesaid, of purchasing, holding and conveying any real and personal estate for the purposes of this incorporation, and none other: *Provided*, That the individual property of the commissioners shall be bound for the faithful expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the purposes provided for in this act." The title of the institution was changed in 1849, (p. 93) by substituting the word "Institution" for "Asylum."

The charter of the Hospital for the Insane (1847, pp. 52-3,) confers similar powers, (omitting the mention of a common seal,) but provides that the trustees shall serve without compensation, and limits the amount of land which they may purchase or obtain by grant or otherwise, to three hundred acres.

The charter of the Institution for the Blind (1849, p. 40,) forbids trustees from taking or holding property of any kind or description, or by any tenure, except such as may be for the use of the school and other purposes contemplated in the act.

The charter of the Normal University (1857, p. 299,) like that of the Insane Hospital requires trustees to serve without compensation.

The amount of land which the trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans Home (1865, p. 76,) are authorized to hold is limited in the charter to one thousand acres.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary (Private laws, 1865, Vol. I. p. 68,) is forbidden to hold real and personal estate, exclusive of an infirmary building, exceeding in amount one hundred thousand dollars.

To these must be added the Agricultural College, at Irvington, owned by the state.

The state has also aided, in time past, the Soldiers' College, at Fulton, and the Soldiers' Home, in Chicago—both private institutions.

The charter of the Industrial University (1867, p. 124,) provides in section third, "That no portion of the funds resulting from the congressional grant of land for the endowment of said university, or from any donation now or hereafter to be made by the county, city or town at or near which the university is located, and no portion of the interest or proceeds of either of said funds shall ever be applied to the support of any branch or department located outside of the county wherein said university is located by this act;" and in section seventh, (1867, p. 126,) "That the trustees, in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this act, shall not create any liability or indebtedness in excess of the funds in the hands of the treasurer of the university at the time of creating such liability or indebtedness, and which may be specially and properly applied to the payment of the same."

The charter of the Southern Normal University (1869, p. 36,) contains a section providing that no member, officer, agent or employee of the board of trustees shall be a party to, or interested in any contract for materials, supplies or services other than such as pertain to their positions and duties. The fifteenth and seventeenth sections (1869, p. 38,) appear to contemplate the compensation of the trustees, and were so construed by the auditor prior to the reorganization of the board. Since the reorganization, they receive the sum of six dollars *per diem* (1871, p. 277.) for actual time occupied in the discharge of their duties.

Original Corporators.

In several of the acts of incorporation the governor is authorized to appoint trustees. The following is a list of the original corporators, so far as they are named in the acts:

Deaf and Dumb:—Thomas Carlin, Daniel G. Whitney, Thomas Cole, Otway Wilkinson, Samuel D. Lockwood, Joseph Duncan, Dennis Rockwell, William Thomas, Julian M. Sturdevant, George M. Chambers, Samuel M. Prosser, Porter Clay, Mathew Stacy, Richard F. Barrett, Samuel H. Treat, Cyrus Walker, Benjamin F. Morris, William E. Withrow, James McCrosky and Thomas Worthington—20. (1859, p. 162.)

Insane:—Joseph Morton, James Dunlap, John J. Hardin, John Henry, Samuel D. Lockwood, William Thomas, Bezeleel Gillett, Nathaniel English and Owen M. Long—9. (1847, p. 52.)

Blind:—Samuel D. Lockwood, Dennis Rockwell, James Dunlap, William W. Happy and Samuel Hunt—5. (1849, p. 39.)

Normal:—C. B. Denio, Simeon Wright, Daniel Wilkins, C. E. Hovey, George B. Rex, Samuel W. Moulton, John Gillespie, George Bunsen, Wesley Sloan, Ninian W. Edwards, John Eden, Flavel Mosely, Wm. H. Wells, Albert R. Shannon, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction—15. (1857, p. 298.)

Eye and Ear:—Walter L. Newberry, Luther Haven, Samuel Stone, Ezra B. McCall, William Barry, William H. Brown, Thomas B. Bryan, Philo Carpenter, Wesley Munger, Eliphad W. Blatchford, Cyrus Bentley, Flavel Mosely, Daniel Brainard, Joseph W. Freer, Edwin Powell and Edward L. Holmes—16. (Private laws, 1865, Vol. I. p. 68.)

Object of Incorporation.

The object of the several institutions is defined to be as follows:

Deaf and Dumb.—"To promote, by all proper and feasible means, the intellectual, moral and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of

the community who, by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, have been born, or by disease become deaf, and, of course, dumb, and by a judicious and well adapted course of education, to reclaim them from their lonely and cheerless condition, restore them to the ranks of their species, and fit them for the discharge of the social and domestic duties of life." (1839, p. 163.)

Blind.—"To continue and maintain the school for the education of the blind established at Jacksonville, and to qualify, as far as practicable, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." (1849, p. 40.)

Normal.—"To qualify teachers for the common schools of the state, by imparting instruction in the art of teaching, in all branches of study which pertain to a common school education, in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology, in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the state of Illinois, in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the board of education may from time to time prescribe." (1857, p. 299.)

Orphans' Home.—"To provide a Home for the nurture and education, without charge, of all indigent children of soldiers who have served in the armies of the Union during the present rebellion, and have been disabled from disease or wounds therein, or have died or been killed in said service." (1865, p. 77.)

Feeble-minded.—"To promote by all proper and feasible means, the intellectual, moral and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of the community who have been born, or by disease have become idiotic, imbecile or feeble-minded, and by a judicious and well adapted course of instruction and training, and management, to ameliorate their condition, and to develop as much as possible their intellectual faculties—to reclaim them from their hopeless condition, and fit them, as far as possible, for future usefulness in society." (1871, p. 471.)

Industrial.—"The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." (1867, p. 125.)

Reform School.—"The discipline, education, employment and reformation of juvenile offenders and vagrants in the state of Illinois." (1867, p. 38.)

Southern Normal.—(1869, p. 35.) Same as Normal.

Location.

The location of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is fixed, in the charter, "at any eligible site within four miles of the town of Jacksonville;" (1839, p. 163,); of the hospital for the Insane, "at or within four miles of the town of Jacksonville;" (1847, p. 52,); and of the Institution for the Blind, "in or near Jacksonville." (1849, p. 40.)

The Industrial University, also, was located by the General Assembly at Urbana, in consideration of a subscription made by the board of supervisors of Champaign county, under authority of a former act.

Separate commissions, distinct from the trustees, were appointed, to determine the location of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

The location of the Reform School, Southern Hospital for the Insane and Southern Normal University were determined by the trustees of each institution.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary was established at Chicago, before coming into possession of the state.

The School for Feeble-minded Children was established at Jacksonville, in consequence of its having been originally under the immediate supervision of the trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; but the charter recently granted, makes no mention of location.

The great majority of these institutions were located where they are, on account of gifts of greater or less value, in land, money or bonds, made by the citizens or municipal authorities of the town or county selected, for the benefit of the institution.

The nominal value of the several accepted bids for location, was:

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:—

Cash	\$979 50
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Normal University:—

McLean county, proceeds of swamp lands	\$50,000
Lands and town lots	9,200
Trees and ornamental planting	1,100
Individual subscriptions in cash	23,275
Site, (157 acres,)	39,250
	<hr/> \$141,825

The amount realized from this subscription was \$91,465 in cash, and the site; a loss of \$12,110—which was principally due to a financial disaster, which swept over the country, during the erection of the building.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home:—

Site, valued at	\$12,000
Other lands, valued at	21,775
Cash and notes	4,525
City lots	920
Ornamental trees	1,000
Total	<hr/> \$40,220

Industrial University:—

Champaign county bonds.....	\$100,000
Illinois Central R. R. freights.....	50,000
College building, and lands (980 acres).....	298,000
Trees and shrubbery.....	2,000
Total.....	\$450,000

The actual value of this bid was about \$150,000. The valuation, as given, was purely fictitious.

Reform School:—

Livingston county bonds.....	\$50,000
Bonds of the town of Pontiac.....	25,000
Chicago and Alton R. R. freights.....	5,000
Lands, (given by Jesse W. Fell).....	10,000
Total.....	\$90,000

The Livingston county bonds, mentioned in this schedule, were lost by the action of the treasurer of the institution, who converted them into cash, mixed the proceeds with his funds, and failed in his business, which was banking. A suit instituted against his sureties has been decided, we understand, against the state.

Southern Normal University:—

Bonds of the city of Carbondale.....	\$100,000
Jackson county bonds (promised).....	50,000
Illinois Central railroad freights.....	25,000
Lands, valued at.....	53,500
Stone for foundation.....	500
Total.....	\$229,000

The Jackson county bonds here mentioned, were never issued, and the Carbondale city bonds were returned to the city for the sum of \$30,000 in cash, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly.

Southern Asylum for the Insane:—

The donation made by the citizens of Union county, to secure the location, was forty dollars of the price of each acre thus far purchased for the use of the asylum. The amount thus realized was \$11,606 80. Governor Dougherty also contributed stone for the foundation, valued at five hundred dollars.

Northern Hospital for the Insane:—

One hundred and sixty acres, for site, valued at.....	\$16,000
Spring, valued at.....	2,500
Chicago and Northwestern railroad freights.....	3,000
Total.....	\$21,500

From subscriptions supposed to be worth nearly one million dollars, in the aggregate, the state has only realized, in fact, about half a million.

Number of Trustees.

The original number of trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (1838, p. 163,) was nineteen, exclusive of the superintendent, who

has always been *ex-officio* member of the board, and exclusive of the president of the board. In 1849, (p. 93,) the number was reduced to twelve, together with the principal. In 1853, (p. 90,) the Assembly required a majority of the board to reside without the county of Morgan, and the power of the board to fill its own vacancies was taken away. In 1857, (p. 84,) the number was again reduced to six, and it was provided that no two directors should reside in the same county. In 1869, by the act creating the board of public charities, (p. 65,) the number was finally reduced to three.

The original number of trustees of the Hospital for the Insane was nine; (1847, p. 52,) reduced, in 1857, to six, (p. 84,) and in 1869, to three.

Of the Institution for the Blind; original number, five; (1849, p. 36,) increased to six in 1853; reduced in 1857, to five; (p. 84,) and in 1869, to three.

The board of education, in charge of the Normal University, (pp. 298, 301,) consists of fourteen members, and the superintendent of public instruction, who is *ex-officio* a member and secretary of the board.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home; original number, nine, (1848, p. 76); reduced, in 1869, to three.

The Industrial University has the largest board in the state, (1867, p. 123,)—one member from each judicial grand division, and one additional from each congressional district, together with the regent of the university, the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and president of the State Agricultural Society, who are trustees *ex-officio*. This makes thirty-two trustees in all. The board meets once a year in full session, and delegates its full powers to an executive committee of seven, which meets monthly.

The Reform School board (1867, p. 38,) numbers seven; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, five, (1871, p. 138); the Northern Insane Hospital, (1869, p. 25,) and School for Feeble-Minded Children, (1871, p. 417,) three each.

The boards of the Southern Insane Asylum (1869, p. 19,) and the Southern Normal University (1869, p. 35,) consisted of five members each; but at the last session of the General Assembly, a single board of three commissioners was created to take the place of both, (1871, p. 274.)

The following is a complete list of the trustees at present in charge of all the state institutions, with their post office address and the date of expiration of their respective term of service.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Term of service, four years: one class.

Robert Boal, M. D.	Peoria.....	May, 1873.
John A. Chesnut.....	Springfield.....	" "
William P. Barr.....	Jacksonville.....	" "
Phillip G. Gillett, LL. D.....	Jacksonville.....	<i>Ex-officio.</i>

Hospital for the Insane.

Term of service, three years; three classes; one trustee appointed every year.

Prof. J. B. Turner.....	Jacksonville.....	June, 1873.
Gen. John Tillson.....	Quincy.....	" 1874.
Isaac Scarritt.....	Alton.....	" 1875.

Institution for the Blind.

Term of service, two years.

Matthew Stacy.....	Jacksonville.....	May, 1873.
Wm. A. Grimshaw.....	Pittsfield.....	" "
E. B. Hawley.....	Springfield.....	" "

Normal University.

Term of service, six years; three classes; one class appointed every two years.

Wm. H. Green.....	Cairo.....	Feb., 1873.
Calvin Goudy, M. D.....	Taylorville.....	" "
Thos. R. Leal.....	Urbana.....	" "
Jesse W. Fell.....	Normal.....	" "
Walter L. Mayo.....	Albion.....	" 1875.
Samuel W. Moulton.....	Shelbyville.....	" "
George C. Clarke.....	Chicago.....	" "
W. S. Coy.....	Normal.....	" "
Charles F. Noetling.....	Belleville.....	" "
Edward L. Wells.....	Oregon.....	" 1877.
John H. Foster, M. D.....	Chicago.....	" "
Benaiah G. Roots.....	Tamaroa.....	" "
N. E. Worthington.....	Peoria.....	" "
Hon. Newton Bateman, LL. D.....	Springfield.....	Ex-officio.

School for the Feeble-Minded.

Term of service, six years; three classes; one trustee appointed every two years.

Rev. Wm. J. Rutledge.....	Springfield.....	June, 1873.
Graham Lee.....	Hanlet.....	" 1875.
David Prince, M. D.....	Jacksonville.....	" 1877.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Term of service, two years.

James M. Beardsley.....	Rock Island.....	April, 1873.
John Sweeney.....	Normal.....	" "
D. D. Evans.....	Danville.....	" "

Industrial University.

Term of service, six years; three classes; one class appointed every two years.

Wm. B. Anderson.....	Mount Vernon.....	Feb. 1873.
Geo. S. Brown.....	Elgin.....	" "
Gen. Mason Brayman.....	Springfield.....	" "
Emory Cobb.....	Kankakee.....	" "
M. C. Goltra.....	Jacksonville.....	" "
C. R. Griggs*.....	Urbana.....	" "
S. S. Hayes.....	Chicago.....	" "
J. W. Scroggs, M. D.....	Champaign.....	" "
J. M. Van Osdel.....	Chicago.....	" "
Alexander Blackburn.....	Macomb.....	" 1875.
A. M. Brown.....	Villa Ridge.....	" "
Samuel Edwards.....	Lamoille.....	" "
J. S. Johnson.....	Warsaw.....	" "
J. S. Mahany*.....	Centralia.....	" "
L. B. McMurray.....	Eflingham.....	" "
J. L. Pickard.....	Chicago.....	" "

*Removed.

J. R. Scott.....	Champaign.....	Feb. 1875.
J. P. Slade.....	Belleville.....	" "
P. R. Wright.....	South Pass.....	" "
J. O. Cunningham.....	Urbana.....	" 1877.
O. B. Galusha.....	Morris.....	" "
L. L. Greenleaf.....	Chicago.....	" "
L. W. Lawrence.....	Belvidere.....	" "
J. M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.....	" "
J. H. Pickrell.....	Harristown.....	" "
Burden Pullen.....	Centralia.....	" "
D. C. Warner.....	Shannon.....	" "
H. Harrington*.....	.....	" "
Hon. John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.....	<i>Ex-officio.</i>
Hon. Newton Bateman, LL. D.....	Springfield.....	" "
Hon. D. A. Brown.....	Springfield.....	" "
Hon. John M. Gregory, LL. D.....	Champaign.....	" "

*Removed.

Reform School.

Term of service, seven years; seven classes; one trustee appointed every year.

Marcellus E. Collins.....	Chicago.....	Feb. 1873.
William Reynolds.....	Peoria.....	" 1874.
William J. Yost.....	Metropolis.....	" 1875.
Solon Kendall.....	Geneseo.....	" 1876.
Samuel W. Moulton.....	Shelbyville.....	" 1877.
Lawson A. Parks.....	Alton.....	" 1878.
Vacancy.....	.....	" 1879.

Northern Insane Asylum.

Term of service, six years; three classes; one trustee appointed every two years.

Oliver Evarts, M. D.....	Dixon.....	April 1873.
C. N. Holden.....	Chicago.....	" 1875.
Henry Sherman.....	Elgin.....	" 1877.

Southern Insane Asylum and Southern Normal University.

Term of service, until the said institutions shall have been constructed and completed. (1871, p. 25.)

Col. R. H. Sturgess.....	Vandalia.....	
John Wood.....	Cairo.....	
Rev. Elihu J. Palmer.....	Carbondale.....	

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Term of service, not specified. (1871, p. 137.)

E. W. Blatchford.....	Chicago.....	
Daniel Goodwin, jr.....	Chicago.....	
H. W. King.....	Chicago.....	
B. W. Raymond.....	Chicago.....	
J. T. Ryerson.....	Chicago.....	

Powers, Duties and Responsibilities of Trustees.

The general powers, duties and responsibilities of the trustees in charge of the public institutions of Illinois, are very similar. They include the right to hold property, real and personal; to sell the same, under certain restrictions; to make by-laws for their own government, and rules and regulations for the government of officers, employees and inmates; to erect buildings, with moneys appropriated for that purpose; to purchase all necessary articles; to appoint officers and employees,

define their duties and fix their compensation; to discharge the same, and fill vacancies thus created; and to elect the officers of the board.

Besides these general powers, there are peculiar powers granted to the trustees of certain institutions, and peculiar restrictions upon the powers granted to others.

The trustees of the Northern (1868, p. 25,) and Central (1847, p. 53,) Insane Hospitals and of the Institution for the Blind, (1849, p. 41,) are required to give bond for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them. The trustees of the blind asylum are also declared (1849, p. 40,) to be "severally liable for the faithful application of all property, funds and effects which may be received for the use of the institution."

The charter of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home provides (1865, p. 78,) that "for any misconduct in office, each one shall be for himself only holden, civilly or criminally, as the case may be."

Two of the institutions—the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, (1865, p. 76,) and the [Southern] Asylum for the Insane (1869, p. 19,) are required to appoint one of the trustees treasurer; while four of them are forbidden to do this very thing, viz: the Normal, (1857, p. 301,) Industrial, (1867, p. 124,) and Southern Normal Universities, (1869, p. 35,) and the Reform School. (1867, p. 39.) No two of the institutions at Jacksonville are allowed to have the same treasurer. (1853, p. 241.)

The trustees of the Jacksonville institutions, (1857, p. 85,) and of the institutions at Carbondale (1869, p. 36,) and Anna (1869, p. 21,) are forbidden to be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made on behalf of the institution. The acceptance of the office or place of director or trustee of any two of the Jacksonville institutions at one time is forbidden. (1853, p. 9.)

Nearly all the boards are required to serve without compensation. But there is no such enactment concerning the trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, nor of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; and the trustees of the Northern and Southern Insane Asylums, and of the Southern Normal University, are allowed compensation.

Other special powers and restrictions are:

Deaf and Dumb.—The trustees are restrained from borrowing money, upon any pretext whatever. (1849, p. 94.)

Insane.—The trustees may collect charges (1847, p. 54,) for the expenses of county patients by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. A lien is declared to exist (1847, p. 54,) upon all the property, real and personal, of pay patients, in favor of the trustees, to the extent of the regular charges of the institution, for the care and attention bestowed.

Blind.—The academic year is declared by law to be forty-two weeks; authority is given to confer degrees and grant diplomas; also, to charge

pupils from other states for board and tuition, not exceeding one hundred dollars for the academic year; but the admission of pupils from other states to the exclusion of any blind persons of suitable age and capacity residing in Illinois is strictly forbidden.

Normal.—The trustees are required to give officers and employees ten days' notice, (1857, p. 299,) with reasonable time and opportunity for defense before discharging them; they are prohibited from using any portion of the interest on the college and seminary fund for the purchase of land or erection of buildings; they are empowered to recognize auxiliary institutions; and have discretionary power, if any candidate does not sign and file with the secretary of the board a declaration that he or she will teach in the public school within the state, in case that engagements can be secured by reasonable efforts, to require such candidate to provide for the payment of such fees for tuition as the board may prescribe.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—The trustees (1869, p. 39,) are constituted guardians of all the children in that institution who have no other legal guardians, and have power to bind any of them out, after arriving at the age of fourteen, but not without the consent of the mother, in each case.

Reform School.—The trustees are (1867, p. 42,) also declared to be guardians of the inmates, and may let them out on ticket of leave, or bind them out, with their own consent, as apprentices. They are specially directed (1867, p. 40) to make a thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the treasurer once every six months, and of the books and vouchers of the superintendent once every three months.

Industrial University.—The trustees (1867, p. 126,) are forbidden to create any indebtedness beyond the amount of funds in the hands of the treasurer, and misapplication of funds committed to them is made a criminal offense. They are not allowed to confer degrees or grant diplomas, but may issue certificates of attendance and scholarship; they cannot receive pupils under the age of fifteen.

Mode and Terms of Admission.

Deaf and Dumb.—The original charter of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (1839, p. 164,) contemplated the support of the institution in part by tuition fees. Indigent pupils might be received upon the certificates of any two justices of the peace, stating the inability of a parent or guardian to pay for board and tuition of a mute, and each indigent pupil so received was entitled to board, lodging and tuition gratuitously, so far as the funds would admit. In 1849, (p. 93,) all individual charges for board and tuition of mutes residing within the limit of the state were abolished. In 1851, (p. 102,) the General Assembly authorized the

payment from the state treasury of a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars *per annum* for each state pupil. This provision expired with the abolition of the special tax formerly imposed for the support of the institution.

Insane.—The regulations concerning admission to the Hospital for the Insane, have been repeatedly altered.

The act of 1847 (p. 52,) authorized county commissioners' courts to send to the institution such insane paupers as they may deem proper subjects; courts of the state, to send insane criminals; and circuit courts, to send such other insane persons as are, by reason of their insanity, unsafe to be at large, or suffering from unkindness, cruelty, hardship or exposure.

The act of 1851 (p. 96,) conferred upon the county courts concurrent jurisdiction, in all cases of insanity; and authorized the superintendent to receive and detain married women and infants, without the evidence of insanity required in other cases, on the request of the husband of the woman, or parent or guardian of the infants.

The act of 1853 (p. 241,) gave the county courts exclusive jurisdiction, and prescribed the forms of trial, but without repealing the provisions of the act of 1851, concerning married women and infants.

The act of 1865 (p. 85,) restored to circuit courts equal authority with county courts to try questions of insanity. It forbade trial in the absence of the person alleged to be insane, required the jury to be freeholders and heads of families, and gave to persons upon trial the right to counsel, process for witnesses, and examination of witnesses before the jury. It also made the order of a court or judge, or the production of a warrant issued according to the provisions of the act of 1853, indispensable, in order to admission to the hospital.

The act of 1867, (p. 139,) known as the "Personal Liberty Bill," provided that no superintendent, medical director, agent, or other person in charge of any hospital or asylum for insane and distracted persons in this state, shall receive, detain, or keep in custody, against his own wishes, any person who has not been declared insane or distracted by the verdict of a jury, and the order of a court, as provided by the act of 1865, under penalty of a fine (of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars,) or imprisonment (for not less than three months, nor more than one year,) or both.

Private patients have been charged for board and treatment, in this institution, from its opening.

Various restrictions have been placed, at different times, upon the right of admission to the insane hospital. The original charter (1847, p. 55,) provides that the indigent insane shall have precedence, in this respect, over those who are able to pay for treatment, and that recent

cases shall have preference over those which are chronic. In 1851, (p. 98,) the trustees are forbidden to receive any person with any infectious or contagious disease; in 1853, (p. 245,) this prohibition was extended to include idiots; in 1861, (p. 134,) the legislature ordained that no insane convict shall be sent to the hospital, without the consent of the superintendent; in 1865, (p. 18,) that provision shall be made in the institution for homicidal and suicidal patients, but that not more than fifty incurables shall be retained at any one time.

Authority was given the trustees, in 1853, (p. 245,) to discharge patients, at discretion. Incurable and harmless cases may be discharged, to make room for those of more recent date. In case of neglect on the part of the county or the friends to remove a discharged patient, at the expiration of thirty days after notice given, the superintendent may return the patient to the county from which he came at the expense of the responsible party.

According to the act of 1853, (p. 245,) the trustees may admit non-resident patients, when there is room and the superintendent pronounces the cases curable, taking bond for the payment of such charges as they may fix, and requiring two months' pay in advance. But in consequence of there not being sufficient room even for resident patients, this enactment is a dead letter.

Normal.—"Each county in the state is entitled to gratuitous instruction in the Normal Universities, for one pupil, and each representative district for as many pupils as there are representatives in said districts, (1857, pp. 299-300,) to be chosen in the following manner: The school commissioner in each county shall receive and register the names of all applicants for admission in said normal university, and shall present the same to the county court, or in counties acting under township organization, to the board of supervisors, which said county court or board of supervisors, as the case may be, shall, together with the school commissioner, examine all applicants so presented in such manner as the board may direct, and from the number of such as shall be found to possess the requisite qualifications, such pupils shall be selected by lot; and in representative districts composed of more than one county, the school commissioner and county judge, or the school commissioner and chairman of the board of supervisors, in counties acting under township organization, as the case may be, of the several counties composing such representative district, shall meet at the clerk's office of the county court of the oldest county, and from the applicants so presented to the county court, or board of supervisors, of the several counties represented and found to possess the requisite qualifications, shall select by lot the number of pupils to which said district is entitled. The board of education have discretionary power, if any candidate does not sign and file with the secretary of the board, a declaration that he or she will will teach in

the public schools within the state, in case that engagements can be secured by reasonable efforts, to require such candidate to provide for the payment of such fees for tuition as the board may prescribe."

The trustees of the Industrial University (1867, p. 123,) have power to fix rates of tuition; but each county in this state shall be entitled to one honorary scholarship in the University, for the benefit of the descendants of the soldiers and seamen who served in the armies and navies of the United States during the late rebellion—preference being given to the children of such soldiers and seamen as are deceased or disabled; and the board of trustees may, from time to time, add to the number of honorary scholarships when, in their judgment, such additions will not embarrass the finances of the University; nor need these additions be confined to the descendants of soldiers and seamen; such scholarships to be filled by transfer from the common schools of said county, of such pupils as shall, upon public examination, to be conducted as the board of trustees of the university may determine, be decided to have attained the greatest proficiency in the branches of learning usually taught in the common schools, and who shall be of good moral character, and not less than fifteen (15) years of age. Such pupils, so selected and transferred, shall be entitled to receive, without charge for tuition, instruction in any or all departments of the university for a term of at least three (3) consecutive years: *Provided*, said pupil shall conform, in all respects, to the rules and regulations of the university, established for the government of the pupils in attendance.

No pupil can be admitted to either of these universities, who is not fifteen years of age, or who cannot pass an examination in the branches ordinarily taught in the common schools.

The trustees of the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary (private laws, 1865, vol. I. p. 68,) have discretionary power to charge for board and treatment, except in the case of state beneficiaries from the several counties, who are entitled to gratuitous treatment, (1871, p. 138,) and the cost of their maintenance while in the infirmary is a charge against the state appropriation.

All the other public institutions of Illinois are absolutely free to all citizens of the state and their children, except that in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (1867, p. 29,) there shall be first received into the institution children under the age of five years, who are in indigent circumstances, and then, if the means and endowments of the institution justify it, indigent orphans above that age but below the age of ten years shall be received, and then if there are sufficient means, all other indigent orphans, but none who are over the age of fourteen. But in special cases of peculiar inability of a pupil to support himself or herself, the said board of trustees, or its executive committee, may retain such pupil, although

above the age of fifteen years, and until said pupil has reached the age of sixteen. (1869, p. 39).

All portions of the state are equally entitled to all the benefits of all the institutions.

Mode of Support.

The funds of the various institutions are derived from several sources.

College and Seminary Fund.—The school fund proper of the state of Illinois, consists of three per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state, one-sixth part excepted. Hence, it is usually known as the “three per cent. fund.” It was donated to the state, for the benefit of common schools, by act of Congress. This fund is cumulative, additions being made to it from time to time, as the public lands within the state are put in market and sold. The principal of this fund was, by acts of the legislature, in 1835–7, loaned to the state, which pays an annual interest of six per cent. upon the whole amount of the principal. The principal itself is forever to be intact and inviolable, for the uses designated in the act of Congress. The amount of the principal of this fund is \$613,362 96.

The college or university fund consists of one-sixth of the three “per cent.,” or school fund proper, and was originally required by act of Congress to be devoted to the establishment and support of a state college or university. This fund is cumulative, increasing with the three per cent. fund, in the ratio of one to six. The principal of this fund also was loaned to the state and bears interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. The amount of the principal of this fund at the present time is \$156,613 32.

The seminary fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of what are known as the “seminary land,” donated to the general government, for the purpose of founding and maintaining a seminary for the education of the children of the state in the “several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments.” This fund has received additions, from time to time, from the sales of the seminary lands, and would have continued to do so till all were sold and the proceeds invested, but by the act of the legislature of February 21, 1861, all of said lands remaining unsold were donated to the Illinois Agricultural College. The principal of this fund cannot, therefore, be further increased. The amount of the fund is \$59,838 72.

The college and seminary funds were loaned to the state at the same time with the beforementioned funds, and the state pays the same interest thereon, six per centum per annum. The interest of the aggregate of these two funds, the college and seminary, less one-fourth of one per centum, was, by act of the legislature, February 18, 1857, set apart

and devoted to the maintenance of the State Normal University, and has ever since been applied to that object. The whole amount of interest paid by the state on the college and seminary funds is \$12,987 12, of which amount, \$12,445 99, is annually paid to the State Normal University, and the remainder, \$541,13, to the State Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.*

Special Tax.—For the purchase of lands and erection of buildings for the use of the Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, (1847, p. 53,) a special tax of one-fifth of a mill on every dollar of taxable property in the state, was originally levied, the said tax to continue three years (from 1847). In 1849, (p. 93,) this special tax was extended for one year. In 1851, (p. 96,) it was increased to one-third of a mill, the residue after completion of the buildings to be used for ordinary expenses, at the rate of not more than one hundred and fifty dollars *per annum* for each state patient; and was extended for two years.

A similar special tax of one-tenth of a mill to aid in the establishment of the institution for the education of the blind was created in 1849, (p. 41,) and in 1851, (p. 101,) to complete the building then in course of erection, an additional tax of one-tenth of a mill upon every dollar's worth of taxable property; and in 1851, (p. 102,) another, of one-sixth of a mill, for the benefit of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb.

In 1855, (p. 42,) all these special taxes were abolished, and they have never been renewed.

Appropriations.—The following is a complete list of all appropriations made by the state for the establishment, maintenance and support of the public institutions now asking and receiving aid, (not including the Penitentiary, at Joliet; the Soldiers' Home, at Chicago; the Soldiers' College, at Fulton; or the Agricultural College, at Irvington.)

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per an'm.	Specific.
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.			
1839	In order to aid the funds of the asylum, one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the school, college and seminary fund, annually.		
1847	In aid of the funds of the asylum.....	\$ 3,000 00	.....
1849	Ordinary expenses.....	5,367 50	.....
	For twenty acres of land.....		\$ 1,600 00
	Building workshops.....		1,500 00
	Smoke-house, wood-house, &c.....		600 00
	Clothing indigent pupils.....		300 00
	Erection of additional building.....		10,000 00
1851	Ordinary expenses.....	10,000 00	.....
	Completion of centre building.....		10,000 00
	Twelve acres of land.....		1,000 00
1855	Expenses and repairs.....	20,000 00	.....
	Repairs on main building.....		5,000 00
1857	Ordinary expenses.....	22,500 00	.....
	Repairs and improvements.....		700 00
	North wing and centre building.....		6,508 13
	Lighting with gas.....		2,000 00
	Furniture.....		1,500 00
	Heating apparatus.....		9,000 00
	Completion of building.....		5,000 00

*Report of Superintendent Public Instruction, 1867-8, p. 131

Year	Nature of Appropriations.	Per Annum.	Specific.
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.			
1859	Heating and lighting.....		\$ 8,458 12
	Deficiency.....		16,000 00
	Ordinary expenses (one quarter).....		4,500 00
	Insurance.....	\$300 00	
	Repairs, per annum.....	500 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	27,000 00	
1861	Ordinary expenses.....	28,500 00	
	Repairs.....	1,500 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Barn.....		2,000 00
	Enlarging cabinet shop.....		1,500 00
	Ice house.....		1,000 00
	Coping and iron railing.....		2,750 00
	Wells and cisterns.....		1,000 00
1863	Ordinary expenses.....	28,000 00	
1865	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Furniture.....		3,000 00
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Land, (seven and a half acres).....		3,500 00
1867	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Smoke-house.....		1,500 00
	Water supply.....		1,800 00
1869	Ordinary expenses.....	56,250 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	2,000 00	
	Furniture.....		2,500 00
	Printing press, etc.....		4,000 00
	Deficiency.....		7,746 77
1871	Ordinary expenses.....	58,250 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Pupils' library.....		1,000 00
	Relaying floors.....		1,200 00
	Rebuilding south wing.....		45,000 00
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
1847	Building and improvements.....		\$60,000 00
1851	Completion of building.....		6,000 00
1855	Current expenses.....	\$30,000 00	
1857	Additional buildings.....		66,666 66
	Current expenses.....	36,000 00	
1859	Current expenses.....	40,000 00	
	Completing additions.....		75,000 00
	Furnishing west wing.....		5,000 00
	Fire-proof roof.....		2,300 00
1861	Current expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Completing west wing.....		2,000 00
	Completing rear building.....		9,715 00
	Kitchen and laundry fixtures.....		2,000 00
	Water supply.....		10,000 00
	Removal of privies.....		1,600 00
	Lightning rods.....		150 00
	Inclosing private grounds.....		750 00
1863	Current expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Repairing water works.....		693 39
1865	Current expenses.....	55,000 00	
	Completing east wing.....		75,000 00
	Furnishing east wing.....		5,000 00
	Completing east wing.....		873 31
1867	Current expenses.....	70,000 00	63,205 53
	Completing east wing.....		9,400 00
	Furnishing east wing.....		2,500 00
	Repainting old building.....		1,200 00
	Enlarging of sewers.....		800 00
	Finishing chapel.....		2,500 00
1869	Current expenses.....	90,000 00	
	Fire proof corridor.....		5,000 00
	Improving ventilation.....		7,500 00
	Improving water works.....		2,000 00
	New cooking ranges etc.....		2,000 00
	Patients' library.....		1,000 00
	Insurance.....	750 00	

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per an'm.	Specific.
1871	Deficiency.....		\$22,000 03
	Current expenses.....	\$100,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....		5,000 00
	Furniture.....		10,000 00
	Boilers, boiler house and laundry.....		20,000 00
	Insurance.....	1,500 00	
	Library.....		250 00
	Additional reservoir.....		5,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....		25,000 00
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.			
1849	To commence building.....		2 000 00
1851	To complete building.....		5,000 00
1855	Ordinary expenses.....	14,000 00	
1857	.....	14,000 00	
1859	.....	12,000 00	
1861	.....	12,000 00	
1863	.....	12,000 00	
1865	.....	20,000 00	
1867	.....	20,000 00	
	Repairs.....	1,000 00	
1869	Ordinary expenses.....	25,000 00	
	Repairs.....		5,000 00
1871	Ordinary expenses.....	20,000 00	
NORMAL UNIVERSITY.			
1857	Interest of University and Seminary fund,—less one-fourth of one per cent.*.....		
1861	Bonds, (interest refunded).....		65,000 00
1865	Liquidating indebtedness on building.....		32,000 00
1867	New boiler.....		1,500 00
	Museum and curator.....	2,500 00	
	Ornamenting site.....		3,000 00
1869	Salaries.....	9,000 00	
	Fence.....		500 00
	Chemical apparatus.....		1,500 00
	Side walks.....		500 00
	Furniture.....		2,000 00
	Repairs.....		2,500 00
	Water closets.....		500 00
1871	Salaries.....	9,000 00	
	Library.....	750 00	
	Repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Care of grounds.....	250 00	
	Museum and curator.....	2,500 00	
	Expenses of board.....	500 00	
	Fuel.....	750 00	
	Janitor's supplies.....	100 00	
	Chemicals and apparatus.....	1,500 00	
	Fence.....		1,200 00
	Heating apparatus.....		4,000 00
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.			
1865	Ordinary expenses.....	5,000 00	
1867	.....	14,000 00	
	Additional building.....		3,000 00
1869	Ordinary expenses.....	20,000 00	
1871	Insurance.....	23,000 00	
		500 00	
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.			
1867	Deserters' fund.....		30,400 00
	Land and building.....		70,000 00
1869	Completion of building.....		25,000 00
	Heating and ventilation.....		6,500 00
	Outside improvements.....		3,000 00
	Furnishing.....		10,000 00
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
1871	.....	50,000 00	
	Repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	

* In no case shall any part of the interest of said fund be applied to the purchase of sites, or for buildings for said University.—[Laws, 1857, p. 300.]

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per an'm.	Specific.
	School building and dormitories.....		\$15,000 00
	Steam heating apparatus.....		12,000 00
	Kitchen, laundry and boiler house.....		6,000 00
	Deficiency.....		21,244 81
1872	Library.....		500 00
	Deficiency.....		50,001 00
	.....		11,250 00
	EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.		
1867	Board of county patients.....	\$5,000 00	.....
1869	.....	5,000 00	.....
1871	.....	5,000 00	.....
1872	Rent of a building.....		2,500 00
	Furniture.....		1,500 00
	INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.		
1869	Agricultural department.....	12,500 00	.....
	Horticultural department.....	10,000 00	.....
	Chemical department.....		5,000 00
	Apparatus and books.....		10,000 00
1871	Main building.....		75,000 00
	Mechanical building.....		25,000 00
	Chemical department.....		5,500 00
	Horticultural department.....	1,750 00	.....
	Agricultural department.....	3,000 00	.....
	Apparatus and books.....	5,000 00	.....
	NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.		
1869	Land and building.....		125,000 00
1871	Completing north wing.....		38,585 26
	Erection of rear building.....		48,500 00
	Heating apparatus etc.....		26,800 00
	Reservoir, sewers and air ducts.....		7,500 00
	Fencing, grading, etc.....		8,000 00
	Furniture.....		9,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	33,750 00	.....
1872	Sewerage.....		5,500 00
	Furnishing chapel.....		960 00
	Ice-house and meat cellar.....		1,000 00
	Drug stock and fixtures.....		1,000 00
	Barn.....		1,500 00
	Railroad freights.....		6,000 00
	Gas fixtures for rear building.....		650 00
	..... north wing.....		550 00
	Extras on north wing.....		400 00
	Repairing roof.....		650 00
	Railroad track under building.....		350 00
	Setting heating coils.....		700 00
	Extra plumbing.....		100 00
	Lightning rods.....		650 00
	Bringing water from spring.....		2,257 04
	Heating and gas works.....		4,400 00
	Fitting up drying room.....		425 00
	Temporary passage.....		240 00
	SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.		
1869	Land and buildings.....		125,000 00
1871	Completion of north wing.....		65,000 00
	Erection, completion and furnishing.....		143,000 00
	SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.		
1869	Building and furnishing.....		75,000 00
1871	Settlement with J. M. Campbell.....		50,000 00
	REFORM SCHOOL.		
1867	Land.....		5,000 00
	Building.....		50,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....		30,000 00
1871	Payment of indebtedness.....		30,324 32
	Live stock and tools.....		5,000 00
	Furniture.....		10,000 00
	Outside improvements.....		5,000 00
	Current expenses.....	25,000 00	.....
1872	Payment of indebtedness.....		24,532 75

Amount paid to Institutions.

The following statement exhibits the amount realized by the several state institutions, from the date of their organization, respectively, until the 30th of November, 1872, from the state treasury, in accordance with the foregoing list of appropriations, and also on account of the special taxes for charitable purposes already mentioned.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	\$1, 011, 389 65
Hospital for the Insane.....	1, 656, 170 02
Institution for the Blind.....	393, 073 11
School for Feeble-Minded Children.....	127, 125 00
Normal University.....	335, 689 85
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	434, 746 81
Industrial University.....	182, 500 00
Reform School.....	189, 789 89
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	34, 000 00
Southern Normal University.....	159, 785 28
Southern Asylum for the Insane.....	214, 166 62
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	324, 467 50
Total.....	\$5, 062, 903 73

Charges for Clothing.

"In all cases where the parents of pupils sent to the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the education of the blind, are too poor to furnish them with good and sufficient clothing, or where said pupils are without parents and unable to furnish themselves with such clothing, the judge of the county court of the county from which they are sent shall certify the same to the principal, who shall procure such necessary clothing and charge the same to said county, and present the account, with the vouchers, to the auditor of public accounts, who thereupon shall draw upon the county treasurer for the amount so charged to the county; and the said county shall annually assess and collect by tax the amount necessary to pay said order or orders; and if said county shall fail so to do, the circuit court in said county shall, on application therefor, compel the same by *mandamus*."—(1857, p. 85.)

"If the person (admitted to the hospital) be a pauper, it shall be the duty of the judge of the county court to see that he is furnished with the necessary amount of substantial clothing at the expense of the county, and his successors in office shall be held responsible in their official capacity for keeping him suitably furnished with clothes, while a patient in the hospital, and for removing him therefrom if required by the trustees to do so.

"If the person be not a pauper, then one or more persons, relatives or friends of the patient," shall, upon his admission into the hospital, become responsible to the trustees for finding the patient in clothes and removing him when required; and shall execute a bond conditioned as follows, viz:

"Know all men by these presents, that we and of the county of and state of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, in the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

"The condition of this obligation is, that whereas insane person of the county and state aforesaid, has been admitted as a patient into the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane; now, therefore, if we shall find said patient in suitable and sufficient clothing whilst may remain in said institution; and shall promptly pay for such articles of clothing, as it may be necessary to procure for said at the hospital, and shall remove from said hospital when required by the trustees to do so, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

"Witness our hands and seals this day of A.D."

[SEAL.]

(1853, p. 243.)

"The clothing to be furnished each patient upon being sent to the hospital shall not be less than the following: For a male, three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and two pairs of woolen socks, a black or dark stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, and a pair of slippers to wear within doors. For a female, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, there shall be two woolen petticoats or skirts, three good dresses, a cloak or shawl, and a decent bonnet. Unless such clothing be delivered in good order to the superintendent, he shall not be bound to receive the patient."—(1853, p. 245.)

"In all cases, where the parents of pupils sent to the Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, are too poor to furnish them with good and sufficient clothing, and expenses for transportation from and to their homes, or where other pupils are without parents, and are unable to furnish themselves with such clothing and expenses for transportation, in all cases of pauper children who are idiotic or feeble-minded, the parents, guardians, or next friend of any such children, or any officer of the county or township in which such children may reside, may make application to the county court or board of supervisors of the county, and, upon a decision by such county court or board of supervisors, that such child or children are paupers, and proper subjects for the care of this institution, an order shall be passed to that effect, and the judge of the county court of the county from which they are sent shall certify the same to the superintendent, who shall procure such necessary clothing and transportation, and charge the same to said county, and present the account to the auditor of public accounts, who, thereupon, shall draw upon the county treasurer for the amount so charged to the county, and the said county shall annually assess and collect by tax the amount necessary to pay said order or orders, and if said county shall fail so to do, the circuit court in said county shall, on application therefor, compel the same by *mandamus*."—(1871-2, p. 419.)

Transportation.

The payment of the traveling and personal expenses of the trustees of the several state institutions, when incurred in the discharge of their official duty, is either provided for or at least not forbidden, in the laws enacted relating to each. But there are different methods of payment in the different institutions. In most, they are paid, after the manner of all other current and incidental expenses, upon order of the board. In the Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, trustees' expenses are paid only as follows:

The auditor of public accounts shall issue his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of such trustees for the amount of his actual expenses in his attendance upon said board of trustees, upon the filing in the office of the said auditor of the voucher of the said trustee, setting forth in detail the amount and nature of each and every such expense, and the auditor shall charge the amount of the said warrant to the fund appropriated to the said institution.”—(1871, p. 418.)

The expenses of the trustees of the Southern Normal University are paid directly from the state treasury, and do not come out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the institution. The commissioners to construct (1869, p. 38,) the Southern Normal University and the Southern Insane Asylum receive their compensation and expenses in the same manner.

With regard to the transportation of inmates to and from the institutions, the General Assembly has enacted as follows :

Insane Hospital.—“The expenses of conveying paupers to the hospital (1851, p. 98,) shall be paid by the counties in which they reside, and the expense of carrying others shall be paid by conservators, husbands, parents or guardians; and in no case shall any such expense be paid out of the ‘ fund for the insane.’ ”

“In conveying patients to the hospital for the insane, the sheriff may employ one assistant for each patient, and the compensation to the sheriff shall be five cents per mile, going and returning, and two dollars per day, computing one day for every thirty-five miles travel, on the usual route of the United States mail, and one half of said amount to the assistant, which compensation shall be paid by the counties, in cases of paupers, and by conservators, husbands, parents and guardians in other cases.”

In 1853, the mileage specified above was reduced to four cents, instead of five, (1853, p. 244,) and the same mileage is allowed to the assistant as to the sheriff, while the payment for services is ordered to be computed in accordance with the time actually spent.

Reform School.—“The costs of conveying children (1867, p. 42,) from the place of their conviction to the reform school, by the sheriff, shall be rated at twenty cents per mile, by the shortest available route, for

one convict, and ten cents per mile for each additional one, the money to be paid in the same manner as sheriffs are paid for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary."

Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.—See above, under "charges for clothing."

Accounts.

The accounts of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, were ordered, in 1853, to be settled with the governor quarterly, "and at every settlement all money previously paid or advanced shall be fully accounted for, and the vouchers for the same filed with the auditor," (p. 91.) In 1857, it was ordered, further, that the accounts of all the institutions then at Jacksonville, including the Hospital for the Insane, "shall be so kept and reported as to show the kind, quantity and cost and of whom bought, every article purchased for the use thereof." (1857, p. 85.) In 1859, the officers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb were directed to "adopt the manner of keeping accounts now in use at the Hospital for the Insane in Jacksonville." (1859, p. 12.) In 1861, the Assembly ordained that "no account (of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind) shall be paid, or any order upon the treasurer of the institution drawn for the same, until such account shall have been approved by the board." (1861, p. 120.) In 1863, a condition was attached to the appropriation for the institutions at Jacksonville, frequently occurring in subsequent appropriation acts, (1863, p. 16,) that "no money appropriated by this act for one purpose shall be applied to any other object; and if the sum hereinbefore appropriated for a specific object of improvement shall be found insufficient to complete the same, no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended, or drawn from the state treasury." In 1865, a section was attached to the act making provision for the support of the Hospital for the Insane, which reads as follows: "The accounts of said institution shall be so kept and reported to the General Assembly as to show the kind, quantity, and cost of any articles purchased for use; and, upon quarterly settlements with the auditor, a list of the accounts paid shall be filed and also the original vouchers, as now required." In 1871, nearly all the appropriation acts passed by the twenty-seventh General Assembly required the institutions to deposit with the auditor of public accounts proper vouchers, approved by the governor, exhibiting the items of expenditure of appropriations previously drawn.

The trustees of the Experimental School for Idiots were directed, in 1865, to keep the accounts of that institution in the same manner as those of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. (1865, p. 78.)

The provisions respecting the accounts of the Industrial University are as follows: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury of the university, except by order of the board of trustees, on warrant of the regent,

drawn upon the treasurer, and countersigned by the recording secretary." (1867, p. 125.) Upon the treasurer of the institution making sale of any of the land scrip issued to this state by the United States, (1867, p. 129,) "he shall at once invest the fund so received, report the same to the board, stating amount sold, price obtained and how the same was by him invested; which report shall be filed with the recording secretary, who shall transmit a copy of the same to the governor of the state, and he to the congress of the United States, in accordance with the act of congress." The board of trustees "shall order upon its minutes which of the several kinds of securities mentioned in the fourth section of said act of congress, said treasurer shall invest proceeds of sales in." (1867, p. 129.)

The treasurer of the Southern Insane Asylum is required to "keep an accurate account of all moneys received and paid out. The account for articles and supplies of every kind, shall be kept and reported, so as to show the kind, quantity and cost thereof. (1869, p. 20.) Precisely the same language is used concerning the treasurer of the Southern Normal University. (1869, p. 35.)

There are no special enactments concerning the accounts of the Normal University, Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Reform School, and the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Reports.

The charter of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb makes it the "duty of the president and directors to present to the speaker of the senate and house of representatives, respectively, at each regular session of the legislature, within the first week of the session, a statement of the funds and expenses of the institution, and of the number of children received and educated therein, designating the parts of the state whence they have come, and distinguishing between those who have been supported gratuitously, and others." (1839, p. 164.)

In 1851, the act to amend an act establishing the Illinois Hospital for the Insane contained a section providing that "the biennial report of the trustees to the General Assembly shall hereafter be printed, under the direction of the board, before the meeting of the General Assembly, so that said reports may be placed on the tables of the members during the first week of the session: *Provided*, that not more than one thousand copies shall be printed for the use of the General Assembly, and a like number for the use of the hospital." (1851, p. 99.)

In 1857, it was ordered that the biennial reports of all the institutions at Jacksonville "shall be prepared and printed, under the direction of the board, respectively, so as to furnish printed copies thereof to the governor ten days before each regular session of the General Assembly, and

to furnish twenty-five copies to each member of the General Assembly during the first week of the session." (1857, p. 82.)

In the same year, the Normal University was chartered. The following is an extract from the charter—"The superintendent of public instruction, by virtue of his office, shall be a member and secretary of said board, and shall report to the legislature at its regular session the condition and expenditures of said Normal University, and communicate such further information as the said board of education or the legislature may direct." (1857, p. 298.)

The charter of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in 1865, makes it "the duty of the said trustees to submit annually, on the first day of January, to the governor of this state, a full report of the said institution, in which they shall state the number of its pupils during the year, their names and residence, the amount of funds received, and whether donated or not, and from whom received, the amount expended and in what way expended, and show the condition of said institution fully, and in case of failure so to do they may be removed and others appointed." (1865, p. 77.)

In 1869, this law was changed, and it was provided "that the reports of the trustees provided for in the act of February 16th, 1865, establishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, be made biennially to the governor of this state." (1869, p. 40.)

It is the duty of the corresponding secretary of the Industrial University to "prepare an annual report regarding the progress of the university, in each department thereof, recording any improvements and experiments made, with cost and results, and such other matters, including state, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; not less than five thousand copies of which report shall be published annually, and one copy be transmitted by said corresponding secretary, by mail, free, to each of the other colleges endowed under the provisions of an act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts; one copy to the United States secretary of the interior; and one thousand copies to the secretary of state, of this state, for the state library, and for distribution among the members of the General Assembly."

The Reform School board are required to "prepare an annual report of its proceedings, showing the condition and wants of the reform school, with a financial statement of all moneys received and disbursed, which shall be forwarded to the governor of the state, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly."

The trustees of the Northern Hospital and Asylum for the Insane, (1869, p. 27,) on or before the meeting of the General Assembly, at

every session thereof, shall lay before each branch of the same an exact account of all contracts and expenditures which they shall have incurred in the execution of their duties, with vouchers for the same."

The trustees of the Southern Insane Asylum are required, (1869, p. 21,) "fifteen days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, to submit to the governor a report of all their actions and proceedings in the execution of their trust, with a statement of all the accounts connected therewith, to be by the governor laid before the General Assembly."

The trustees of the Southern Normal University shall, (1869, p. 36.) ten days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, submit to the governor, a report of all their actions and proceedings in the execution of their trust, with a statement of all accounts connected therewith, to be by the governor laid before the General Assembly."

On the subject of reports, required by law to be made to the Board of Public Charities, see below, under the head of legislation concerning that board.

Publication of Reports.

In 1869, an act to regulate the publishing of reports of state officers and other persons, was approved by the governor, which provides that "the trustees and directors of state institutions, and all other persons who are now required, by law, to make reports to the General Assembly, shall make their reports, annually, on or before the fifteenth day of December, to the governor, instead of to the General Assembly as heretofore required.

"Said reports, and such as are now required to be made to the governor, shall be transmitted to the General Assembly, by the governor, who is hereby authorized to cause to be published, prior to the meeting of the General Assembly, such reports, or such portion thereof, not to exceed three thousand copies, as in his judgment the public interest may require."

The following extracts are also in point, from the act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing.

"The printing for the state shall be divided into five classes, to be let in separate contracts as follows: The printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the executive departments of the state government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents, shall constitute the third class, and shall be let in one contract. * * * The journals of the two houses of the General Assembly, (p. 615,) specified in the second class, shall be printed in long primer type, with at least sixteen hundred ems in a page, without unnecessary leads, blanks or broken lines or pages: *Provided*, that

indexes, tables, resolutions, the yeas and nays and quoted matter be printed in nonpareil type. The matter shall in all cases be solid.

* * * Public documents and reports, communications and other matters embraced in the third class, shall be printed in the same kind of type, and on pages of the same size as required for the journals.

* * * All documents (p. 616,) required by the legislature or any department of state to be printed, shall be of uniform size, so as to admit of their being bound together in compact form. * * *

All matter which may be ordered printed shall be delivered to the printer with as little delay as possible, (p. 618.) * * * State institutions may be contractors for any class of the public printing, on complying with the provisions of this act." The last provision quoted, authorizing state institutions to contract for public printing, is practically nullified, however, by the requirement of a bond of ten thousand dollars, in the third section, (p. 614.)

Railroads.

"No part of any land heretofore or hereafter conveyed to the state of Illinois, for the use of any benevolent institutions of the state, (1867, p. 165,) (or any such institutions,) shall be entered upon, appropriated or used by any railroad or other company for railroad or other purposes, without the previous consent of the General Assembly; and no court or other tribunal shall have or entertain jurisdiction of any proceeding instituted or to be instituted for the purpose of appropriating any such land for any of the purposes aforesaid, without such previous consent."

Board of Public Charities.

The following are the acts relating to the Board of Public Charities, which have been enacted. There are only two of them; the act creating the board, and a second, enlarging its powers.

An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, and defining their duties and powers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That within ten days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities." One of the persons so appointed, shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, as indicated by the governor in making the appointments; and all appointments thereafter, except to fill vacancies, shall be for five years. In case of any vacancy occasioned by the removal from the state by any such person so appointed, or death or resignation, or non-acceptance of the office, or removal from office by the governor, by any such person so appointed, the governor shall imme-

diately fill such vacancy; and all appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session, shall be valid, until the next session of the senate.

§ 2. Before entering upon their duties, the said commissioners shall, respectively, take and subscribe the constitutional oath required of other state officers, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer such oath. The said commissioners shall have power to elect a president out of their number, and such other officers and agents as they may deem proper, and to adopt such by-laws and regulations, for the transaction of their business, as they may consider expedient.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall have full power, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions, which they may be authorized by this act to visit, financially, and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, and the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employees of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require.

§ 4. The said commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, excepting prisons receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the state are equally benefited by said institutions, and the various other matters referred to in the third section of this act; and report in writing to the governor, by the fifteenth of December, annually, the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper; and the said board of public charities, or one of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuses in any of said institutions, whenever the governor shall direct, and report the result of the same to the governor.

§ 5. The said commissioners, or one of them, shall also, at least once each year, visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, or other places where the insane may be

confined, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, as mentioned in the third section of this act; and shall report to the legislature, in writing, the result of their examination, in connection with the annual report above mentioned.

§ 6. Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection herein provided for, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners, or some, or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject.

§ 7. The said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

§ 8. The said board of commissioners shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, with a salary not exceeding ——— dollars per annum, who shall, when required, act as an accountant, from time to time, as they may have occasion to investigate the financial or other affairs of any of the institutions affected by this act, or the accounts or official conduct of any of their officers; and when acting as such accountant, he shall, in addition, be allowed his actual traveling expenses.

§ 9. The number of the board of trustees of the "Hospital for the Insane," the board of directors of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," the board of directors for the "Institution for Educating the Blind," and the board of trustees of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," respectively, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be, by the governor, reduced to three.

§ 10. The said commissioners, or some, or any one of them, shall attend upon the session of the legislature whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

§ 11. Said board of commissioners shall be furnished by the secretary of state with the necessary blank books, blanks and stationery.

§ 12. The said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office; and any actual outlay for any actual aid and assistance required in examinations, and investigations, on being made out and verified by the affidavit of the commissioners making the charge, and approved by the governor, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer, on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the clerk of the board shall be paid in like manner.

§ 13. No member of the board of said commissioners shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions, embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of commissioner hereby created.

§ 14. The governor is hereby authorized to remove any of the trustees and directors of any of the institutions named in the ninth section of this act, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the state require such removal; and in case of removal, he shall communicate to the legislature the cause of such removal.

§ 15. No two members of the aforesaid boards of trustees or directors of said institutions shall be residents of the same county, nor shall more than one trustee or director aforesaid reside in the county where said institutions shall be respectively located. The principal of the "Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," shall continue to be, *ex-officio*, a member of the board of directors of that institution.

§ 16. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 17. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1869.

An act to secure uniform and reliable statistics concerning the Dependent and Criminal Classes, and their treatment in State and County Institutions.

WHEREAS, it is exceedingly desirable, in order to intelligent legislation concerning the dependent and criminal classes in the state of Illinois, that the General Assembly should have information as to the number of persons who need public care or restraint, the number who receive it, the amount of relief rendered, the cost of the same, the average duration of such restraint or care, and the effect upon individuals and upon society; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That every superintendent of any public institution which derives its income in whole or in part from the treasury of the state, shall prepare and transmit quarterly to the board of state commissioners of public charities the following tabular statements: A statement of the number of applications for admission to the institution of which he is superintendent which have been refused during the quarter, with the name and address of each applicant, and the reason for refusal; a statement of the admissions, with the name, residence, age, sex, color, civil condition, nativity, parentage and pecuniary ability of each, and such other information as the commissioners aforesaid may deem necessary or desirable; a statement of the discharges and absences of inmates, officers and employees, with the reason for the same,

and a statement, in such detail as the commissioners aforesaid may prescribe and require, of the receipts, expenditures, liabilities and resources of the institution.

§ 2. Similar statements, in such form as the commissioners of public charities may prescribe, shall be prepared and transmitted semi-annually by the sheriff of each county concerning the prisoners, and by the clerk of each county concerning the paupers, of each county respectively.

§ 3. For the purpose of enabling county officers to make the returns required by this act, the county court in each county in the state shall provide and furnish to each sheriff and county clerk a suitable blank book, with the necessary rulings and headings, which shall be the property of the county.

§ 4. Any superintendent of a public institution of this state, or any county officer, who shall refuse to comply with the requirements of this act, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be sued for in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of any person suing for the same.

Approved March 15, 1872.

There are a few minor provisions in the acts relating to the state institutions, which may have been omitted, in the foregoing resume, but we think that we have included everything of much importance, except some of the regulations relating to insanity, a full statement of which may be found in Gross' Revised Statutes.

It will be seen upon examination, that the legislation concerning the state institutions has been of a very heterogeneous and even contradictory nature, and that the whole of it needs thorough, careful revision.*

* A large part of the work upon this chapter was done by George S. Robinson, Esq., the legal member of this board, and credit should be given him for the same.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED BY THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Difficulty of estimating claims of the State Institutions—Practical tests—Extent and intensity of suffering—Amount of alleviation practicable—Expense of treatment—Amounts already appropriated—Saving to the community—Relations of the Board of Charities to the question—Action of the board—Action of the trustees—Classification of the requests made by the institutions—Class first; ordinary expenses—Class second; extraordinary expenses—Summary—Arguments for liberality—Necessity for economy—Improved system of accounts—NOTE: Financial statements of the institutions, for 1871-2.

The system of public charity in the state of Illinois has grown to such vast proportions, that the state institutions this year ask for the appropriation to their use of at least one-half the revenue of the state for revenue purposes. It is not an easy task to arrive at a correct estimate of the justice of this demand, and of the relative importance and necessity of the several applications in detail.

There are several practical tests by which to determine the various questions which arise, in attempting to solve this problem.

First of these, of course, is *the magnitude of the evil* which it is proposed to alleviate, both as to (1) extent, and (2) intensity.

As has been shown in a previous chapter of this report, it is impossible, for many reasons, to state the precise number of sufferers from the various forms of misfortune, in any given locality. But we think it susceptible of demonstration, that the order stands, in respect of numerical prevalence, as follows:

Insanity—Idiocy—Blindness—Deafness—

—The insane being the most numerous, and the deaf and dumb the least so. A wide distance also separates the two groups; insanity and idiocy being nearly coextensive, numerically, and blindness and deafness are nearly coextensive, also; but insanity and idiocy are both far more prevalent, numerically, than either deafness or blindness.

The question, however, is not as to the absolute magnitude of these evils, relatively to each other, but as to the amount of each which remains unrelieved, after all the effort made by state and county authorities and by private persons.

There is no doubt, that the least has been done for the relief of *idiocy*, principally because a wide spread (but an erroneous) opinion exists in

the community that nothing can be done for this class of sufferers. Out of (let us say) twenty-five hundred idiots in Illinois, provision has been made by the state for the care of only eighty. The next greatest aggregate of unrelieved misfortune is among *the insane*, of whom there are probably not less than three thousand in the state, of whom not more than eight hundred can be accommodated in all the public and private insane hospitals in the state. Even when the new hospitals in process of erection are completed and occupied, one-half of the insane population of Illinois will still be in county almshouses and jails and in private houses, or wandering over the face of the country. The *blind* come next. The existing institution will not hold over sixty or seventy pupils, and not so many as this comfortably. The want of room renders it useless to make any efforts to persuade parents who have blind children, to send them to Jacksonville to be educated; and although blindness is most prevalent among persons of advanced years, and the number of blind children is relatively small, yet there are many deprived at present of the benefits of an education, granted to more fortunate children, to which they are equally entitled and of which they are nearly equally susceptible. The smallest number of unrelieved unfortunates is among *the deaf-mutes*, for which the state is largely indebted to the zeal and fidelity of the present principal of the institution for their education, Mr. Philip G. Gillett. The deaf-mute children of a state can never all be gathered into a school, and it is probable that very nearly all who could be induced to attend are now in attendance, though the special efforts made to bring them in a few years ago, have been discontinued.

As to the relative intensity of suffering in consequence of the particular form of misfortune to which an individual is subjected, no absolute and universal formula can be framed. The suffering consequent upon misfortune is of two kinds, that endured by the unfortunate person himself and that endured by the circle of his friends and acquaintance. There is also an absolute pecuniary loss to the community, difficult to estimate, but partly the result of extra expense for care and treatment, and partly of the comparative or total inability of one thus afflicted to earn his own support.

We believe that personally, the *insane* suffer most, and are the occasion of greatest suffering to their friends. Many of them are not wholly disqualified, however, for self-support, and while a portion of them cost more than any other class for care and treatment, others cost little or nothing. The *idiots* are least able to support themselves, perhaps, as a class; although the blind, without special education, are nearly or quite equally incapacitated for profitable labor. But it may be doubted whether the majority of idiots are great sufferers in person, however great the anxiety and distress of their friends. The *blind* suffer principally from the sense of solitude; and the *deaf and dumb* do not appear

to suffer at all, while they nearly always are able to pay the cost of their living, by their labor, even without special training. Their chief defect, as has been already indicated, is the lack of language, either to express their ideas, or as an instrument of thought and of mental development.

Besides these tests, there are others within our reach, of which one is, the amount of alleviation practicable, by judicious treatment of the various kinds of misfortune. Undoubtedly, most can be done for the insane. Provided that insanity receives medical attention immediately, on the appearance of the first symptoms of its presence, it is a perfectly curable disease, and the cure effected is ordinarily radical and complete, so that little apprehension of a second attack, if care is taken, need be felt. And in the case of incurable insanity, a very large part of the suffering which ensues is the result of neglect, of which the patient is often keenly conscious. Attention and kindness go far to soften the rigor of a lunatic's distress, even though they cannot entirely remove the physical cause which produces it. The infirmities of *blindness* and *deafness* are also susceptible of vast alleviation, by affording the afflicted, through a special education, the means of establishing and maintaining social relations with the world at large; and the special training which they receive in the industrial arts fits them to battle successfully with poverty, so that to a great extent, if not altogether, they cease to be objects of charity in the sense of alms-giving. *Idiocy* is of all misfortunes the most irremediable. The true idiot can never attain to anything more than a glimmer of reason, but in some instances, perhaps in many, he may learn obedience, self-control, and the use of his limbs and muscles, so as to become an efficient laborer, under the direction of a master.

Other tests are the amount which it costs to treat successfully the different varieties of misfortune, the amount which the state has already expended for the relief of each*, and the estimated saving of money to the community at large.

The act providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners of public charities, and defining their duties and powers, makes it the duty of the board, whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection contemplated in the act, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, to inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected there-

*See p. 86 of this report.

with ; and in their report to give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject.

A question has arisen as to the interpretation of this act, in respect of the number of institutions which the commissioners of public charities are authorized and required to visit. The language of the fourth section is as follows :

§ 4. The said commissioners or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, excepting prisons receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended ; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished ; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with ; whether all parts of the state are equally benefited by said institutions, and the various other matters referred to in the third section of this act ; and report in writing to the governor, by the fifteenth day of December, annually, the result of their investigation, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper ; and the said board of public charities, or some one of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuses in any of said institutions, whenever the governor shall direct, and report the result of the same to the governor.

There is a question, first, as to the meaning of "charitable and correctional;" whether this phrase applies to the purely educational institutions of the state, namely, the Normal University, at Normal ; the Industrial University, at Champaign ; and the Southern Normal University, at Carbondale. There is also a question as to institutions preparing for their work, but not yet having entered upon it, such as the Southern Insane Hospital at Anna, where building commissioners are erecting an edifice which is not yet ready for the reception of patients.

Acting under the advice of the governor, we have included all the institutions named in the circle of our official visits, and our jurisdiction over them has never been disputed by the authorities in charge. The ground taken by the governor, as we understand it, is, that the same necessity exists for the inspection and supervision of them all, and that the educational institutions, even, are charitable, to the extent to which a higher education is given to students at public expense, and therefore gratuitously. It is desirable, however, that the General Assembly itself should, by some modification or amendment of the original act, settle definitely questions which have not arisen, but which may arise at any moment, and create conflict of authority, to the injury of all the interests involved.

How far this board is authorized or expected to go, in making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the requests for appropriations by the several public institutions of the state, is another point not clearly defined in the act. This appears to be left entirely to the discretion of the commissioners.

In the exercise of our discretion, we invited the presidents of the various local boards of trustees to meet us at our office in Springfield, on the 30th October, 1872, for the purpose of consultation with them. We had already received official statements of the amounts requested

by each, and a simple sum in addition showed that they desired, in the aggregate, an appropriation of \$2,300,000 by the General Assembly for the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the state institutions for the coming two years. We had also obtained from the auditor of public accounts a statement of the probable revenue and expenses of the state for the same period; and according to his estimates, the income of the state, for revenue purposes, will be :

1873. Surplus on hand (Cook county)	\$500,000.
Proceeds of levy	1,500,000
1874. Proceeds of levy	1,500,000
Total	\$3,500,000

Per contra,

The expenses will probably be—

1873. Ordinary expenses of state government	\$500,000
Cost of session of legislature	200,000
Current expenses of institutions	450,000
Erection of buildings, etc	850,000
1874. Ordinary expenses of state government	500,000
Adjourned session of legislature ?	200,000
Current expenses of institutions	450,000
Erection of buildings, etc	350,000
Total	\$3,500,000

In this estimate, the amount of the income to be derived from Cook county, when her arrears of taxes are paid, is uncertain. It is also uncertain whether the General Assembly will hold an adjourned session. The calculation is a rough one*; but it is perfectly evident that after paying the current expenses of the state government, and of the state institutions, including the cost of the General Assembly, there is not likely to be over one and a quarter millions of dollars (\$850,000 the first year and \$350,000 the second; or \$550,000 the second year, if there is no adjourned session of the legislature,) for the completion of the buildings in process of erection, including the new state house, and for all the other extraordinary expenses of the state institutions; while the institutions alone ask for more than this. The special object of our consultation with the presidents of the boards of trustees was to lay these facts before them, and ask whether they would agree to revise their estimates, cutting down the amounts requested by them, or whether they would insist upon their requests and trust to the General Assembly authorizing an increased levy next year.

The result of this conference was an agreement, on the part of the institutions, that the amounts necessary for defraying current expenses and for insurance† and repairs are indispensable, and should be voted first; that then, the most pressing demands for special appropriations should be met from the funds in the treasury in 1873; and that special

* The estimate furnished us by the auditor has since proved to be in part inaccurate. The amount to be appropriated by the General Assembly will be less than is stated.

† Provided that the General Assembly should adopt the policy of insuring.

appropriations, to be paid out of the funds in the treasury in 1874, can only be provided for by an increase in the amount of the levy authorized by law. There was also an agreement upon the part of the representatives of the various institutions present, that the commissioners of public charities should be requested to indicate which are, in their opinion, the most pressing immediate demands.

In accordance with the law, therefore, and also in accordance with the wishes of the state institutions themselves, we proceed to make such statements as will, we think, enable the General Assembly to decide for itself as to the advisability of making the various appropriations requested. We have decided to make no formal recommendations upon the subject, but to give to the Assembly such information as is in our possession, and leave the responsibility of decision where it properly belongs.

We take up, first, the requests for ordinary or current expenses, and for repairs.

I. ORDINARY EXPENSES.

1. THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, at *Jacksonville*, asks an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for current expenses, and \$10,000 per annum for repairs and improvements.

The sum asked for repairs appears to be large; but we are satisfied, from a thorough personal inspection of the premises, that it is not more than is needed. Indeed, more could be judiciously expended, were it not for the care necessary to avoid accidents in a building crowded with the insane, and the consequently slow progress of the work. Our observation of the management under Dr. Carriel, and its results, has convinced us that in addition to a thorough acquaintance with the principles of medical science in their general application, and an extensive knowledge of insanity, derived from long practical experience, he has a remarkable talent for mechanism; that every dollar expended by him accomplishes the full work of a dollar; that no alterations will be made by him which are not well considered and thoroughly judicious; and that there will be no waste of old materials nor want of economy in the expenditure of money. If he is furnished with the necessary funds, he will put the institution in first-class condition.

With regard to the \$100,000 per annum asked for current expenses, we are of the opinion that for four hundred and fifty patients, this amount, which was granted by the last General Assembly, is a fair estimate, provided that the receipts from pay patients are not cut off.

The hospital has been in the receipt, however, of a small sum, hitherto, annually, from this source. We append a table, showing the amounts received for board of patients for the years 1871 and 1872, the number paying board and the rate charged respectively:

TABLE.

Rate.....	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$2 50	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$4 50	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$8 00	\$10 00
Number.....	12	3	1	22	3	1	2	1	6	1	2
Amount received.....											\$21, 220 94

From this table, it appears that fifty-four patients have paid into the treasury of the institution, during the past two years, an average sum of a little less than \$400 each.

The view which we take of this subject is, that if the rich pay their share of taxes for the support of the hospital, they are entitled to their share of the benefits accruing from it, one of which is admission to this hospital, in case of need, without extra charge. The duty imposed upon the superintendent, under the present law, of inquiring into the pecuniary ability of each applicant to pay for board and treatment, is one of great delicacy and very disagreeable to both parties; and it is impossible for him to ascertain the truth, as some persons, unwilling to rest under the stigma of pauperism, represent themselves as more able to pay than they really are, while others are avaricious and falsely plead poverty, as an excuse for paying less than they are actually able. It is impossible in the hospital to graduate the amount of attention given in proportion to the amount paid; the brand of pauperism upon the majority of the inmates is unkind and often unjust; the presence of pay-patients creates an artificial class distinction; and a comparison of the amounts paid by different individuals creates outside dissatisfaction. All the other state institutions are free. The amount received by the hospital from private persons is too small, in our judgment, to compensate for the evils which we have indicated.

We therefore recommend the total abolition of the pay list. In that case, it will be necessary to make the annual appropriation for the current expenses of the hospital, \$110,000, instead of \$100,000, as asked.

2. THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, at *Jacksonville*, asks for \$20,000 per annum, for current expenses.

The last General Assembly granted the amount now asked, viz: \$20,000. At the expiration of the present fiscal year, however, without the exercise of any unusual economy, the institution has a surplus of \$5,000 on hand, over and above all outstanding liabilities. According to this showing, an appropriation, two years ago, of \$17,500 per annum would have been sufficient, (or \$35,000 for two years). With the \$5,000 now on hand, the sum of \$30,000, (or \$15,000 per annum) would probably run the institution satisfactorily for the next two years. But to guard against any possibility of a deficiency, it will probably be advisable to appropriate \$17,500 per annum, and this amount for two years with the \$5,000 now on hand, will make the income of the institution \$40,000, which is precisely the sum appropriated by the last Assembly.

3. THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, at *Jacksonville*, asks for \$24,000 per annum, for current expenses.

This is a larger amount *per capita* than is asked by any other institution; but it has some expenses to meet which are unusual. It has to pay rent for the premises occupied; the terms of the lease require the trustees to keep the property insured; the accommodations for storing supplies are so limited, that all the purchases have to be made in small quantities, and consequently at a disadvantage; and the children are so helpless, that they require extra care, involving extra cost. Possibly a small reduction in the appropriation might be made, but we do not see our way clear to advise it. Any reduction would necessarily be so trifling as to be of very little consequence.

4. THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, at *Jacksonville*, asks for \$75,000 per annum, for current expenses; \$20,000 for repairs and improvements: and \$500 per annum, for insurance.

The amount appropriated by the last General Assembly for repairs, etc., was \$1,000 per annum; but the premises are very much out of repair, and a larger appropriation is unquestionably necessary. The request for \$2,000 appears to be entirely reasonable.

As to insurance, the last General Assembly made an appropriation of \$500 per annum for this purpose, but afterwards passed a joint resolution directing the trustees of all the state institutions not to insure. The institution for the deaf and dumb drew the money from the state treasury and expended it in procuring additional safeguards against fire, such as a new fire-proof safe for the office, etc. An examination of the history of the results of the policy of insuring the state institutions, in Illinois, hitherto, would, in our opinion, show that the state has lost money by the operation; and the view taken by the last Assembly was, that the state can afford to be its own insurer. The experience of the state, in the matter of the burning and rebuilding, upon the same site, of the Blind Asylum, shows further, that the possession of insurance money sometimes works to the disadvantage of the state, where a change of location would be desirable. It is argued on the other hand, that in case of the burning of an institution during the recess of the General Assembly, under the new constitution, which forbids the borrowing of money by the trustees, an extra session of the legislature would be necessary, in order to its re-establishment and reopening, and that the cost of an extra session would involve pecuniary loss as well as delay. Our judgment is, that if any of the institutions are insured, all should be. The policy of the state in this respect should be uniform.

With regard to the \$75,000 *per annum* asked for current expenses, we have had two conflicting statements as to the amount which will be needed. On the 27th September, Mr. Gillett, the superintendent, wrote:

We now have, on our rolls, as nearly as I can tell, of pupils belonging to the school, two hundred and ninety-five. There may be a few more. The uncertainty arises from removals which I hear of only as rumor but of which I have as yet no reliable information. There are a number yet to make application for admission, who are detained at home by sickness, so that I have no doubt that within a month the number will somewhat exceed three hundred. These should all be in school, but I estimate that the average attendance will be two hundred and seventy-five. We have based our estimates heretofore upon two hundred and twenty-five dollars *per annum* for each pupil, but this is too low. I think that two hundred and fifty dollars each is needed. This would make the sum required for ordinary expenses sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars [\$68,750] *per annum*.

On the 30th October this estimate was received, and the probable average number in attendance was stated at three hundred pupils.

This is the only institution in the state, (except the Northern Hospital for the Insane,) which asks for an increased appropriation *per capita*; and we are unable to see the necessity for the increased cost. We are inclined to give it the benefit of the increase in the estimated number of pupils in attendance, but not of the increased price *per capita*; and think that if we were to recommend anything, we should recommend an annual appropriation of \$67,500 *per annum*, which is \$9,250 in excess of the appropriation made by the last Assembly; or an appropriation at most of not over \$70,000 *per annum*.

5. THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, at Normal, asks for \$50,000 *per annum* for current expenses, and \$2,000 for improvements and repairs.

There was a good deal of prejudice awakened in the public mind, two years ago, against the home, in consequence of the mismanagement of its affairs previous to that time. The discovery of a very large outstanding indebtedness, unprovided for and not reported to the General Assembly, led to an investigation by a joint committee of the General Assembly, of which the Hon. James Shaw was chairman, which revealed the fact that Col. Snyder, one of the trustees of the home, had failed to account for about two thousand dollars of the funds in his hands, and also developed a very strong probability that the institution had been largely defrauded by the former steward, although no actual proof of any fraud on his part could be obtained.

We take great pleasure in stating that this stain upon the home, under the present management, has been entirely effaced; that the trustees and the ladies in charge have carefully guarded the funds committed to their hands, and have done a good work in the care of the children, for which they deserve the thanks and the confidence of the General Assembly. Their accounts are a model of accuracy and precision. The cost, *per capita*, of taking care of the soldiers' orphans, including the expense of clothing, feeding and educating them, has not exceeded \$150 *per annum*, which is less than in any other institution in the state.

In view of this record, we think that the whole amount asked may be safely granted.

6. THE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, *at Normal*, asks for precisely the amounts granted by the General Assembly for several years past, namely: \$28,794.99 in various items, as enumerated in the former acts, including 23-24 of the interest on college and seminary funds, salaries, library, ordinary repairs, care of grounds and museum, expenses of the board of education, fuel, janitor's supplies, and chemicals and apparatus.

The keeping so many funds of small amounts separate, is a source of difficulty and annoyance; and it would appear to be wiser to vote the sum requested in gross.

The University was opened in October, 1857. The appropriations for its support did not commence until January, 1858. As a result, one quarter's expenses have never been met by the General Assembly. Until the adoption of the new constitution, the appropriations for the entire year were drawn annually in January, and the funds applied in part for the liquidation of previous indebtedness. They are now drawn quarterly, and in order to square the books, an additional appropriation of \$6,915 will be required, which is not of the nature of a deficiency, and will not increase the annual cost of the institution by one penny, but will simply give it its quarterly allowance in advance. The trustees ask this, and we endorse the application.

7. THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, *at Champaign*, requests an appropriation of \$4,500 per annum, in aid of the experiments in progress upon the farm; of which \$1,500 is for agricultural experiments and the cost of lecture sessions in the state at large, \$1,500 for the salary of the corresponding secretary, Hon. W. C. Flagg, who prepares the annual report and superintends the experiments aforesaid; and \$1,500 for horticultural experiments and the forest plantation.

The amount asked is moderate, and less than the last Assembly allowed for these purposes.

8. THE ILLINOIS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY was formerly a private charity in *Chicago*; and for several years the legislature made an annual grant of \$5,000 towards its support, which was devoted exclusively to the payment of the board of pauper patients from the several counties, while receiving gratuitous medical treatment at the hand of the surgeons in charge. The new constitution forbids the payment of any moneys from the state treasury in aid of any institutions except those owned and controlled by the state. The trustees of the infirmity made a tender to the state of all the property and franchises of the institution upon the single condition that, in case of the failure of the General Assembly, at any future time, to make appropriations on its behalf, the title should revert to them, in order that the aim of its founders might not be frustrated. This offer was accepted, in view of the fact of its very great usefulness, the remarkable economy exhibited in its manage-

ment, and the derivation of a large part of its income from individual donations and other sources. The usual appropriation was continued accordingly, but with the same restriction as heretofore. In the great Chicago fire, the infirmary was burned. The inmates were all saved. The Assembly then made an additional appropriation of \$2,500 for rent, and \$1,500 for furniture. The institution now asks for the appropriation of \$7,500 *per annum*, for the payment of the board of pauper patients from the counties, \$1,500 *per annum* for rent, and \$1,000 *per annum* for furniture, for the next two years. In our opinion, judging from the management hitherto and our knowledge of its beneficent results, this amount, if granted, will be judiciously and profitably expended.

9. THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, at *Elgin*, requests \$45,000 *per annum*, for current expenses in maintaining patients, from the 1st of January, 1873, to the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next General Assembly. This request is based upon an estimated average population of 150 patients, who will cost for treatment \$250 each.

This amount is the merest trifle larger *per capita* than that which we regard as necessary for the support of the Jacksonville hospital for the insane; but the number of patients is somewhat smaller, which involves a little additional expense. After the completion of the centre building, fifty additional patients can be accommodated, and then the appropriation will need to be increased. We think that \$45,000 *per annum* from the expiration of the present appropriation until the occupation of the centre building, and \$50,000 *per annum* thereafter, would be the proper amount to appropriate.

10. The trustees of the SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, at *Anna*, have made no estimate of the amounts needed for current expenses. This hospital will accommodate more patients than the northern. We estimate that until the completion of the centre building, two hundred patients can be treated, and two hundred and fifty thereafter. At the same rate per patient, this will require an appropriation of \$50,000 *per annum* from the opening of the hospital until the completion of the centre, and \$62,500 afterward.

The same objections apply to a pay list in either of these hospitals as at Jacksonville.

11. No estimate has been made by the trustees for the expenses of the SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY, at *Carbondale*. We recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 *per annum* from the first day of the first actual school term, for all expenses of teaching, books, apparatus, heating, lighting, care of building and grounds, and other incidental and contingent expenses.

12. With regard to the REFORM SCHOOL, at *Pontiac*, which has never been visited by the Commissioners of Public Charities, on account of the want of jurisdiction, we have nothing to remark, on account of our want of information. The trustees have submitted to us a request for \$25,000 per annum, for current expenses, which is the amount of their former appropriation.

We present below a list of the sums which we suppose to be necessary for the current expenses of the various institutions, in detail and in the aggregate, as just stated :

	Now asked.	Previously granted.
Hospital for the Insane.....	\$120,000	\$107,500
Institution for Deaf Mutes.....	72,000	60,250
Institution for Blind.....	17,500	20,000
Institution for Idiots.....	24,000	28,500
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	52,000	51,500
Normal University.....	28,795	28,795
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	10,000	9,000
Northern Insane Hospital.....	45,000	33,750
State Reform School.....	25,000	25,000
Industrial University.....	4,500	12,500
Southern Normal.....	15,000	Nothing.
Southern Insane Asylum.....	50,000	"
	<u>\$463,795</u>	<u>\$371,795</u>

In addition to the total just stated there must be included three items not contained in this table, of which one is a request for an appropriation of \$6,915 to the Normal University, at Normal, payable in 1873, to square the books and make good the want of an appropriation for the expenses of the first quarter after the opening of the institution. The other two are : an increase of \$5,000 in the appropriation for defraying the current expenses of the Northern Insane Hospital, and of \$12,500 in the appropriation for defraying the current expenses of the Southern Insane Hospital, *per annum*, after the opening of the two new centre buildings of these two institutions, respectively, for the reception of patients.

We now proceed to the requests for appropriations for other than ordinary or current expenses.

II. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE asks for an appropriation, in the aggregate, of \$317,950, to complete the building, and put it in a condition for occupation, of which \$186,525 is for the completion and furnishing of the south wing, which may be very well delayed until 1874. The remainder, namely, \$131,425, is for expenses which are of immediate and pressing necessity, as set forth in the following schedule :

Rear building.

For furnishing rear building and kitchen.....	\$1,500 00
For brick coal house, (40 by 68 feet, with iron roof, 18 feet high).....	5,350 00
For hose and fire apparatus, for rear building and north wing.....	600

Central building.

For construction of central building.....	72,000
For furnishing the same.....	7,000
For steam heating, ventilating and plumbing.....	7,500
For gas fixtures.....	850
For lightning-rods.....	200
For sewerage, and rain water conductors to reservoirs.....	700

Outside improvements.

For water-works, including excavation of reservoir (near the river) 28 by 28 feet, and 15 feet deep, and pump house (of brick) together with boilers, pump, 2,600 feet of 3 inch pipe, and cost of laying same to building.....	5,140
For excess in cost of barn, built of brick instead of wood.....	1,500
For corn-barn, 20x50 feet.....	500
For carpenter-shop, tools and fixtures.....	1,500
For vegetable cellar and general store-room.....	2,000
For 800 feet earthen pipe for rain-water, and laying of the same.....	450
For grading, shade trees, and walks.....	2,000

Expense of superintending, etc.

For architect's commission on north wing, rear buildings, and other work.....	6,125
For office rent, published reports, books, paper, etc., together with trustees' per diem and expenses, from 1869 to January, 1873.....	10,060

Miscellaneous.

For additional furniture, at \$60 per patient for 30 extra patients, not heretofore appropriated for.....	1,800
For horses, carriages and sleighs, with equipments, for the use and benefit of patients.....	2,500
For library for patients.....	1,000
For musical instruments for female patients.....	800
For safe, for valuable papers, etc.....	350
Total.....	\$131,425

We have no hesitation in approving all the items contained in this schedule, except that of \$10,060 for office rent, etc., of which we have not seen a detailed account, and have therefore no opinion as to its propriety other than a general confidence in the accuracy and integrity of the trustees. For some of these items, the money has been already expended, and a debt created, which was perhaps a necessity, under the circumstances, but we regard the contraction of debts by state institutions, beyond the amount of funds already appropriated by the General Assembly, as contrary to the spirit of the new constitution, and under any ordinary circumstances reprehensible. We think the precedent a bad one.

THE SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE requests an additional appropriation of \$260,000, for building, furnishing, etc. Of this amount \$99,000 is for the completion, furnishing and heating of the centre building, and \$161,000 for the completion of the south wing. We think it not advisable to make any appropriation for the south wing, until the question of a sufficient water supply is fully determined by experiment.

The main reliance of the institution for water must be upon storage, by means of a dam and reservoir, and while there appears to be a strong probability of success in the attempt, yet experience has taught us the impropriety of making large investments, where any uncertainty as to this point exists. The \$99,000 for completing the centre building is needed immediately. The trustees have failed to make estimates for a number of incidental expenses which will have to be met, in opening the hospital for the reception of patients; but if they are allowed \$50,000 from the date of opening, they will have sufficient funds, which they can apply in completing their preparations.

The SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY ask for \$85,088 23, to complete the building and furnish it, and fence and grade the grounds. The estimate for fencing and grading appears to be rather large, and it will not be necessary to furnish the whole building immediately, as the house is probably larger than is absolutely necessary for some time to come. Probably an appropriation of \$8,000 for furnishing, \$5,000 for grading, and \$2,000 for incidental expenses, with \$65,000 for building, or \$80,000 in all, would answer.

The INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN asks for \$200,000 for a new building.

Notice has been verbally given to the trustees by Mr. Kirby, the agent for Mrs. Gov. Duncan, who owns the property now occupied by this institution, that at the expiration of the present lease the premises must be vacated, as the owner designs resuming possession. The enterprise must, in that case, either be abandoned entirely, or new quarters provided. The incorporation of the Institution for Feeble-Minded children by the last General Assembly was a step looking to its permanent ingrafting into the system of public charities of Illinois, and the expunging of the word "experimental" from the title, indicated that in their judgment the success of the experiment is no longer a question. It appears, therefore, advisable that any new provision should be of an enduring character. While we doubt the expediency of appropriating so large a sum of money without having first seen plans and detailed specifications of the proposed new structure, we think that \$10,000 might be voted for the expense of selection and purchase of a suitable site, and the preparation of plans and specifications, in 1873; and that whatever amount is needed and can be judiciously expended, might be appropriated for the erection of a building, in 1874.

The REFORM SCHOOL asks for \$45,000 for family buildings, \$15,000 for workshops, fence, water-closets, etc., \$10,000 for enlarging wash-room, laundry and heating apparatus, and \$5,000 for farm, drainage, stock, etc.

We have no knowledge as to the necessity for these appropriations, but have been requested to include them in this statement. We understand that the necessity for family buildings is urgent, on account of the increasing number of inmates, the want of discretionary power on the part of the trustees as to their reception, and the insufficiency of the present accommodations.

The EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY wishes \$28,000 for a new building—the old one having been destroyed in the Chicago fire. The application is based on careful estimates by an architect, who has prepared plans for a hospital, to cost \$48,250, and to accommodate — patients; \$15,000 of this amount is now in the treasury of the institution; \$5,000 additional will be derived from sources outside of the state treasury. An appropriation of \$28,000, therefore—\$10,000 in 1873, and the remaining \$18,000 in 1874—as shown by the letter of Dr. E. L. Holmes, which we append, will put the state in possession of a property worth nearly double the money. Of the wisdom of this appropriation we have not the slightest doubt.

137 NORTH MORGAN STREET, CHICAGO,
November 25, 1872.

REV. FRED. H. WINES,

Secretary Board of Public Charities:

The elevation I send you, with ground plans, has been prepared by one of the most experienced architects in Chicago, who has an extensive reputation at the east for his methods of ventilation. He urges us to retain the smoke-flues and adjoining air-flues in the chimney of each room, and to secure all the natural ventilation possible by the windows in the halls, transoms over all the inside and outside doors, and by sky-lights in the upper hall through the roof. In addition to this, and of greatest moment, he urges the importance of having air-flues under the floor of each room leading to the smoke stack in the rear of the house. He accepts, almost without criticism, the general internal arrangements. One of the oculists of the Boston City Hospital was recently here. After examining the plans carefully, he said he could not find anything he would change. He agreed with Mr. Davenport and myself that the main sitting-room for males should be in the basement, as this will prevent much confusion and noise. The room will have good ventilation, both under and in it, and will be free from dampness.

After our meeting at Springfield, and after consulting with the trustees, I think there is but one way in which this building can be erected. After the \$450,000 in the state treasury for building purposes, has been so divided that those institutions which need their buildings (additions) most, may complete them, possibly \$10,000 may remain—a sum too small for the larger institutions even to make a beginning of their building extensions. This could fall to the infirmary, and with the \$15,000 in our treasury, would make \$25,000.

If the Board of Public Charities could recommend \$10,000 a year for current expenses, of which \$1,000 should be for furniture, \$1,500 for rent, and \$7,500 for the support of patients, we could save and collect enough to make the sum \$30,000. The architect says his plans can be carried out, and a building of the best construction, faced with pressed brick, erected, by leaving for the present the mansard roof, all the external ornaments, cornice, piazza, front steps (except plain planks), outside kitchen, laundry and boiler-room, smoke stack, and even the stair rails—substituting for them temporarily pine boards. The plastering should be entirely finished; but the doors, window-casings, and all other finishing and painting, except in the portions needed at once, could be put in place, as required at a future time. The steam pipe mains could be put in place, but the boiler, radiators, smoke stack and connections, with ventilating flues, left for a subsequent period.

The architect says the building can be thus constructed and finally completed without detriment either to the appearance or the quality of the whole or any of its parts. Will it not be possible for your board to recommend such a distribution of the state money among the charities that the largest number may secure the greatest good, and yet leave \$10,000 for the infirmary?

We can see no other way in which a commencement can be made. If we are delayed two years the natural increase of the state will demand large sums to increase the capacity of the various institutions. This will render it again difficult to secure a large appropriation. If we can commence, we are

almost absolutely certain of finishing our structure in four if not in two years, with comparatively little aid from the state, if we are certain of the means of meeting our current expenses.

Yours, most respectfully,

E. L. HOLMES.

ESTIMATES FOR EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Brick work, \$8, 400, pressed brick, \$4, 000.....	\$12, 400
Cut stone work.....	4, 000
Foundation stone.....	1, 020
Excavating (less if good sand is found).....	1, 000
Carpenter work and lumber.....	10, 280
Plastering.....	3, 500
Asphalt roof (non-combustible).....	500
Plumbing (at very lowest).....	1, 000
Front steps (stone).....	1, 000
Heating apparatus.....	4, 300
Smoke stack.....	740
Sewers, \$180; fence, \$230; stairs, \$2, 000.....	2, 460
Iron cornice, \$1, 500; mantles, \$250.....	1, 750
Plaster cornice, for hall, etc.....	400
Gas pipe, \$500; grading and sodding, \$200.....	700
Architect.....	1, 700
Painting.....	1, 500
Total.....	\$48, 250

The INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY requests \$75,000 for the completion of the new building; \$18,000 for the necessary heating apparatus; \$12,000 for gas fixtures; \$7,350 for fitting and furnishing; and \$3,000 for furniture and apparatus for the physical laboratory.

The United States, in 1862, granted to the several states, for the purpose of promoting industrial education, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each state, in quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in congress, to which the states were respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The grant to the state of Illinois, under this act, was 480,000 acres. The money derived from the sale of these lands is required to be invested in safe stocks, and constitutes a perpetual fund for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

The state of Illinois, in 1867, invested in the Illinois Industrial University all the right, title and interest of the state in and to the land scrip issued by the United States, as trustee for the state, to carry out the design of the United States law.

In addition to this property, the university holds in trust for the state the donation made by Champaign county, to secure the location of the institution at that point, the nominal value of which is \$450,000; but the actual value, very much less. Part of this donation consisted in \$100,000 in Champaign county bonds, due and payable in ten years, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

The United States, in making the aforesaid grant, provided by law that no portion of the said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied,

directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Two courses, therefore, were open to the state, in the matter of furnishing buildings for the use of the university, namely: to require the institution to erect buildings with the proceeds of the Champaign county donation, or to make appropriations directly, for this purpose, from the state treasury.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation of \$75,000 "for the erection of a main building, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, when completed." No allusion is made, in the act, to the Champaign county bonds in the possession of the institution, and the trustees regard the language employed as a virtual pledge of the faith of the state for an additional appropriation of \$75,000, when required. Application was made to the last Assembly, at its adjourned session, for the appropriation of the second \$75,000, and the request was refused.

The building, however, was in such a state of partial completion as to make it absolutely necessary to proceed with the work upon it, and carry it at least to the point of inclosure and roofing. The trustees proceeded to inclose it, using for this purpose the money obtained by the exchange of \$60,000 Champaign county bonds for \$60,000 Illinois sixes, belonging to the endowment fund.

The present application is for the replacing of this amount by funds from the treasury of the state, and for a further appropriation for the completion of the building, and for heating apparatus, furniture and fixtures, to fit it for use.

On the hypothesis that the faith of the state is pledged to the university, as the trustees understand it to be, the request appears to be reasonable and just.

We wish it to be understood that, in view of the past action of the General Assembly, we favor the application made by the university for further state aid in the erection of this building, in the form in which it is requested by the trustees, namely: \$25,000 for building, with the amount asked for heating, furnishing, etc., in 1873; and the remaining \$50,000 for completing the payments on building, in 1874.

But the act creating the board requires us to report to the General Assembly the result of our investigation and our own opinions and conclusions, relating to the whole subject of the state institutions, their management and their necessities. Under this act we are compelled to speak of a certain transaction which the authorities of the university regard as legitimate—and of their honesty of purpose in it we have no doubt—but we dissent both from the action taken and from the ground of it.

In the schedule of donations made by Champaign county to the state, to secure the location of the university at Urbana, one of the items named is,

Freights by I. C. R. R. \$50, 000

After the location had been made, the trustees approached the I. C. R. R. with a proposition that, inasmuch as this donation would be worth more to the university in its infancy, as an aid to its establishment, than at any future time, the road should allow them the amount of all freights shipped to Champaign, until the whole should be paid. This proposition was met by a refusal, and a statement that the subscription was designed to include freights on materials shipped for the use of the university, and nothing else.

In the contract with the builder (E. F. Gehlman), therefore, in order to secure the benefit of the I. C. R. R. subscription, the university stipulated that it "should pay for the transportation of all stone, lumber, lime, iron and other materials which may run over the line of the I. C. R. R." Under this stipulation, Mr. Gehlman's contract was for materials furnished and labor performed, exclusive of the freights herein referred to. We regard this provision of the contract as eminently wise and proper.

In the act appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for building, no reference is made to the subject of freights, nor to the donation of the I. C. R. R. We take it for granted that the attention of the General Assembly was not directed to it.

The trustees have construed the silence of the law as authorizing them to charge the amount of free freight received from the I. C. R. R. to building account, as one of the items of the cost of building; they have included it in the statements filed with the auditor of public accounts, as vouchers for the expenditure of the seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated by the General Assembly; and have thus drawn from the state treasury seven thousand dollars, in addition to sixty-eight thousand dollars paid to Mr. Gehlman, under his contract, which seven thousand dollars they have applied to the purchase of apparatus and machinery.

The view taken by them is, that although no money was paid out for I. C. R. R. freights, yet the amount saved to the state was a diminution of the Champaign county donation to that extent, and that equity required the state to reimburse that donation by paying the whole cost of building, including what the state would have been compelled to pay, but for this subscription by the I. C. R. R.

Without questioning the integrity of the trustees in this transaction, we think that the policy thus inaugurated is wrong in principle and injurious to the interests both of the university and of the state. If the Champaign county donation were the property of the donors, held in

trust for them by the state, (and this is a claim which has been advanced), or if the university were an independent corporation, with property of its own, to which the state had no claim, then there might be a diversity of interests and of rights on the part of the institution and of the state. But the university is the creature and agent of the state; it has no independent rights or powers; and without express authority from the state to use for other purposes money appropriated for building, this action appears to us to have been an assumption of jurisdiction and a real though unintentional violation of the constitution and the law.

The error, however, has worked no serious detriment to the state, if it is not allowed to become a precedent. The money drawn was all honestly expended for the benefit of the university, and is accounted for on its books.

We cannot regard our duty as fully discharged without calling attention to financial embarrassments, arising in part from the loose manner in which the contract for this building was drawn, out of which litigation is likely to grow, and which will probably require legislative investigation, such as we have not been able to give.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, prefers a request for \$800 for relaying floors, \$3,850 for renewing the roof, \$1,400 for repairing the centre building and north wing, \$3,717 20 for the purchase of additional beds and bedding for the increased number of pupils in attendance, and \$1,200 for a receiving vault, which it is proposed to build in the Diamond Grove Cemetery, for the use of all the state institutions.

The last item is, in our opinion, an unnecessary appropriation. The reasonableness and immediate necessity of the others will be apparent, we think, to any one who examines the condition of the premises.

The trustees also ask for \$100,000 with which to enlarge the institution, by building a new chapel and school house, \$17,000 for heating apparatus, including a new boiler house and boilers, and \$2,500 for a laundry.

From our first visit to this establishment we have been impressed with the insufficiency of its accommodations for so large a number of pupils, and every year the fact becomes more palpable, as the number steadily increases. A building designed for two hundred is made to hold three hundred, to the detriment of the health and especially of the discipline of the institution. On the male side, in the dormitories, the boys are so crowded that they are compelled in many cases to sleep two in a single bed, and four rows of beds in a room, while many of them pass the night in the halls. The dining room will not seat the whole school at one time, and about sixty of the pupils have to eat at a second table. The school rooms and chapel are almost equally crowded. Indeed,

all the parts of the establishment are adjusted to a scale of two hundred, and the presence of three hundred strains the working capacity of the institution to the utmost, producing daily and universal friction, and increasing the cost as well as the difficulty of supervision.

But whether the enlargement of the present institution is the correct solution of the difficulty, is another question.

Three methods of obtaining relief have been suggested. One of these—the *removal* of the institution from Jacksonville altogether—has already been rejected by the General Assembly, and need not be further discussed.

The second plan is that suggested by the trustees, namely: *enlargement*. After devoting a good deal of careful attention to this proposition, we are not favorably impressed with it. It is proposed to place a third building, of awkward shape and dimensions, (enfolding the rear building between projecting wings,) in the centre of the open space between the present front and rear buildings, in such a manner as to produce a sombre and unnatural effect, by the exclusion of the sunlight and the free air. Whether the proposed extension can be erected for \$100,000, is, in our judgment doubtful, though we understand that estimates of its cost have been prepared, which ought perhaps to dispel our doubts. But the principal objections to enlargement are founded upon the rapid increase in the number of deaf mute pupils, from year to year. Taking the rate of increase during the past ten years as the basis of calculation, at the expiration of the next ten years there will be five hundred deaf and dumb children at school in Illinois. The maximum number who ever ought to be in one institution, is not over two hundred and fifty or three hundred; and if the existing institution were enlarged to-day, it would either be larger than it should be, for the best interests of the inmates, or it would not be large enough to meet the demand upon it. In ten years, there will be of necessity, two institutions of this class in the state, and both of them will be filled. With this certainty before us, we regard it as exceedingly unwise to make temporary, rather than permanent provision for the wants of the immediate future. Besides, we are thoroughly convinced that enlargement in one department of the institution will necessitate enlargement in all; that all the parts of it will require to be readjusted, and proportioned to each other; that this will involve tearing down and rebuilding, at an expense greater than that of building from the foundation; and that the final result will be unsatisfactory to the authorities in charge and to the people of the state. Against these objections, we see no valid and weighty argument upon the other side, except the difficulty of rising to a comprehension of the situation and its necessities, on the part of persons whose supposed interests may affect their opinion.

The third method, and in our judgment, the true one, is *division*, or the building of a second institution, at some other point. We suggest, though with diffidence, the propriety of making an appropriation, as in the case of the School for Feeble-Minded Children, for the selection and purchase of a site, and the preparation of plans and specifications to be submitted to the governor for his approval. A further appropriation, of whatever amount may be necessary for the erection and equipment of an entirely new institution would obviate all the objections urged against the proposition of the trustees, and the provision made, would be permanent in its nature.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND asks for \$125,000 for the completion of the centre and east wing.

If the present location is regarded by the General Assembly as suitable to be permanently retained as the site of this institution, certainly the building ought to be completed, as soon as is practicable; but we have always been of the opinion that the rebuilding on this site was an original error of judgment, and that it can only be rectified by the sale of the site and premises, whenever a purchaser can be found. Our principal objection to the location is its proximity to the junction of several railroads, which have already encroached upon the premises, and the force of this objection will be felt more and more, every year.

THE NORMAL UNIVERSITY asks for a special appropriation of \$6,000 with which to perfect the heating and ventilation of the building now occupied. The last General Assembly appropriated \$4,000, which was not sufficient, and was not used—\$10,000 being the estimated cost of this improvement.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, at Jacksonville, wishes \$1,000 with which to purchase additional beds; and the SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME asks for \$1,000 for the purchase of a library. We think that with economy these purchases can be made from the current expense fund without a special appropriation.

It will be seen upon examination that according to this statement the applications of the state institutions for appropriations have been divided by us into four classes.

Class First—Appropriations for current expenses, \$451,000, or with the addition of various items included in the preceding statement, such as the interest of the college and seminary fund for the Normal University, etc., \$463,795 per annum, as stated in a preceding table, page 109.

Class Second—Appropriations for completing buildings now in course of erection and for other extraordinary expenses of immediate and pressing necessity, \$445,742, payable out of the funds in the state treasury in 1873.

Class Third—Appropriations for the completion and erection of new buildings, and for other extraordinary expenses of less immediate necessity, \$725,025, which will require an increase of the tax levy in 1873, before they can be granted.

Class Fourth—Appropriations of doubtful expediency at present, \$169,288.

The total footing of these four classes, including appropriations for current expenses for two years is \$2,267,64. If to this amount be added \$6,915 necessary to square the books of the Normal University, and \$17,500 increase in the annual expense of the two new insane asylums, after the completion of the centre buildings respectively, the total will be between \$2,290,000 and \$2,300,000.

TABLE.

Institution.	Class First.	Class Second.	Class Third.	Class Fourth.
Deaf and Dumb	\$72,000 00	\$9,767 00	\$119,500 00	\$1,200 00
Insane Hospital	120,000 00			1,000 00
Blind	17,500 00		125,000 00	
Normal	*16,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Feeble-minded	24,000 00	10,000 00	190,000 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	52,000 00			1,000 00
Industrial	4,500 00	54,550 00	50,000 00	
Reform School	25,000 00	45,000 00	30,000 00	
Southern Normal	15,000 00	80,000 00		5,088 23
Southern Insane	150,000 00	99,000 00		161,000 00
Northern Insane	145,000 00	131,425 00	186,525 00	
Eye and Ear	10,000 00	10,000 00	18,000 00	
Total	\$451,000 00	\$445,742 00	\$725,025 00	\$169,288 23

* In addition to the interest on the college and seminary fund, and \$6,915 for deficiency.

† \$62,500 after completion of centre building.

‡ \$50,000 after completion of centre building.

We have not thought it to be our duty to advise the General Assembly how much or how little of this amount should be voted by them; but simply to indicate where a reduction may judiciously be made, if the appropriation of the entire amount be deemed unadvisable.

The aggregate sum asked by the state institutions, is undoubtedly large. But we call the attention both of legislators and of tax-payers to the following arguments for an enlightened liberality in the direction of public charity.

(1.) The number of unfortunates in the state—blind, deaf, insane and idiotic—cannot fall far short of ten thousand. These persons must either be left to perish, or they must be cared for, somewhere—at home, or in county almshouses, or by the state. Whatever method of caring for them is adopted, they are in any case a source of expense and a drain upon the resources of the commonwealth. The question of appropriations is simply one of method—whether state aid is more economical and efficient than private or county relief. As to this point, we regard the policy of the state as settled by the past action of the Gen-

eral Assembly, which has received the sanction of popular approval, and is sustained by the experience and example of all the older states of the union. With regard to the insane especially, the principle enunciated by Horace Mann, that they are THE WARDS OF THE STATE appears to be thoroughly inwrought into the popular thought and legislation of the age. But the same principle is equally applicable to the deaf, the blind and the idiotic; and in some of the states, the written constitution makes provision for all these classes by the legislature, from year to year, a matter not of choice but of obligation.

(2.) It might possibly be shown that private and county relief cost less, in dollars and cents, than state aid; but it certainly can be shown that state aid is many times more efficient and remunerative. Cook county is the only county in the state of Illinois, which has made formal provision for the treatment of insanity, and compared with the insane asylums supported by the different states, in all parts of our land, the Cook County Insane Asylum cannot take rank as anything higher than second or third class, if so high; while in an ordinary almshouse, the insane are victims of the most shameful neglect. The blind, the deaf and dumb, and the idiotic cannot be educated, without the intervention of state institutions.

(3.) Any attempt to estimate the pecuniary results of state aid can only be an approximation to the truth. But the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind, is a pecuniary gain, in so far as it enables these classes to defray the cost of their own support by their own labor. The experiment of special training for idiots is still in its infancy, and we cannot yet definitely estimate the result. The annual saving to the community effected by hospitals for the insane, expensive as these institutions are, is immense. A calculation of the pecuniary benefit of the hospital at Jacksonville, given in detail in the last report of this board, upon recognized principles, shows that the money value to society of the patients restored to health by this agency, foots up somewhere between five and ten millions of dollars in excess of all that has been expended upon the institution, for land, building and current support. In general, we may safely say that the public institutions of Illinois have many times repaid their cost, as a cash investment.

(4.) The true view of these charitable institutions is, that they are of the nature of all insurance against disaster. Every man is liable to misfortune in his own person or in the person of his family. The tax imposed for the support of public charity is a premium for insurance against such a calamity—the only difference between this premium and one for protection against loss by fire, being that that is voluntary, while this is compulsory. In both cases, he who derives no direct personal benefit from the payment of his premium is more fortunate than the man who does. But in both cases, also, the insured are interested to

see that the provision made is sufficient, and of the best character, at the least relative cost. Insurance, however, is the principal consideration, and the question of cost, however important in itself, is after all of secondary consequence.

(5.) The relief of suffering by the system of public charity does not merely extend to the individual sufferers, but to their families and friends. When we consider how many sufferers there are in a great state like this, and how extensive must be the circle of those dependent upon or connected with them, we begin to see what a multitude of persons are interested in the maintenance of the system.

(6.) Finally, while the amounts necessary for the support and efficiency of the public institutions are large in themselves, they are small, in comparison with the population and wealth of the state. The entire sum now asked, if every penny of it were granted, for the next two years, would cost the people of Illinois less than fifty cents each *per annum*. It is not the state government which is oppressive to the taxpayers of Illinois, but the extravagance of many of the counties, cities and towns.

While we thus advocate an enlightened liberality toward the public institutions of the state, believing that the expenditure of a portion of the surplus accumulations of the public, every year, for public uses, by public authority, is a wise and just policy, to which we owe much of our general prosperity and advanced civilization; yet, on the other hand, we are convinced that it is the duty of the institutions (as of all other state officials,) to exercise the strictest economy in the expenditure of public funds, and of the state to insist upon the most rigid accountability for every dollar appropriated.

There are many ways in which the money taken from the pockets of the people by taxation may be foolishly squandered: in the granting of excessive salaries, in unnecessary or useless purchases, in the payment of exorbitant prices, and in extravagant and ostentatious ornamentation and display, or needless luxury in living. The money disbursed by an agent is not his own; losses from mismanagement fall not upon himself, but upon his principal; and when that principal is not an individual, but a community, numbering two and a half million souls, the loss to each one is ordinarily so trifling, that the careless delinquent is secure against deserved punishment. Hence, there is always a tendency to extravagance in the expenditure of public money, even where there is no reason to suspect dishonesty.

But extravagance is often the outward sign of hidden corruption. The public money may be directly or indirectly stolen, and the fact be well concealed from observation. One method is by the purchase of supplies, and their conversion to private uses; another is by duplicated or fraudulent vouchers; but the most common is by a corrupt agreement between a purchasing agent and the party from whom purchases are

made, to pay a larger price for supplies purchased than their actual value, and divide the excess, thus securing a receipt in due form as a voucher for the expenditure, while a secret discount from the face of the bill is allowed, at the time of settlement, so that the state pays more for what it receives than it would have paid, but for the infidelity of its agent. Or it may be, that instead of a cash discount, other privileges are given to the purchasing agent, to induce him to pay excessive prices, such as the use of money as a loan, without interest, or a profitable partnership in some paying business, or frequent presents, of greater or less value, or the privilege of buying goods for his personal use, at cost. Where the parties to the transaction are sure enough of each other, the excessive prices paid may be concealed, by a fictitious statement of the quantity or quality of the articles paid for, or an article of one description may be entered on the bill under a false name, as an article of another. These peculations are dangerous, but difficult of detection; and the only security against them consists in a thorough system of checks, and constant vigilance.

We have no reason to think that any of the public institutions of this state are managed, at present, with anything but the most scrupulous integrity. There have been instances of a lack of this admirable quality, in the past history of some of them.

But an examination of the system of accounts and checks in use in our public institutions will show, that it is far from affording any sufficient means of detecting frauds that may be perpetrated.

In the first place, there is no uniformity in the accounts kept. Each institution has its own system of books and accounts, its own method of making purchases and paying indebtedness, its own way of auditing and allowing bills rendered, its own style of vouchers, its own classification of expenditures, and its own mode of drawing money from the treasury of the state. A dozen different sets of books, kept in a dozen different ways, at a dozen different points, cannot be subjected to a satisfactory examination, even by this commission, much less by a committee of the General Assembly; and occasional partial examinations are almost worse than none.

It is true that the last Assembly required most of the institutions to file vouchers, approved by the governor, with the auditor of public accounts; but practically this is the slightest possible check, for the reason that the examination of the vouchers is a mere form. Without a special clerk, a record of vouchers previously approved, and a reference in case of uncertainty to the vouchers on file, the governor knows almost as little of the financial condition and history of an institution, after glancing over the file of receipted bills handed to him for his approval, as he did before; and the auditor depends entirely upon the

governor's examination, so that he scarcely gives the matter a second thought.

But if we press our examination of the accounts of the institutions still closer, we discover many things which are at least open to criticism.

The money appropriated by the General Assembly is often made payable in advance, in large sums; this money is deposited in private banks, where it lies, subject to use for private gain, until the end of the quarter, when it is paid out, and immediately replaced from the treasury of the state; so that it makes a large standing addition to the available resources of the bank where it is deposited. The state, of course, takes the risk of losing the entire amount, in case of incompetency or want of integrity on the part of the bank in which its money is deposited, as was the case at Pontiac.

Every institution has to contend with a feeling on the part of the inhabitants of the town where it is located, that in some way and for some reason they have a special interest in it, and are entitled to exercise special control over its affairs. There is a constant effort, conscious or unconscious, as the case may be, to compel the officers of each institution to "run" it, as it is called, in local interests, instead of in the interest of the tax-payers of the whole state.

This is especially true of all new institutions, and of all institutions whose location has been determined by an accepted bid for location. In such a case, the bidders feel that they have a right to receive their money back, in the shape of larger profits than the public interest will allow to be paid.

The superintendent of a public institution becomes a citizen of the particular community in which his lot is cast. He forms strong local attachments and connexions. These are often abused, to the detriment of the state, and of the unfortunate classes themselves, by designing men, upon whom he is to a certain extent dependent, at least for comfort in life; in order to promote the wealth and financial prosperity of a given locality. Should he form an independent judgment and take an independent course, he is at once accused of not being loyal to local interests, and his position becomes exceedingly uncomfortable.

The result is, that to keep on good terms with his neighbors, every superintendent is tempted to make all his purchases in the home market, regardless of cost; to buy at retail, and deal with everybody in town, for the sake of local popularity; to pay very liberal prices; to be a little careless as to weights and measurements, as well as to the quality of the goods purchased: and all this, without the slightest conscious departure from absolute integrity.

When the trustees, or a majority of them, are residents of the community where an institution is located, or closely connected with it in inter-

est, the superintendent is likely to become a mere cipher, an instrument in their hands.

To guard against the evils of which we speak, the law provides that all accounts shall be audited by trustees, before payment; but in some of the institutions, no attention whatever is paid to this requirement, and in others, it is practically evaded by granting the superintendent a large contingent fund, or allowing him to draw contingent checks upon the treasurer.

It is also necessary, to protect the state, that every institution should have a store-keeper, who shall be held responsible for the receipt and issue of all supplies, of every description; who shall be required to receive no goods not accompanied, at the time of delivery, by a descriptive invoice; to correct all errors in the invoice, immediately; to compare purchases with the invoices, both as to quantity and quality; to keep a complete record both of receipts and disbursements of stores; to take inventories from time to time, of stock on hand; and to countersign all bills presented for payment, after comparing them with the invoices, which should be filed and permanently preserved.

The financial records of a public institution, in order to their completeness, perspicuity and accuracy, should embrace,

(1.) A perfect list of moneys received, from every source, with the dated, consideration, and name of the party from whom received.

(2.) A complete list of purchases, in the form of invoices or pass-books.

(3.) A complete list of bills rendered by parties with whom transactions are had.

(4.) A complete list of payments, by check or draft.

(5.) A complete record of the consumption of stores.

By deducting the total footing of the invoices on file from the total footing of bills rendered, we ascertain the amount of bills outstanding; by deducting the total footing of payments by check or draft from the footing of all bills rendered, we ascertain the amount of bills unpaid; by deducting the same from the total cash receipts, we ascertain the amount of cash which should be on hand, for the payment of liabilities. Add to the total cash on hand the amount due the institution, and we ascertain the available resources. The record of consumption of stores should be kept, as a check on extravagance or dishonesty on the part of subordinates, and to enable the institution to defend itself against any allegation of this nature.

Accounts should be kept in detail.

Accounts should also be classified, so as to show the amount expended for particular articles or for particular groups of articles of a similar description, such as furniture, salaries, etc. This classification should be

uniform for all the institutions, so as to admit of a comparison of expenses.

Where an institution is divided into departments, more or less distinct from each other, a second classification should be required, exhibiting the expense of each department separately.

It will be found a great practical convenience to make the vouchers and the checks for their payment correspond, in a numerical series.

The only precise and trustworthy system of bookkeeping is by double entry. The principle of double entry book keeping is very simple, and a clerk who is incapable of mastering it can scarcely be regarded as competent. It does not prevent mistakes, but it insures their being discovered, and the difficulty often experienced in hunting an error upon a set of double entry books is a lesson of caution in making the entries.

Once a month, or at least once a quarter, all accounts should be balanced. The outstanding bills should all be collected, and a statement prepared, showing the total receipts, purchases, payments and liabilities of the institution for the past three months, with an account of stock on hand, and an estimate of the expenses of the next quarter. This statement should be uniform for all the institutions in the state, and the classified items of expense should be divided by the average attendance, to show the cost of each article *per capita*.

A copy of this statement should be regularly transmitted for the inspection of the governor, and it should be accompanied by duplicate copies of all original vouchers for the expenditure of money received from any and every source, whether from the state treasury or not. The result should be entered upon a general set of books, kept at the capital; and no vouchers should be accepted or approved without thorough examination, nor should any further sums be drawn from the state treasury without such examination and approval. False returns should be sufficient cause for the removal of trustees or of a superintendent.

Without such thorough inspection of accounts as is here proposed, the state will always be liable to loss, through want of competency or of integrity; and in our judgment, such inspection is the only safe basis on which to vote the appropriations asked, amounting as they do, in the aggregate, to such large sums. But it is impossible for this board, as at present organized, to act the part of a "second auditor" and discharge the duties of that position with any approach to thoroughness.

NOTE TO CHAPTER FIFTH.

*Financial Statements of the State Institutions.*1. INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB, 1871.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Dr.

1870.		To amount brought up from last report.....	\$5,326 62
Dec. 2 ...		To amount received from state, on account of current expenses, for quarter ending Feb. 28, 1871.....	14,062 50
1871. Jan. 24...		To amount received from state, interest on school, college and seminary fund.....	2,913 51
" April 7...		To amount received from state, on account of current expenses, for quarter ending May 31, 1871.....	14,562 50
" June 27...		To amount received from state, on account of current expenses, for quarter ending August 31, 1871.....	14,562 50
" Sept. 13...		To amount received from state, on account of current expenses, for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1871.....	14,562 50
" " 13...		To amount sundry receipts from clothing.....	933 44
" " 13...		" " " " printing office.....	676 98
" " 13...		" " " " shoe shop.....	812 66
" " 13...		" " " " cabinet shop.....	221 00
" " 13...		" " " " garden.....	34 28
" " 13...		" " " " scales.....	56 22
" " 13...		" " " " sewing room.....	4 33
" " 13...		" " " " miscellaneous.....	232 47
Total			\$68,961 51

CONTRA CR.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Beef, fresh, 28,438 lbs.....	\$3,414 33
Beef, corned, 7,277 lbs.....	616 63
Beef, dried, 72 lbs.....	17 36
Ham, 275 lbs.....	47 31
Tongues, 3.....	90
Turkey, 746 lbs.....	94 36
Chicken, 24 doz.....	59 50
Fish, fresh and salt.....	285 85
Flour, 212 bbls.....	1,533 50
Meal, 16 bush.....	12 80
Buckwheat and Graham.....	17 75
Crackers, 451 lbs.....	41 97
Cheese, 257 lbs.....	51 15
Butter, 5,484 lbs.....	1,599 47
Eggs, 1,101 doz.....	173 62
Sugar, 6,838 lbs.....	916 46
Coffee, 1,279 lbs.....	266 39
Tea, 159 lbs.....	231 80
Honey, 63 lbs.....	16 44
Rice, 140 lbs.....	15 75
Beans, 17½ bush.....	50 28
Potatoes, 250½ bush.....	218 53
Pumpkins, 3.....	45
Hominy, 200 lbs.....	6 15
Salt, 7½ bbls.....	21 80
Spices.....	77 53
Hops, yeast and extracts.....	33 47
Currants, raisins and citron.....	30 35
Vinegar, 125 galls.....	31 02
Green and dried fruit.....	203 06
Apple-butter, 22 galls.....	13 20
Table linen, 29½ yds.....	29 25
Knives and forks.....	7 50
Spoons.....	19 00
Queenware.....	93 05
Stoneware.....	7 50

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.—Continued.

Tinware and kitchen furniture.....	\$94 25
Washboards, clothes lines and pins.....	36 93
Soft soap.....	501 78
Tubs, 2.....	2 00
Buckets, 5.....	1 85
Baskets, 3.....	6 00
Brooms, 1 doz.....	3 20
Floor, scrub and dust brushes and pans.....	41 55

\$10,943 09

FURNITURE.

Carpeting, mats, matting and oil cloth.....	258 93
Mattresses and repairs.....	847 23
Ticking, 4 yds.....	1 30
Crash, 138 yds.....	23 20
Calico, 346 yds.....	41 67
Batting, 36 lbs.....	14 57
Domestic, 427 yds.....	74 77
Chairs and repairs.....	83 25
Stoves and repairs.....	18 25

\$1,363 17

SALARIES.

Resident officers of institution, principal, matron, three assistant matrons and clerk.....	4,450 00
Physician and fifteen teachers.....	12,198 92
Superintendents of shops.....	2,125 00

\$18,773 92

WAGES.

Gardener, engineer, fireman, watchman, teamster, yard-man, porter, baker, three cooks, one laundress, two dining-room girls, three chambermaids, and one nurse.....	4,878 36
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\$4,878 36

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Wood, 92½ cords.....	410 00
Coal, 633 tons.....	1,876 44
Gas.....	989 80
Coal oil.....	2 70

\$3,278 94

CLOTHING.

Coats, 81.....	397 00
Pants, 94.....	350 00
Vests, 54.....	104 50
Hats, 78.....	69 00
Shirts, 9.....	13 45
Collars.....	25 30
Suspenders, 44 prs.....	11 15
Satchels, 10.....	8 00
Handkerchiefs, 7 doz.....	11 70
Overalls, 2.....	2 40
Socks, 147 prs.....	44 45
Dress goods, 179 yds.....	52 63
Gingham, 106 yds.....	15 31
Calico, 340 yds.....	41 00
Domestic, 422 yds.....	74 00
Drilling, 1 yd.....	15
Flannel, 24 yds.....	5 17
Cambrie, 46 yds.....	5 37
Thread.....	19 25
Needles, thimbles, hooks and eyes, and pins.....	7 90
Tweed, 6 yds.....	4 50
Yarn, 5½ lbs.....	6 83
Gloves and mitts.....	15 10
Boots and shoes.....	44 35
Shoe laces, 5 gross.....	3 85
Hose, 137 prs.....	33 50
Hats, 1.....	2 05
Shawls, 1.....	5 50
Skirts, 5.....	5 75
Shirt fronts, 24.....	9 30
Tape, braid and trimming.....	22 25

\$1,410 71

STOCK AND STABLE.

Corn, 1,095 bush	\$394 17
Oats, 112 bush	38 94
Hay, 20½ tons	316 47
Straw	35 50
Pasture	140 00
Bran and shorts	80 00
Bull, 1	50 00
Hogs, 1	30 00
Shoeing, harness and repairs	262 37

\$1,347 45

INSURANCE.

Premium paid London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company	75 00
" " Merchants' Insurance Company	75 00
" " State Insurance Company	75 00
" " Republic Insurance Company	243 75

\$468 75

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Material and repairs for heating apparatus	\$642 98
Brick, brick-laying, plastering and repairs	470 20
Plumbing	239 42
Papering	17 40
Fencing	252 33
Cash transferred to smoke house fund	212 52
<i>Water Works:</i>	
Land for water works	600 00
Surveying line for water pipe	62 50
Water pipe, and laying same	4,305 82
Opening and filling ditch	653 90
Steam pump, boiler and fixtures	1,876 73
Brick and brickwork	329 92
Lumber	411 83
Excavating at lake	470 31
Stone pipe	194 50
Freights	74 38
Labor, hauling, etc.	640 47
Repairing pumps	2 50
Tin pipe and labor	11 70
Stock and material for repairs, work done in cabinet shop	2,337 29
Labor, hauling, etc.	272 17

\$14,078 87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stock and material for printing office	\$1,501 58
Stock and material for shoe shop	134 28
Traveling expenses of trustees and others in service of institution, and of indigent pupils	951 60
Freight, telegraph and express charges	263 53
Postage	147 46
Starch, 117 lbs	11 40
Lead pencils	3 70
Slates, 1 doz.	1 82
Ink, pens and holders	8 60
Axes and handles	6 90
Combs and brushes	9 70
Garden tools, seeds and labor	795 65
Books and stationery	424 00
Matches	10 70
Mucilage	75
Blacking	2 60
Bath brick	2 00
Surveying of old south wing	72 00
Chemical lectures	80 00
Binding books	107 25
Butchering	20 00
Copying press	15 00
Collection of stuffed birds	145 50
Cutting pupils' hair	18 75
Step ladder	4 50
Roat	28 00
Window-rods	13 00
Stamps	18 00
Repairing scales	15 00
Ground rent	10 00
Wheel-barrows	9 75
Alcohol	5 00
Door plates	9 00
Doctoring horse	5 00

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Grate blowers.....	\$3 75
Fountain jets.....	8 00
Trunk keys.....	2 50
Scale book.....	2 75
Door springs.....	2 00
Drugs and medicines.....	149 99
Miscellaneous.....	199 26
	<u>\$5,310 27</u>

Total amount receipts brought forward.....	\$68,961 51	
Total amount disbursements brought forward.....		\$61,853 53
By balance.....		<u>7,107 98</u>
	<u>68,961 51</u>	<u>68,961 51</u>
To balance.....	<u>\$7,107 98</u>	

SOUTH WING FUND.

To appropriation from state, for re-erection of south wing.....	\$45,000 00	
To cash received from sale of old material.....	326 85	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid for removing old south wing.....		\$706 50
“ “ J. Rodrigues, for cleaning brick.....		122 00
“ “ for advertising.....		175 64
“ “ David Spencer, for excavating cellar.....		552 40
“ “ E. E. Myers, architect.....		200 00
“ “ Thos. Waddell, superintendent of construction.....		600 00
“ “ John Carter, for window pullies.....		5 87
“ “ J. T. Waddell, for carpenter work.....		80 62
“ “ James McKay, “ “.....		50 00
“ “ S. W. Brees, “ “.....		75 00
“ “ John Goodin, for gas pipe.....		131 79
“ “ Howard & Thompson, contractors.....		30,087 50
By balance.....		<u>12,449 53</u>
	<u>\$45,326 85</u>	<u>\$45,326 85</u>
To balance.....	<u>\$12,449 53</u>	

REPAIR FUND.

1871. To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$319 94	
June 3. To appropriation for year ending Nov. 30, 1871.....	1,000 00	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid Howard & Thompson, for paving and cementing reservoir.....		\$1,050 00
By cash paid David Spencer, for grading embankment.....		111 35
By balance.....		<u>158 59</u>
	<u>\$1,319 94</u>	<u>\$1,319 94</u>
To balance.....	<u>\$158 59</u>	

FURNITURE FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$91 61	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid T. W. Wright, for walnut lumber.....		\$73 53
“ “ Robert Elliott, for labor.....		18 08
	<u>\$91 61</u>	<u>\$91 61</u>

PRINTING FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$402 64	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By balance.....		<u>\$402 64</u>
	<u>\$402 64</u>	<u>\$402 64</u>
To balance.....	<u>\$402 64</u>	

INSURANCE FUND.		
To appropriation for year ending Nov. 30, 1871.....	\$500 00	
To amount returned by Republic Insurance Company.....	40 00	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid M. Stacy, for premium.....		\$75 00
By balance.....		465 00
	\$540 00	\$540 00
To balance.....	\$465 00	
FLOORING FUND.		
To appropriation from state.....	\$1,200 00	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid Russel & Brother, for lumber.....		\$634 75
“ “ M. V. Harbor, for labor.....		133 75
“ “ F. Walker, for labor.....		149 50
“ “ George Monk, for labor.....		126 25
“ “ J. T. Waddell, for labor.....		120 00
“ “ Rockwell & Adams, for nails.....		35 75
	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
To appropriation from State.....	\$500 00	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid Sturtevant, for books.....		\$43 00
“ “ W. F. Goheen, for books.....		36 50
By balance.....		420 50
	\$500 00	\$500 00
To balance.....	\$420 50	
DEFICIENCY FUND.		
To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$56 12	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By balance.....		\$56 12
	\$56 12	\$56 12
To balance.....	\$56 12	
WATER FUND.		
To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$16 09	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By balance.....		\$16 09
	\$16 09	\$16 09
To balance.....	\$16 09	

STATEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

CABINET SHOP.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock, material and wages of journeymen.....		\$2,410 82
To salary of superintendent.....		1,200 00
To balance.....		829 43
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By building, work manufactured and repairs.....	\$4,431 25	
	\$4,431 25	\$4,431 25
By balance.....	\$820 43	

SHOE SHOP.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock and material.....		\$134 26
To salary of superintendent.....		434 45
To balance.....		957 59
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By work manufactured.....	\$1,526 30	
	<u>\$1,526 30</u>	<u>\$1,526 30</u>
By balance.....	\$957 59	
PRINTING OFFICE.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock and material.....		\$1,591 58
To salary of superintendent.....		583 33
To balance.....		536 24
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By stock and material on hand.....	\$237 34	
By work.....	2,473 81	
	<u>\$2,711 15</u>	<u>\$2,711 15</u>
By balance.....	\$536 24	
GARDEN.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
To tools, seeds and labor.....		\$796 17
To salary of gardener.....		800 00
To balance.....		734 68
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By fruit and vegetables.....	\$2,330 85	
	<u>\$2,330 85</u>	<u>\$2,330 85</u>
By balance.....	\$734 68	
SEWING ROOM.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock and material.....		\$283 38
To salary of superintendent.....		400 00
To balance.....		293 34
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By clothing and furnishing goods.....	\$976 72	
	<u>\$976 72</u>	<u>\$976 72</u>
By balance.....	\$293 34	

RECAPITULATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Cabinet shop, Dr. to amount brought forward.....		\$3,610 82
Cr. by " " " ".....	\$4,431 25	
Shoe Shop, Dr. to " " " ".....		568 71
Cr. by " " " ".....	1,526 30	
Printing Office, Dr. to " " " ".....		2,174 91
Cr. by " " " ".....	2,711 15	
Garden, Dr. to " " " ".....		1,596 17
Cr. by " " " ".....	2,330 85	
Sewing room Dr. to " " " ".....		683 38
Cr. by " " " ".....	976 72	
Balance.....		3,342 28
	<u>\$11,976 27</u>	<u>\$11,976 27</u>
By balance.....	\$3,342 28	

1872.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

		Dr.	
1871.	To amount brought down from last report.....		\$7,107 98
Dec. 14.....	To amount received from state on account of current expenses for quarter ending Feb. 29, 1872.....		14,562 50
1872.	To amount received from state on account of current expenses for quarter ending May 31, 1872.....		14,562 50
March 30.....	To amount received from state on account of current expenses for quarter ending Aug. 31, 1872.....		14,561 50
June 12.....	To amount received from state on account of current expenses for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1872.....		14,562 50
Sept. 18.....	To amount sundry receipts from clothing.....		2,837 09
	“ “ “ “ shoe shop.....		2,051 94
	“ “ “ “ printing office.....		1,687 26
	“ “ “ “ cabinet shop.....		363 82
	“ “ “ “ garden.....		188 51
	“ “ “ “ stock.....		466 93
	“ “ “ “ tuition.....		210 50
	“ “ “ “ postage.....		36 59
	“ “ “ “ scales.....		23 85
	“ “ “ “ miscellaneous.....		200 43
Total			\$73,424 90

CONTRA CR.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Beef, fresh, 39,472 lbs.....	\$3,947 15
Beef, corned, 7,008 lbs.....	350 45
Beef, dried.....	51 92
Sausage, 265 lbs.....	26 50
Ham, 516 lbs.....	84 64
Tongue, 42.....	12 85
Turkey, 838 lbs.....	108 90
Chickens, $7\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	20 91
Fish, fresh and salt.....	362 27
Flour, 293 bbls.....	2,336 55
Meal.....	12 90
Buckwheat and Graham.....	47 30
Crackers, 2,812 lbs.....	265 57
Cheese, 1,054 lbs.....	201 41
Butter, 8,468 lbs.....	2,062 20
Lard.....	1 05
Eggs, 1,617 doz.....	207 63
Sugar, 13,164 lbs.....	1,698 04
Coffee, 2,733 lbs.....	669 53
Tea, 227 lbs.....	309 95
Syrups, 2 galls.....	3 50
Molasses, 765 galls.....	404 29
Honey, 43 lbs.....	11 41
Rice, 500 lbs.....	52 50
Beans, 154 bush.....	43 08
Potatoes, 463 bush.....	333 95
Other vegetables.....	12 25
Hominy, 600 lbs.....	17 25
Salt, 15 bbls.....	41 00
Spices.....	150 10
Hops, yeast and extracts.....	62 38
Currants, raisins and citron.....	60 08
Green and dried fruit.....	305 45
Table linen, 219 yards.....	156 69
Knives and forks.....	123 63
Spoons.....	102 04
Onesware.....	625 26
Stoneware.....	2 40
Tinware and kitchen furniture.....	406 00
Washboards, clothes-lines and pins.....	12 72
Starch, 398 lbs.....	33 40
Soft soap.....	800 88
Hard soap.....	72 69
Tubs, 19.....	18 60
Buckets, $4\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	13 50
Baskets, 9.....	19 40
Brooms, 33 doz.....	85 00
Floor, scrub, dust-brushes and pans.....	37 54

\$16,784 71

FURNITURE.

Carpeting, mats, matting and oil cloths.....	\$884 03	
Mattresses and repairs.....	1,536 40	
Ticking, 28 yds.....	12 03	
Feathers, 31 lbs.....	18 75	
Blankets.....	29 50	
Bed spreads.....	130 58	
Crash, 769 yds.....	146 57	
Calico, 839 yds.....	99 54	
Batting, 297 lbs.....	200 94	
Domestic, 828 yds.....	140 75	
Curtain goods.....	6 75	
Chairs and repairs.....	292 50	
Stoves and repairs.....	146 85	
Clocks and repairs.....	43 00	
Chamber furniture, manufactured in cabinet shop.....	1,000 00	
		\$4,678 19

SALARIES.

Resident officers of institution, principal, matron, three assistant matrons and clerk.....	\$4,500 00	
Physician and fifteen teachers.....	14,118 06	
Superintendents of shops.....	3 050 00	
		21,668 06

WAGES.

Gardener, engineer, fireman, watchman, teamster, yard-man, porter, baker, four cooks, one laundress, two dining room girls, three chamber maids, and one nurse.....	\$4,696 31	
		4,696 31

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Wood, 71 cords.....	\$257 20	
Coal, 1,192 tons.....	3,258 25	
Coke, 1,450 bushels.....	43 50	
Gas.....	1,644 67	
Candles.....	7 20	
Coal oil.....	3 40	
		5,214 22

CLOTHING.

Coats, 180.....	\$976 03	
Pants, 195.....	761 00	
Vests, 143.....	286 25	
Hats, 107.....	97 59	
Shirts and drawers.....	102 77	
Collars.....	63 73	
Suspenders, 72 pairs.....	20 25	
Trunks and satchels.....	38 85	
Handkerchiefs, 22 dozen.....	34 83	
Overalls, 29 pairs.....	31 20	
Socks, 309 pairs.....	114 93	
Dress goods, 65 yards.....	14 59	
Gingham, 286 yards.....	53 06	
Flannel, 79 yards.....	17 75	
Hickory, 47 yards.....	9 40	
Calico, 839 yards.....	99 54	
Domestic, 828 yards.....	140 75	
Thread.....	25 60	
Needles, thimbles, hooks and eyes and pins.....	24 91	
Cassimere, 7 yards.....	7 48	
Yarn.....	6 00	
Gloves and mitts.....	57 96	
Shoes.....	27 65	
Shoe-laces.....	4 55	
Hose, 151 pairs.....	47 56	
Skirts, 26.....	35 30	
Shirt fronts, 81.....	32 70	
Tape, braid and trimmings.....	49 24	
		3,181 47

STOCK AND STABLE.

Corn, 1,311 bushels.....	\$400 93	
Oats, 302 bushels.....	83 85	
Hay, 22 tons.....	316 21	
Straw.....	57 00	
Pasture.....	100 00	

Bran, 2,558 bushels.....	493 70	
Cows, 4.....	220 00	
Hogs, 1.....	20 00	
Shoeing, harness and repairs.....	156 20	
		\$1,847 89
REPAIRS.		
Material and repairs for heating apparatus.....	\$1,427 97	
One Blake steam pump, No. —.....	802 95	
Repair on boilers.....	71 02	
Wall paper.....	7 70	
Painting.....	12 00	
Pumps.....	32 50	
Fencing.....	251 71	
Repairing roof.....	128 02	
Tin pipe and labor.....	10 10	
		2,743 97
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Stock and material for printing office.....	\$1,026 76	
Stock and material for shoe shop.....	854 09	
Material and labor on reservoir.....	1,021 14	
Brick, bricklaying and plastering.....	1,244 94	
Brick, brickwork and labor on sewer.....	782 47	
Labor and hauling.....	596 55	
Stock and material for cabinet shop.....	1,738 13	
Traveling of trustees and others in service of institution, and of indigent pupils.....	762 59	
Freight, telegraph and express charges.....	214 50	
Postage.....	168 48	
Revenue stamps.....	2 00	
Slate and lead pencils.....	8 75	
Crayons, 126 gross.....	21 50	
Slates, 23 dozen.....	43 61	
Ink, pens and holders.....	34 81	
Axes and handles.....	11 92	
Combs and brushes.....	15 43	
Looking glasses.....	23 62	
Garden seeds, tools and labor.....	868 47	
Books and stationery.....	963 94	
Matches.....	16 50	
Mucilage.....	2 45	
Blacking.....	16 00	
Bath brick.....	2 50	
Ventilators.....	100 00	
Philosophical apparatus.....	132 35	
Transcribing names of deaf-mutes.....	100 00	
Slate mantel.....	58 00	
Lawn mower.....	25 00	
Architect's estimates.....	25 00	
Ice.....	34 56	
Pook binding.....	93 60	
Molding.....	18 47	
Fruit jars.....	23 50	
Cutting hair.....	16 00	
Alcohol.....	16 00	
Ground rent.....	10 00	
Ribbon stamp.....	10 06	
Door springs.....	11 25	
Carpet paper.....	6 72	
Alum.....	6 00	
Copper retort.....	6 00	
Step ladder.....	5 00	
Slate rubbers.....	5 00	
Basket, ball and jet.....	5 00	
Picture-cord and nails.....	5 37	
Sad irons.....	6 64	
Twine.....	1 60	
Drugs and medicines.....	315 25	
Expenses attending removal of 18 bodies.....	90 00	
Funeral expenses.....	15 00	
Miscellaneous.....	211 89	
		11,794 05
Total amount receipts brought forward.....	\$73,424 90	
Total amount disbursements brought forward.....		\$72,609 77
By balance.....		815 13
	\$73,424 90	\$73,424 90
To balance.....		\$815 13

SOUTH WING FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$12,449 53
<i>Contra Cr.</i>	
By cash paid Thos. McMahan, for plumbing.....	\$581 62
" " A. L. Winne & Co., for heating.....	2,263 69
" " Nichols & Brennan for tin.....	34 25
" " Mathers & Wadsworth, for hardware.....	28 39
" " Chambers & Taylor, for lumber.....	388 63
" " Johnson & Glover, for mantels.....	183 00
" " Elias Kiemer, for blacksmithing.....	39 93
" " Scott & Jameson, for blacksmithing.....	146 20
" " Edgwood & Hilly, for brick.....	229 50
" " Gas, Light & Coke Co., for pipe and fittings.....	118 88
" " John Fidler, for castings.....	62 50
" " James McKay, for labor.....	30 00
" " John T. Waddell, for labor.....	30 00
" " S. W. Bruse, for labor.....	30 00
" " John McAhan, for shutters.....	541 51
" " Howard & Thompson, contractors.....	2,736 50
" "	2,605 50
" "	1,389 69
" " Peter Compton, for painting.....	556 11
" " Thos. Waddell, for superintending.....	332 00
By balance.....	81 63
Total.....	\$12,449 53
To balance.....	\$81 63

REPAIR FUND.

1872.	To balance on hand at date of last report.	\$158 59	
May 18.	To appropriation for year ending Nov. 30, 1872	1,000 00	
	<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid	Thomas McMahan, for plumbing		\$239 42
"	J. T. Waddell, for labor		65 00
"	Fred. Walker, for labor		58 75
"	Irving Clement, for repairing roof		402 85
"	Chicago and Alton Railroad, for freight		90 00
"	Insane Hospital, for cement		80 00
"	J. Cunningham, for labor		22 25
"	W. H. Wilson, for labor		42 00
"	M. DeFrates, for labor		15 75
"	Chas. Noons, for labor		24 00
"	E. C. Lax, for cement		101 32
"	Jacksonville Brick and Mining Company, for brick		210 00
"	J. Martin, for labor		40 00
"	J. F. Farmer, for labor		21 00
"	J. Delaney, for labor		24 50
To balance.		278 25	
		\$1,436 84	\$1,436 84
By balance			\$278 25

PRINTING FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$402 64	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid Mackeller, Smith & Jordan, for stock.....		\$3 00
By balance.....		399 64
	<u>\$402 64</u>	<u>\$402 64</u>
To balance.....	\$399 64	

INSURANCE FUND.

1872.	To balance on hand at date of last report.....	465 00	
May 18.	To appropriation for year ending November 30, 1872	500 00	
	<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid	American Central Insurance Company.....		\$50 00
"	Home Insurance Company.....		100 00
"	London Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company.....		100 00
"	Amazon Insurance Company.....		100 00
"	Franklin Insurance Company.....		50 00
"	Hall's Safe and Lock Company, for safe.....		210 00
"	John Goodin, for hose.....		114 18
By balance.....			240 82
		\$965 00	\$965 00
To balance.....		\$240 82	

LIBRARY FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report	\$420 50	
To appropriation for year ending November 30, 1872.....	500 00	
To cash donated by John A. Chesnut	100 00	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid Little, Brown & Co., for books		\$225 00
" L. B. Brady, for books		30 00
" C. M. Eames, for books		336 62
" F. E. Grafton, for books		81 24
" W. Cathn & Co., for books		291 08
By balance		56 56
	<u>\$1,020 50</u>	<u>\$1,020 50</u>

To balance.....\$56 56

WATER FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report	16 09	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid J. Enslinger, for cement.....		\$16 09
	<u>\$16 09</u>	<u>\$16 09</u>

DEFICIENCY FUND.

To balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$56 12	
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By cash paid Fred. Walker, for labor		\$25 00
" Chambers & Taylor, for lumber.....		31 12
	<u>\$56 12</u>	<u>\$56 12</u>

STATEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

CABINET SHOP.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock, material and wages of journeymen.....		\$2,810 34
To salary of superintendent.....		1,200 00
To balance.....		1,087 36
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By building, work manufactured and repairs.....	\$5,097 70	
	<u>\$5,097 70</u>	<u>\$5,097 70</u>
By balance	\$1,087 36	

SHOE SHOP.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock and material		\$854 09
To salary of superintendent.....		850 00
To balance.....		431 78
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By work manufactured	2,135 87	
	<u>\$2,135 87</u>	<u>\$2,135 87</u>
By balance	\$431 78	

PRINTING OFFICE.

<i>Dr.</i>		
To stock and material		\$1,029 76
To salary of superintendent		1,000 00
To balance.....		362 47
<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
By stock and material on hand.....	150 38	
By work.....	2,241 85	
	<u>\$2,392 23</u>	<u>\$2,392 23</u>
By balance	\$362 47	

GARDEN.			
<i>Dr.</i>			
To tools, seeds and labor.....			\$688 47
To salary of gardener.....			500 00
To balance.....			782 65
<i>Contra Cr.</i>			
By fruit and vegetables.....	\$2,451 12		
	<u>\$2,451 12</u>	<u>\$2,451 12</u>	
By balance.....	\$782 55		
SEWING ROOM.			
<i>Dr.</i>			
To stock and material.....			\$1,058 65
To salary of Superintendent.....			400 00
To balance.....			1,086 82
<i>Contra Cr.</i>			
By clothing and furnishing goods.....	\$2,545 47		
	<u>\$2,545 47</u>	<u>\$2,545 47</u>	
By balance.....	\$1,086 82		

RECAPITULATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Cabinet shop, <i>Dr.</i> to amount brought forward.....		\$4,010 34
<i>Cr.</i> " " " ".....	\$5,097 70	
Shoe shop, <i>Dr.</i> " " " ".....		1,704 09
<i>Cr.</i> " " " ".....	2,135 87	
Printing office, <i>Dr.</i> " " " ".....		2,029 76
<i>Cr.</i> " " " ".....	2,392 23	
Garden, <i>Dr.</i> " " " ".....		1,668 47
<i>Cr.</i> " " " ".....	2,451 12	
Sewing room, <i>Dr.</i> " " " ".....		1,458 65
<i>Cr.</i> " " " ".....	2,545 47	
Balance.....		3,751 08
	<u>\$14,622 39</u>	<u>\$14,622 39</u>
By balance.....	\$3,751 08	

2. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, from Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Transferred from furnishing fund.....	\$ 46	
Sales from farm.....	6,072 14	
For clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	11,624 45	
For clothing and incidental expenses of county patients.....	20,831 75	
For board of patients.....	31,260 39	
From state treasury, amount of appropriation for two years.....	200,000 00	
Total receipts.....		\$259,789 19

EXPENDITURES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Tacks.....	\$29 58	
Rope and sash cord.....	120 90	
Glue, putty, sand-paper, etc.....	80 53	
Shades and wall-paper.....	277 75	
Felt.....	56 55	
Belting and packing.....	240 70	
Hooks and screws.....	119 26	
Damper regulator.....	84 88	
Sewing machines.....	146 53	
Nails.....	220 75	
Alarm gauge.....	101 20	
Gas fixtures.....	272 19	
Bath tubs, basins and fittings.....	222 78	
Lightning rods.....	134 85	
Glass.....	241 97	
Cooking range.....	123 00	
Wire cloth.....	135 39	
Registers.....	144 29	
Turpentine and linseed oil.....	349 24	
Paint and tools.....	669 85	
White lead.....	641 65	
Boiler repairs.....	203 84	
Stone pipe.....	645 45	
Machinists' work.....	931 46	
Locks, butts, iron, etc.....	1,051 02	
Radiators.....	820 85	
Lathe for iron work.....	410 00	
Heater.....	469 64	
Hot air blast.....	589 32	
Moulding machine and wood lathe.....	729 90	
Repairs on roof.....	1,288 80	
Sand.....	512 88	
Lime, plaster, cement and hair.....	742 24	
Bricks.....	1,039 50	
Lumber.....	4,796 91	
418 days' labor of masons' tender.....	741 00	
710 days' labor of masons.....	2,169 40	
1,267 days' labor of painters.....	2,795 44	
1,911½ days' labor of carpenters.....	4,869 97	
Pipe and steam fittings.....	1,799 43	
Steam pumps.....	1,465 00	
Washing machine and mangle.....	2,050 00	
Iron pipe to reservoir.....	2,284 23	
Marble mantles and grates.....	325 00	
Asphalt.....	241 87	
Drill.....	190 00	
Window frames, sash and blinds.....	149 00	
Pig lead.....	136 95	
Wool carpet.....	132 87	
Hangers.....	106 00	
Plans for chapel.....	100 00	
Stone.....	87 60	
Stone sills and posts.....	110 00	
Marble wash-boards and hearth.....	77 00	
Governor.....	55 00	
Shafting.....	46 00	
Saw-dust.....	48 00	
Water-tank.....	525 80	
Hose.....	37 00	
		\$39,168 98
2,114 lbs. cheese.....	\$341 88	
38,805 lbs. butter.....	9,304 14	
		9,646 02

BREADSTUFFS.

153 lbs. corn starch.....	\$18 02	
14 bbls. meal.....	42 05	
1,265 lbs. tapioca.....	94 79	
34 bbls. crackers.....	178 87	
272 lbs. baking powder.....	123 80	
18 bbls. hominy.....	108 25	
418 lbs. hops.....	166 73	
6,533 lbs. rice.....	585 07	
Malt.....	9 65	
Macaroni.....	7 90	
1,679 bbls. flour.....	12,658 15	
Clothing.....	26,669 38	
Furnishing goods.....	331 52	
		38,000 9

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY.

Looking glasses.....	\$34 75
Repairs of chairs.....	55 95
Two hat racks.....	26 00
Seven rockers.....	35 00
Ten tables.....	131 00
Seven wash-stands.....	43 50
Twenty-eight bureaux.....	359 00
Seventeen bedsteads.....	97 00
Four desks.....	116 00
Matrasses and material.....	640 40
15½ doz. chairs.....	365 25
Two parlor sets and table.....	360 00
Chamber set.....	100 00
Wardrobe.....	27 00
Nine barber's chairs.....	72 00
Five lounges and repairs.....	145 00
Straw.....	271 25
Ice box.....	27 00
Eight water coolers.....	67 20
Two refrigerators.....	107 50
Chandeliers, shades and globes.....	79 24
Clothes pins.....	8 00
3½ doz. tubs.....	74 74
20½ doz. pails.....	54 65
1½ doz. clothes baskets.....	42 70
19 doz. mop heads and 2 gross mops.....	144 75
43 5-6 doz. scrub brushes.....	182 08
11 7-12 doz. floor brushes.....	68 75
9½ doz. boot brushes.....	46 17
30 doz. boxes blacking.....	20 20
Tripoli and bath brick.....	77 94
Bathing sponges.....	19 00
Matches.....	21 34
Broom handles.....	20 00
Reflectors.....	15 00
Wrapping paper and twine.....	50 85
Combs and brushes.....	119 78
Step ladders.....	67 95
2½ doz. spittoons.....	68 05
3½ doz. ewers and basins.....	62 00
16 doz. bowls.....	28 50
16 doz. pitchers.....	110 05
6 doz. molasses pitchers.....	30 95
170½ doz. cups and saucers.....	222 50
65 doz. plates.....	102 15
4½ doz. vegetable dishes.....	53 65
159½ doz. tumblers.....	160 45
Soap dishes.....	6 75
Castors and cruets.....	80 28
2 5-6 doz. lanterns and extra globes.....	71 30
18 5-12 doz. fruit cans.....	176 12
Sealing wax.....	9 10
114 11-12 doz. chambers.....	488 61
Tin dishes and repairs.....	878 08
Razors and strops.....	89 28
Shears and scissors.....	48 75
25½ doz. spoons.....	86 01
30 doz. knives and forks.....	103 75
Hammers and hatchets.....	11 35
Glazier's diamond.....	10 00
Copper wire.....	5 52
Files.....	19 31
Clocks.....	78 00
Laundry stove.....	46 00
Traps.....	4 50
Milk safe.....	15 00
Two secretaries.....	50 00
Medicine case.....	265 00
Stencils.....	11 20
Scales.....	16 50
Ice cream molds.....	4 55
Fans.....	3 15
Basin cock.....	12 50
Flower pots.....	22 75
Flag.....	60 00
Rubber matting.....	64 50
Piano.....	225 00
Grates.....	18 00
Tape measures.....	2 35
Fluting machine.....	8 50
Wringer and wash-boards.....	27 75

Gas candles, oil		\$5,497 82
Lard, 6,437½ lbs	\$69 96	
Vinegar, 33 bbls	386 85	
Eggs, 11,074 doz	1,423 47	
		2,512 28

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Three boxes quinces	\$4 20	
164 lbs. cucumbers	20 54	
44 lbs. citron	27 40	
13 boxes raisins	49 68	
74 bus. cherries	18 85	
148 doz. oranges	67 75	
90 5-6 doz. lemons	55 05	
21½ bus. pears	43 90	
633 lbs. dried peaches	83 31	
138 bus. green peaches	189 55	
2,128 qrts. berries	373 62	
15½ bbls. prunes	280 08	
12,470 lbs. grapes	725 72	
1,263 bus. apples	594 24	
802 lbs. dried apples	104 42	
9 bbls. cranberries	121 60	
3,920 melons	412 30	
10 bbls. cider	51 75	
12 cases corn	53 85	
104 7-12 bus. beans	279 39	
2,254 bus. potatoes	1,740 09	
		5,297 35

EXPENSES OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Brushes, cards and combs	\$20 03	
Boar	15 00	
Sweet potato plants	43 20	
Use of stallion	25 00	
Vegetable and grass seed	80 50	
Farm implements	233 43	
Harness and repairs, robes and blankets	310 75	
Shoeing	328 20	
Painting, and repairs of carriages and wagons	846 45	
Grain and fine feed	2,622 85	
		4,525 41

FUEL.

40 bus. coke	\$2 00	
One ton anthracite	15 00	
94,147½ bus. coal	9,926 03	
		9,943 03
Salaries and wages		57,094 21

MEATS AND FISH.

Tongues	\$15 10	
Tripe	9 75	
60 boxes sardines	26 80	
113½ lbs. dried beef	27 35	
452 lbs. codfish	41 36	
94½ doz. chickens	244 53	
5,328½ lbs. turkey	647 96	
596 cans oysters	210 98	
13 154 lbs. ham	1,586 81	
54½ bbls. mess pork	963 24	
15,657 lbs. fresh fish	1,329 37	
146 half bbls. mackerel	1,219 00	
One kit tongues and sounds	2 50	
10 boxes salmon	7 13	
352 lbs. tallow	28 16	
52,610 lbs. corned beef	3,998 86	
202,491 lbs. roast and steak	20,810 68	
		51,169 58

Medicine and medical supplies		3,892 63
Freight, postage, express and telegraphing		3,225 21
Small groceries		543 32
Salt and soap		1,589 22
17 galls. maple sirup	\$36 30	
55 bbls. sirup	1,472 59	
41,197 lbs. sugar	5,213 63	

REPAIR FUND.			
Amount of appropriation.....			\$5,000 00
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$5,000 00		
RESERVOIR FUND.			
Amount of appropriation.....			\$, 5,000 00
Expended for 3 cars stone and freight on same.....	\$147 80		
For fountain.....	204 02		
" eighteen cars sand.....	334 00		
" 350 barrels cement.....	693 00		
" 151,950 brick.....	911 70		
Steam pump.....	700 00		
Masons and laborers.....	1,248 40		
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	771 08		
	\$5,000 00		
FURNISHING FUND.			
Amount of appropriation.....			\$10,000 00
Expended for 4 library tables.....	\$73 50		
3½ doz. office chairs.....	84 00		
1 fountain.....	83 61		
23 wash stands.....	184 00		
23 bureaus.....	379 50		
Billiard and pigeon hole table.....	390 00		
Mattress making.....	400 00		
Carpets.....	476 04		
Ticking, moss and springs.....	858 29		
4007 lbs. curled hair.....	2,001 96		
242 bedsteads.....	2,164 78		
151 wire mattress.....	1,861 36		
2 pianos and covers.....	1,042 50		
Transferred to current expense account.....	46		
	\$10,000 00		
INSURANCE FUND.			
Amount of appropriation.....			\$3,000 00
Expended for insurance.....	\$3,000 00		
BOILER HOUSE FUND.			
Amount of appropriation.....			\$22,000 00
Expended for paint.....	\$42 68		
For lightning rods.....	57 50		
" hangers.....	90 00		
" window frames.....	102 00		
" nonconducting cement.....	109 50		
" cement.....	112 75		
" stone pipe.....	113 70		
" hot air flue.....	121 79		
" fire brick and clay.....	188 40		
" hardware.....	219 41		
" iron tanks.....	323 95		
" castings and work.....	374 98		
" work on boilers.....	384 02		
" 24 cars sand.....	432 00		
" iron pipe.....	511 22		
" 6 cars of lime.....	726 75		
" 11 cars of stone.....	793 68		
" lumber.....	1,412 27		
" roofing.....	1,518 01		
" 487,150 bricks.....	3,102 47		
" 3 boilers.....	4,488 92		
" masons, carpenters and laborers.....	4,774 00		
	\$20,000 00		
DEFICIENCY FUND.			
Amount of appropriation.....			\$22,000 03
Expended for improvements and repairs.....	1,500 00		
For furniture, crockery and cutlery.....	1,500 33		
" clothing and furnishing goods.....	3,999 70		
" fuel.....	4,000 00		
" provisions.....	11,000 00		
			\$22,000 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, for the quarter ending November 30, 1872.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Received from patient fund from Dec. 1, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1872.....	\$47,354 26	
From Aug. 31, to Nov. 30, 1872.....	6,362 33	\$53,716 59
Received from farm account from Dec. 1, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1872.....	5,593 10	
From Aug. 31, to Nov. 30, 1872.....	479 04	6,072 14
Received from state treasurer from Dec. 1, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1872.....	175,000 00	
" " " for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	25,000 00	200,000 00
Received from furnishing fund.....		46
Total receipts.....		\$259,789 19

EXPENDITURES.

Superintendent's orders paid from Dec. 1, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1872.....	\$206,899 43	
From Aug. 31, to Nov. 30, 1872.....	34,497 68	
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	18,392 08	\$259,789 19

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$18,392 08
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LIABILITIES.

Bills payable for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	\$17,754 41	
Balance.....		\$637 67

3. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—1871-2.

DR.			
1872, Nov. 30.	To balance from last report.....	\$1,818 51	
	" Cash received on auditor's warrants.....	36,250 00	
	" " " from sales and receipts.....	606 42	
CR.			
1872, Nov. 30.	By cash paid on orders of board.....		\$36,479 02
	" Balance in treasury.....		2,195 91
		\$38,674 93	\$38,674 93

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOV. 30, 1872.

Provisions	\$8,960 77
Building and repairs	2,012 96
Work department	954 95
Salaries	11,740 95
Wages and labor	4,293 40
Furniture	1,100 51
Music and instruments	1,086 20
Corn and hay	442 93
Stoves and tin-ware	447 60
Gas light	329 90
Smithing and repairs	313 65
Postage	81 80
Physician, four years, and medicine	1,089 00
Books and maps	466 38
Insurance	395 00
Wood	452 05
Coal	685 21
Trustees' expenses	81 70
Scales	305 00
Hauling water	139 65
Horse, carriage, etc.	481 45
Printing	68 25
Copying census	125 00
Washing machine	50 00
Clothing	115 90
Engraving	30 00
Passages	33 25
Miscellaneous	395 55
Total for two years	\$36,479 02

4. NORMAL UNIVERSITY—1871.

I. ASSETS.	
Real estate, buildings and improvements	\$312,050 00
II. RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1870	\$1,792 98
Current expense appropriation	9,000 00
Interest, college and seminary fund	12,445 99
Museum fund	1,875 00
Appropriation for fence	1,200 00
Tuition fees, model school	3,252 00
Total receipts	\$29,565 97
III. EXPENDITURES.	
Fence about grounds	\$1,200 00
Improvements and repairs	1,686 34
Furniture	56 70
Fuel	603 50
Legal services	10 00
Janitor's supplies	79 04
Salaries	22,899 56
Printing and advertising, books and stationery	1,110 43
Express, postage, etc.	504 72
Insurance	875 00
Trustees' expenses	426 10
Chemicals	42 85
Total cash expenditures	\$29,494 24
RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1871	\$71 73
Salaries and wages unpaid	\$2,283 43
Bills due	2,360 11
	4,663 44
Balance against the institution	\$4,591 71

1872.

ASSETS.	
Real estate, buildings and improvements.....	\$312,050 00
RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1871.....	\$71 73
Current expense appropriation.....	9,000 00
Interest (23-24) college and seminary fund.....	12,444 99
Museum appropriation.....	2,708 33
Library appropriation.....	1,125 00
Repairs appropriation.....	1,500 00
Care of grounds appropriation.....	375 00
Expenses of trustees appropriation.....	750 00
Fuel appropriation.....	1,123 50
Janitor's supply appropriation.....	150 00
Chemistry fund appropriation.....	2,250 00
Tuition in model school.....	3,324 12
	<u>\$34,822 67</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries.....	\$25,448 96
Museum, curator's salary, and improvements.....	2,346 32
Library.....	321 70
Repairs.....	459 31
Care of grounds.....	413 63
Expense of trustees.....	485 00
Fuel.....	622 43
Janitor's supplies.....	45 01
Printing, advertising and stationery.....	826 14
Insurance.....	562 50
Labor, hauling water, etc.....	10 00
Express, postage, etc.....	27 89
	<u>\$31,568 94</u>
RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	
Cash now on hand.....	\$3,253 73
Salaries unpaid.....	2,445 00
Bills now due.....	5,332 68
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$7,777 68</u>
Balance against the institution.....	<u>\$4,523 95</u>

5. SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN—1871.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ending December 1, 1871.

RECEIPTS.

Cash remaining Dec. 1, 1870.....	\$76 84
From state treasury, for quarter ending Feb. 28, 1871.....	5,000 00
“ “ “ “ May 31, 1871.....	5,750 00
“ “ “ “ Aug. 31, 1871.....	5,750 00
“ “ “ “ Nov. 30, 1871.....	5,750 00
“ Pupils, for clothing and board during vacation.....	2,301 55
“ Sale of stock, etc.....	394 85
Total.....	<u>\$25,023 24</u>

EXPENDITURES.

PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

Beef, fresh, 4,857 lbs	\$579 78
" salt, 1,094 lbs	85 83
" dried, 42½ lbs	8 29
Butter, 1,447½ lbs	393 70
Beans, 4 bus	12 90
Buckwheat, 1 bus	3 00
Bread	247 89
Crackers, 507 lbs	58 63
Cheese, 2,602 lbs	54 15
Coffee, 655 lbs	139 26
Candles and oil	2 00
Cream tartar and soda	19 25
Cider, 10 gal	4 00
Extracts	12 35
Eggs, 1,300 doz	189 30
Flour, 11,675 lbs	404 37
Fish, fresh	92 17
" salt	76 99
Fruit, fresh	526 39
" dried	102 13
Farina, 490 lbs	41 62
Ham, 1,545½ lbs	241 50
Hominy	15 25
Honey	2 10
Hops	1 25
Indigo and starch	33 80
Ice, 34,724 lbs	138 89
Lard, 932 lbs	111 20
Mcal, 5 bus	4 00
Macaroni	1 50
Molasses, 552 gal	45 70
Mutton, 863½ lbs	139 66
Potatoes and vegetables	498 54
Poultry	286 58
Pork, fresh, 693½ lbs	77 57
" salt, 20 lbs	3 72
Pickles	13 70
Rice, 235 lbs	25 16
Shanks, 74 lbs	14 80
Sugar, 1,736½ lbs	252 89
Salt, 1,100 lbs	11 00
Spices	22 15
Soap	243 15
Tapioca	5 35
Tea, black, 43 lbs	34 40
" green, 53 lbs	80 00
Tongues and tripe	18 62
Vinegar, 69 gal	26 55

\$5,403 73

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Barrels, tubs, buckets and baskets	\$41 72
Brooms and brushes	97 71
Batting	34 18
Bed spreads	26 75
Buttons	17 38
Clothes-lines and pins	2 55
Carpeting, oilcloth and binding	66 84
Crash, 413½ yds	62 52
Calico, 558½ yds	70 61
Combs, 6½ doz	17 92
Clothing	212 59
Cambrie, 97 yds	11 75
Cassimere, 115½ yds	47 41
Clocks	15 90
Domestic, 757½ yds	142 07
Drilling, 34 yds	29 76
Delaine, 41½ yds	18 42
Furniture	689 40
Flannel, 247 yds	113 52
Feathers	19 42
Gingham, 336½ yds	60 15
Glass	28 08
Glassware	30 35
Hickory, 372 yds	8 63
Hose, 57 prs	40 33
Hoods	13 00

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.—Continued.

Hooks and eyes.....	\$ 20
Hardware.....	331 62
Knives and forks.....	99 06
Kitchen furniture.....	28 15
Linen table-cloths.....	30 14
Linen napkins.....	12 25
Mats and matting.....	36 15
Mattresses.....	211 17
Plaid.....	4 43
Pins and needles.....	16 16
Queensware.....	42 97
Shoe laces.....	20 03
Shoes and repairs.....	221 17
Skirts.....	6 75
Stoneware.....	33 50
Towels.....	47 75
Tapes and braids.....	6 20
Tweed, 3½ yds.....	2 45
Thread and trimmings.....	56 80
Ticking, 51 yds.....	15 13

\$3,242 22

STOCK AND STABLE.

Carriages.....	\$500 00
Cows (three).....	140 00
Feed—corn, oats and bran.....	254 48
Hay, 19, 335 lbs.....	141 10
Horses.....	300 00
Harness (two sets).....	113 00
Pigs (twelve).....	42 00
Repairing carriages, harness, horse-shoeing and blacksmithing.....	70 99
Straw.....	5 00
Wagons (one).....	75 00

\$1,641 57

SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.

Salaries.....	\$4,067 50
Wages.....	2,775 04
Labor.....	221 49

\$7,064 03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apparatus for school-room.....	\$145 35
Burial expenses.....	24 00
Books.....	139 75
Bath brick.....	2 00
Blacking.....	3 40
Chalk and crayons.....	2 50
Card board.....	7 40
Christmas presents.....	60 53
Drugs and medicines.....	158 15
Express.....	17 65
Freight.....	97 13
Fuel, wood, 96 cords.....	421 85
" coal, 3, 539½ bus.....	391 00
Furnaces (two).....	600 00
Gas, 95, 700 cubic ft.....	382 80
Gas fixtures.....	6 60
Garden tools.....	56 75
House rent.....	1,000 00
Ink, pens, penholders and pencils.....	21 60
Lumber.....	333 02
Lawn mower.....	30 00
Lime, 39½ bus.....	19 75
Ladders (four).....	48 76
Matches.....	5 95
Machines.....	56 00
Plow and harrow.....	25 50
Postage.....	98 25
Piano repairing and tuning.....	16 00
Printing.....	39 50
Paints and oils.....	43 48
Plumbing and gas fitting.....	12 76
Plastering and brick laying.....	71 38
Repairs.....	60 00
Sponge.....	2 73
Sewing machines.....	4 75

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Seeds (garden).....	\$24 51
Stationery.....	240 17
Stoves and repairs.....	457 52
Trees.....	1 50
Tiling.....	12 30
Traveling expenses.....	190 38
Trustees expenses.....	159 25
Telegraphing.....	159 25
Wall paper.....	1 75
	<hr/>
	\$5, 498 65
Total expenditures.....	\$22, 850 20

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts for Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871.....	25,023 24
Total disbursements for the year ending Dec 1, 1871.....	22, 850 20
	<hr/>
Cash remaining Dec. 1, 1871.....	\$2, 173 04

FURNITURE AND INSURANCE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From state treasury, for quarter ending May 31, 1871.....	\$125 00
“ “ “ “ Aug. 31, 1871.....	125 00
“ “ “ “ Nov. 30, 1871.....	125 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$375 00
Total expenditures for insurance.....	338 24
	<hr/>
	\$36 76

1 8 7 2 .

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending December 1, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Cash remaining Dec. 1, 1871.....	\$2, 162 21
From state treasury for quarter ending Feb. 29, 1872.....	5, 750 00
“ “ “ “ May 31, 1872.....	5 750 00
“ “ “ “ Aug. 31, 1872.....	5, 750 00
“ “ “ “ Nov. 30, 1872.....	5, 750 00
“ counties and parents, for clothing, traveling and other expenses.....	1, 391 65
“ sale of stock, etc.....	47 03
“ city of Jacksonville, for labor of pupils on streets.....	20 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$26, 620 89

EXPENDITURES.

PROVISIONS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

Beef, fresh.....	\$635 58
Beef, salt.....	70 28
Beef, dried.....	7 28
Butter.....	390 32
Beans.....	9 86
Buckwheat.....	8 95
Bread.....	186 90
Crackers.....	53 91
Cheese.....	25 16
Coffee.....	157 00
Candles and oil.....	25 45
Cream-tartar and soda.....	14 85
Cider.....	50

PROVISIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES—Continued.

Extracts	\$4 25
Eggs	108 58
Flour	843 44
Fish, fresh	124 83
Fish, salt	51 00
Fruit, fresh	528 42
Fruit, dried	53 35
Farina	27 04
Ham	125 00
Hominy	13 00
Honey	7 10
Indigo and starch	26 18
Ice	186 00
Lard	74 17
Macaroni	1 26
Molasses	67 05
Mutton	111 21
Potatoes and vegetables	493 26
Poultry	157 23
Pork, fresh	80 32
Pickles	62 75
Rice	41 55
Shanks	26 40
Sugar	530 02
Salt	15 65
Spices	26 04
Soda	1 20
Soap	304 22
Tapioca	1 20
Tea, black	15
Tea, green	70 00
Tongue and tripe	18 00
Vinegar	33 39

\$5,781 73

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Barrels, tubs, buckets and baskets	\$42 35
Brooms and brushes	73 48
Blankets	307 12
Bed spreads	70 50
Buttons	8 65
Clothes lines and pins	16 90
Carpeting, oilcloth and bindings	384 47
Crash	28 15
Curtain goods	12 00
Combs	24 72
Clothing	483 51
Cambric	5 20
Cassimere	22 71
Clocks	3 75
Domestic	61 68
Drilling	17 63
Furniture	416 75
Flannel	66 65
Gingham	54 96
Glass	46 11
Glassware	23 95
Hickory	31 65
Hose	27 03
Hoods	6 25
Hooks and eyes	1 50
Hardware, iron, etc.	317 41
Jeans	1 60
Knives and forks	11 10
Kitchen furniture	115 70
Linen table cloths	6 63
Linen napkins	6 68
Mats and matting	3 75
Mattresses	491 97
Piano cover	10 00
Pins, needles	4 25
Queensware	172 47
Shoe laces	13 72
Shoes, boots and repairs	210 79
Skirts	22 50
Towels	39 45
Tapes, braid, etc.	8 03
Thread and trimmings	28 12
Ticking	26 40
Yarn	3 95

\$3,733 49

STOCK AND STABLE.

Buggy.....	\$285 00
Blankets.....	14 00
Feed, corn, oats and bran.....	324 58
Hay.....	154 50
Repairs, blacksmithing and horse-shoeing.....	158 54
Straw.....	4 00
Wagon.....	260 00

\$1,140 62

SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.

Salaries.....	\$4,481 25
Wages.....	2,783 33
Labor, including that of mechanics.....	705 38

\$7,969 96

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apparatus for school room and pupils.....	\$333 55
Architect's expenses for drawings.....	50 00
Books.....	43 43
Bell.....	25 00
Blacking.....	4 85
Chalk crayons.....	5 00
Carbolic acid, 47½ gallons.....	47 50
Christmas presents, (refunded by parents).....	21 34
Drugs and medical supplies.....	143 80
Drayage.....	5 37
Express.....	5 15
Freight.....	135 72
Fuel, wood.....	345 50
Fuel, coal.....	911 60
Gas.....	394 39
Gas fixtures.....	48 95
Garden tools.....	12 91
Galvanized iron for pipes, flues and chimneys.....	98 20
House and land rent.....	1,000 00
Ink, pens, pen holders and pencils.....	27 25
Lumber.....	1,199 95
Lime.....	19 78
Hatchets.....	8 25
Machines, (washing).....	8 00
Postage.....	138 21
Piano repairs, etc.....	32 00
Printing.....	235 25
Paints and oils.....	261 37
Plumbing, iron pipes, valves, stop cocks, etc., for introduction of water, and gas fitting.....	691 94
Plastering and brick laying.....	468 65
Repairs.....	112 15
Sewing machines, fitting and repairs.....	6 99
Seeds, (garden).....	14 38
Stationery.....	175 28
Stoves and repairs.....	247 68
Money returned which had been paid in advance for clothing, etc.....	24 70
Tiling, (drain).....	36 60
Traveling expenses, (partially refunded).....	192 43
Trustees' expenses.....	138 00
Telegraphing.....	60
Tin roofing for covered ways.....	80 50
Wall paper.....	65

\$7,764 37

Total expenditures..... \$26,390 17

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1872.....	\$26,620 89
“ disbursements for year ending December 1, 1872.....	26,390 17
Cash remaining December 1, 1872.....	\$230 72

RECEIPTS.		
Cash remaining December 1, 1871.....		\$36 7
From state treasury for the quarter ending February 29, 1872.....		125 0
" " " " " May 31, 1872.....		125 0
" " " " " August 31, 1872.....		125 0
" " " " " November 30, 1872.....		125 0
Total receipts.....		\$536 7
Expended for insurance.....	\$279 87	
" furniture.....	251 00	
Total.....		530 8
Cash remaining December 1, 1872.....		\$5 8

Schedule "A," showing receipts from all sources to March 1st, 1871, and expenditures on account of claims contracted prior to that date.

1871. Jan. 4	From state treasurer, on warrant.....	\$11,250 00
" 18	" Jesse W. Fell, paid on note.....	1,000 00
Feb. 1	" " balance on note.....	2,908 00
		<hr/> \$15,158 00

Total payments prior to March 1, 1871.....	\$15, 119 45
Balance to schedule " B ".....	38 55
	<hr/> \$15, 158 00

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

TREASURER'S WARRANTS.		FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
1871.	April 25.....	\$8,969 13	Balance March 1, 1871.....	\$38 55
	May 29.....	4,600 00	" Imp. and Rep.	09
	August 10.....	4,000 00	" Steam heating	67
	September 9.....	2,406 78	Sale of rags.....	5 00
	October.....	2,396 41	" potatoes.....	97 30
	November 7.....	2,754 08	" rags, etc.....	15 00
	December 4.....	3 423 52	" live stock.....	309 32
1872.	January 11.....	3,680 92	"	168 28
	February 10.....	3,527 57	" rye.....	58 80
	March 18.....	2,991 59	" live stock.....	5 00
	April 13.....	762 79	From T. Coultas.....	500 00
	April 19.....	9,475 36	Sale of stoves, rags, etc.....	83 13
	May 22.....	9,980 00	Rent of home land.....	120 00
	July 17.....	10,000 00	Sale of hogs.....	72 00
	September 11.....	10,000 00		
	November 20.....	3,141 72		
		\$82,109 87		\$1,473 14

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Date.	Clothing.	Groceries and Provisions.	Furniture.	Improvem't and Repairs.	Fuel.	Lights.	Live stock.
1871. March.....	\$147 80	\$1,351 40	\$92 14	\$335 29	\$14 25	.....	.....
April.....	2,451 85	1,055 62	10 75	.....	29 70	.....	.....
May.....	308 20	1,069 67	37 48	.....	56 25	.....	\$130 00
June.....	527 27	624 73	20 45	.....	45 00	.....	.....
July.....	60 30	522 88	25 00	.....	.....	\$11 75	.....
August.....	73 20	453 19	7 00	.....	86 63	55 92	.....
September.....	111 88	779 33	115 85	.....	.....	34 47	55 00
October.....	298 42	893 81	95 20	.....	872 00	.....	.....
November.....	304 74	925 13	73 15	.....	.....	1 65	116 00
December.....	442 47	1,088 51	111 15	488 84	.....	152 53	.....
1872. January.....	366 46	718 39	50 00	209 29	376 31	61 20	.....
February.....	541 74	896 31	42 44	84 06	405 75	159 50	.....
March.....	1,260 89	850 10	671 27	278 59	746 00	130 72	95 00
April.....	707 34	749 55	33 85	103 60	340 00	5 75	.....
May.....	3,426 40	1,172 37	284 86	220 67	203 08	121 49	10 00
June.....	408 65	919 64	15 80	1,746 67	96 43	.....	.....
July.....	336 13	742 34	17 25	1,604 50	.....	.....	.....
August.....	93 96	571 43	13 38	968 03	258 53	.....	.....
September.....	104 60	695 30	794 80	2,206 56	85 60	.....	.....
October.....	343 13	1,012 17	374 68	249 07	4 86	160 72	.....
November.....	96 80	665 59	603 35	295 14	.....	.....	.....
	\$12,411 98	\$17,757 46	\$3,489 85	\$8,790 31	\$3,620 48	\$895 70	\$406 00

Recapitulation.

Total receipts from state treasurer.....	\$82,109 87	.....
" " all other sources.....	1,473 14	.....
" expenditures on account current expenses.....	.....	\$83,254 51
Balance on hand December 1, 1872.....	.....	328 50
	\$83,583 01	\$83,583 01

OF EXPENDITURES.

Tools and Im- plem'ts.	Books and Stat'n'ry.	Hospital and Med'l supplies.	Sal'ries.	Miscella- neous.	Inciden- tal.	Farm.	Building.	Trust's expen's.	Total.
\$3 40	\$89 25	\$14 05	\$1,298 93	\$190 58	\$38 10	\$136 41	.....	.....	\$3,712 20
4 05	26 80	30 35	1,224 90	88 87	117 85	294 81	.....	.....	5,335 55
10 00	74 32	6 90	1,183 52	143 62	130 25	243 51	.....	.....	3,393 72
3 30	19 10	6 65	966 58	126 52	314 40	203 55	.....	.....	2,857 65
.....	4 45	1 55	743 98	46 35	198 20	212 00	.....	.....	1,826 46
80	85 25	1 35	1,110 51	26 88	249 67	199 04	.....	.....	2,349 44
.....	20 45	6 20	1,012 15	89 83	50 00	35 13	.....	.....	2,310 29
1 50	94 45	13 10	1,001 03	138 17	111 49	120 64	.....	.....	3,639 81
32 75	19 25	22 05	1,164 17	339 71	149 48	303 39	.....	.....	3,451 22
1 50	8 00	16 72	1,407 14	156 81	181 57	314 52	.....	.....	4,369 76
.....	6 55	53 15	1,515 66	64 33	49 58	806 65	.....	.....	3,577 57
.....	78 08	27 25	1,268 58	119 47	3 55	131 20	.....	.....	3,757 93
15 18	101 54	9 00	1,246 56	147 90	8 44	208 10	.....	.....	5,769 29
3 95	59 17	23 45	1,166 01	118 75	28 75	210 45	\$88 50	.....	3,639 12
16 25	51 20	28 50	1,159 33	226 35	30 54	453 38	96 81	.....	7,501 23
18 15	93 38	10 15	1,182 82	66 03	65 79	104 77	549 81	53 60	5,331 69
17 80	29 45	2 55	953 72	57 20	72 51	254 89	325 40	105 00	4,518 74
.....	23 48	9 10	937 42	110 55	3 92	64 64	.....	.....	3,054 44
.....	6 75	19 55	1,196 17	130 02	.....	62 85	.....	124 15	5,426 44
148 40	106 07	35 35	1,215 48	202 37	1 00	131 35	.....	.....	3,984 65
.....	185 33	8 05	1,213 91	93 40	82 89	72 85	.....	130 00	3,447 31
\$277 03	\$1,182 32	\$345 62	\$24,168 57	\$2,683 81	\$1,887 98	\$3,864 13	\$1,060 52	\$412 75	\$83,254 51

NOTE.—*Clothing*.—Under this head is classified all such articles properly known as dry goods, and used for clothing, bedding, table linen, etc.

Salaries.—Under this head is included expenses for service or labor in all departments.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head is included all expenses that cannot be definitely classified, such as soap, concentrated lye, baskets, mops, brushes, buckets, etc.

Incidentals.—Under this head is included all contingent expenses, such as freight, telegraphing, burial expenses, transportation of children, amusements, etc., etc.

Farm.—Under this head is included all expenses that cannot properly be classified to other departments, such as the constructing of fences, building of sheds and outhouses for stock, beautifying the grounds, purchase and repairs of wagons, carts, harness, agricultural implements, purchase of seeds, subsistence of horses, cows, hogs, etc.; in short, all expenses not directly connected with the institution proper.

SCHEDULE "B"—Continued.

Total amount appropriated for current expenses, from March 1, 1871 to March 1, 1873	\$100,000 00	
Amount appropriated to reimburse the current expense fund for an equal amount paid on deficiencies of the Home out of that fund	11,250 00	
Amount drawn from state treasury on account of current expenses, from March 1, 1871, to December 1, 1872		\$82,109 87
Amount drawn and paid on deficiencies, as per Schedule "A"		11,250 00
Balance remaining in state treasury at date of report		17,890 13
	<u>\$111,250 00</u>	<u>\$111,250 00</u>
Total receipts from state treasurer	\$93,359 87	
Receipts from all other sources	5,342 59	
Total disbursements on account of current expenses and deficiency		\$98,373 96
Balance remaining in hands of treasurer		328 50
	<u>\$89,702 46</u>	<u>\$89,702 46</u>
SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.		
Appropriation	\$15,000 00	
Disbursed		\$15,000 00
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>	<u>\$15,000 00</u>
BOILER HOUSE AND LAUNDRY FUND.		
Appropriation	\$6,000 00	
Disbursed		\$6,000 00
	<u>\$6,000 00</u>	<u>\$6,000 00</u>
STEAM HEATING FUND.		
Appropriation for steam heating apparatus	\$12,000 00	
Disbursed on account of steam heating apparatus, for which vouchers are on file in the office of the auditor of public accounts		\$11,999 33
Balance remaining unexpended in hands of the treasurer		67
	<u>\$12,000 00</u>	<u>\$12,000 00</u>
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS FUND.		
Appropriation	\$2,000 00	
Disbursed		\$1,999 91
Balance remaining unexpended in hands of the treasurer		9
	<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
INSURANCE FUND.		
Appropriation	\$1,000 00	
Disbursed		\$500 00
Balance remaining in state treasury		500 00
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
LIBRARY FUND.		
Appropriation for library	\$500 00	
Disbursed		\$389 54
Balance remaining in state treasury		110 46
	<u>\$500 00</u>	<u>\$500 0</u>

7. INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY—1871.

I.—ASSETS.

Land	\$86,000 00
Building and improvements	175,000 00
Total	\$261,000 00
Furniture and supplies	\$54,000 00
Funds and investments	424,000 00
Total personal property	\$478,000 00
Total assets	739,000 00

II.—RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, December 1, 1870.....	\$1,705 68
Current expenses appropriation.....	41,463 88
Special appropriations.....	112,000 00
Unexpended appropriations of former years.....	4,419 70
Total cash from appropriations.....	\$160,089 26
Fees.....	5,043 00
Farm and shops.....	4,725 96
All other sources.....	3,795 64
Total receipts.....	\$173,653 86

III.—EXPENDITURES.

Building.....	\$98,357 39
Improvements and repairs.....	2,149 52
Furniture, library and cabinets.....	7,755 51
Fuel.....	1,325 35
Lights.....	341 30
Salaries.....	21,922 85
Students' labor.....	5,392 73
Books and stationery.....	1,522 59
Freight, expressage, postage and telegraphing.....	969 55
Insurance.....	517 25
Trustees' expenses.....	1,121 85
All other expenses, farm, shops, etc.....	28,547 86
Total cash expenditure.....	\$169,923 75

IV.—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand.....	\$587 70
Undrawn appropriations.....	4,142 41
Total resources.....	\$5,730 11

1872.

I. ASSETS.

Lands.....	\$26,000 00
Building and improvements.....	175,000 00
Total.....	\$261,000 00
Furniture, library, cabinets and apparatus.....	\$75,000 00
Funds and investments.....	424,000 00
Total personal property.....	\$499,000 00
Total assets.....	\$760,000 00

II. RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1871.....	\$587 70
Current expense appropriation.....	29,774 00
Special appropriations.....	17,500 00
Unexpended appropriations of former years.....	4,142 41
Total cash from appropriations.....	\$52,004 11
Fees.....	\$5,792 00
Sales from farms and shops.....	9,972 41
All other sources.....	7,895 85
Total receipts.....	\$75,664 37

III. EXPENDITURES.

Taxes.....	\$2,238 60
Improvements and repairs.....	2,186 79
Furniture, library, cabinet and apparatus.....	6,009 36
Fuel and light.....	1,438 15
Salaries.....	28,053 65
Students' labor.....	4,873 66
Books and stationery.....	826 04
Freight, expressage, postage and telegraphing.....	563 08
Trustees' expenses.....	1,119 00
All other expenses, shops, farms, etc.....	24,820 67
	<u>\$72,129 00</u>

IV. RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand.....	\$3,535 37
Undrawn appropriations.....	2,500 00
Total resources.....	<u>\$6,035 37</u>

8. REFORM SCHOOL.

DEBIT.

To assets due December 1, 1871.....	\$7,011 97
To cash from state treasurer.....	45,000 00
To " " labor of boys, etc.....	833 08
	<u>\$52,845 05</u>

CREDIT.

By assets unpaid.....	\$5,351 92
" paid on account farm, stock, and tools.....	5,273 83
" " " " furniture.....	10,000 00
" " " " fence and outbuildings.....	5,351 90
" " " " building and improvements.....	714 01
" " " " current expenses.....	25,323 59
By cash on hand, July 1, 1872.....	830 50
	<u>\$52,845 05</u>

9. SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY—1871.

The annexed statement will show the financial condition of the institution to date, November 2, 1871, and the amount necessary to complete and furnish the building:

STATEMENT—Showing the financial condition of the Southern Illinois Normal University, to November 2, 1871, inclusive.

UNIVERSITY, To State of Illinois.	DR.
To appropriation, March 9, 1869.....	\$75,000 00
To amount received from sale of lands donated.....	14,375 00
" freight, donated by Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	5,314 47
" " " G. T. M. and M. Co.....	1,275 00
" interest received on Carbondale bonds.....	7,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$102,964 47</u>

Cr.

By amount paid by former board, as follows:

To J. M. Campbell, from appropriation, March 9, 1869.....	\$67,000 00
" " " sale of lands.....	14,375 00
" " " freight donation from I. C. R. R. Co.....	5,314 47
" " " " " G. T. M. and M. Co.....	1,275 00
" " " interest on Carbondale bonds.....	7,000 00
" amount paid sundry persons on vouchers.....	6,993 30
" " treasurer of present board.....	1,606 70
Total.....	\$102,964 47

Dr.

To cash received from W. J. Yost, treasurer.....	\$1,006 70
" appropriation, April, 1871.....	50,000 00
" freight donated by I. C. R. R. Co.....	1,462 21
Total.....	\$52,468 91

Cr.

By amount paid estate of J. M. Campbell.....	\$20,495 46
" " appraisers of settlement.....	1,337 00
" " for altering plans.....	1,140 90
" " commissioners to superintend.....	444 88
" " Wickwire & Boyle, contractors, cash.....	16,016 09
" " same—freight.....	4,462 21
" " telegraphing, to H. P. Smith.....	21 39
" " printing, advertising, etc.....	4 50
" " commissioners' transportation.....	509 73
Total.....	\$41,522 16
Leaving balance on hand and in state treasury.....	\$10,945 75

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE AND FURNISH BUILDING.

Wickwire & Boyle, as per contract.....	\$95,021 70
Thomas, as per contract, heating.....	5,613 95
Furnishing building.....	12,000 00
Fencing and grading grounds.....	8,000 00
	\$120,635 65
Deduct amount on hand.....	10,883 15
Making appropriation required.....	\$109,752 50

1872.

Dr.

To amount on hand, and in state treasury, at date of last report.....	\$10,946 75
" cash from sale of bonds of the city of Carbondale.....	28,000 00
" amount of freight from Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	3,065 00
	\$42,011 75

Cr.

By amount paid Wickwire & Boyle, on account.....	\$36,119 27
" " C. Jungenfeld, superintendent.....	1,000 20
" " for labor on building and grounds.....	191 00
" " J. H. Holmes, for heating pipes.....	721 10
" " Expressage.....	60
" " Postage and stationery.....	10 25
" " Freight on books.....	3 45
" " Printing.....	98 10
" " F. J. Chapman, office rent, etc.....	186 55

By amount paid town of Tamaroa, costs on suit	\$154 23
" " " R. Worthen, J. P., for Isaac Rapp	48 70
" " " commissioners' transportation	710 85
" " " telegraphing	10 05
	<hr/>
	\$39,254 68
Leaving balance on hand, in state treasury	\$2,756 05

ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE AND FURNISH BUILDING.

Wickwire & Boyle, as per contract	\$62,951 68
W. Thomas, for heating, as per contract	4,892 95
Furnishing building	12,000 00
Fencing and grading grounds	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$87,844 53
Deduct amount on hand	2,756 07
	<hr/>
Making appropriation required	\$85,088 46

10. SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.—1872.

INSANE ASYLUM, <i>To State of Illinois.</i>	DR.
To appropriation, April, 1869	\$125,000 00
To receipts from sale of farm products	157 94
Total receipts	<hr/>
	\$125,157 94
CR.	
By amount expended by former board	\$92,157 94
Total amount coming in hand present board	<hr/>
	\$33,000 00
CR.	
By amount paid Shinnick, contractor	\$30,925 14
" " Thomas Walsh, superintendent	1,049 59
" " commissioners' transportation	420 42
" " labor on farm	426 82
" " H. W. Hall, former commissioner, per diem and expenses	110 50
" " Barton, printing blanks	4 50
Total paid out	<hr/>
	\$32,936 97
Balance on hand	63 03
	<hr/>
	\$33,000 00
Amount required to finish north wing, as per contract, and extra work	<hr/>
	\$63,767 03
Balance due, including percentage retained	\$58,490 52
Percentage retained on excavation	242 41
Balance due, including percentage on deepening	5,034 86
Total	<hr/>
	\$63,767 03

ESTIMATE OF THE COST TO PUT THE INSTITUTION IN RUNNING ORDER:

Center building	\$93,915 95
Rear building	29,134 80
Chimney stack	7,390 00
Steam heating, cooking and laundry apparatus	25,430 00
Machinery, &c., for water works	23,230 00
Artificial gas works	1,500 00
Furniture, bedding, &c., for 175 patients, \$60 each	10,500 00
Total	<hr/>
	\$254,867 78
Amount necessary to complete north wing, including furniture, excavation, &c.	133,200 00
Total	<hr/>
	\$388,067 78

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.—1872.

DR.

1872. Dec. 6.	To amount in treasury at date of last report.....	\$63 03
"	" appropriation of December 8th, 1871.....	65,000 00
"	" April 9th, 1872.....	143,000 00

Total receipts..... \$208,063 03

CR.

By amount paid	R. Shinnick, contractor, north wing	\$50 833 30
"	N. L. Wickwire, rear buildings	36,326 18
"	Thos. Walsh, superintendent, north wing	1,403 05
"	" rear buildigs.	1,061 31
"	F. Ashley, for engineering	7 50
"	for commissioners' transportation	649 00
"	John T. Kennie, steam pump and fixtures	1,527 95
"	for labor on dam and reservoir	2,694 12
"	John Dougherty, old com'r, salary	115 00
"	freight on Ill., C. R. R. Co.	117 15
"	Finch & Shick	4 00
"	Walsh & Jungenfelt, plans	1,144 11
"	for expressage	7 65
"	for postage and stationery	7 90
"	for telegraphing	33 80
"	for tools and wheelbarrows	145 47
"	E. H. Finch, for lumber	25 12
"	Alexander, Crozier & Co., for machinery	1,933 74

Total amount expended..... \$98,636 50
 " Balance on hand..... 109,426 53

Total expenditures..... \$208,063 03

* In state treasury.

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS NECESSARY TO FINISH NORTH WING AND REAR BUILDINGS, RESERVOIR, TANKS, DAM AND OUT BUILDINGS.

To	N. L. Wickwire, contractor, rear building, per contract	\$32,455 97
"	Alexander Crozier & Co., machinery	11,706 26
"	Maudsley & Mepharn, for steam fitting, plumbing, on contract	21,123 00
For tank house.....		2,500 00
" pump house.....		1,500 00
" excavation for pipes.....		500 00
" dams and reservoir.....		7,000 00
" setting boilers, foundation for engine bed and masonry for fan tower, and foundation for winger and fresh air duct.....		5,000 00
" furnishing north wing.....		10,500 00
" cooking range.....		750 00
" cisterns.....		2,000 00
" contingencies.....		3,391 30
		\$100,426 53

AMOUNT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE.

For center building.....	\$85,000 00
" heating same.....	10,000 00
" furniture for same.....	4,000 00
" south wing.....	133,000 00
" heating same.....	10,000 00
" furniture for same.....	10,500 00
" contingencies.....	7,500 00
	\$260,000 00

11. NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.—1871-2.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.		
1870.		
Dec. 1, Balance on hand.....		\$4,553 37
received for sand sold.....		53 25
" from the state treasurer.....		161,757 50
" from loan, Home National Bank.....		7,000 00
Paid for real estate.....	\$17,762 00	
W. F. Bushnell & Co., (on building).....	107,058 25	
Davis & Co., (heating apparatus).....	17,965 76	
architect.....	4,000 00	
R. R. freight.....	3,223 93	
advertising and printing.....	529 67	
building superintendent.....	1,811 15	
secretary's salary and office expenses.....	1,227 15	
per diem and expenses of trustees.....	3,072 48	
lightning rods.....	484 95	
C. W. Weer, (gasworks).....	4,000 00	
waterworks.....	5,332 05	
repairing roof.....	564 24	
barn contract, (on account).....	1,967 76	
gas fixtures.....	1,212 05	
corn house.....	423 98	
temporary frame structure to connect north wing with rear building.....	706 75	
sundry expenses about hospital.....	2,354 67	
interest.....	864 16	
Balance overdrawn.....		896 88
	\$174,261 00	\$174,261 00
FARM ACCOUNT.		
Received from state treasurer.....		\$8,000 00
" rents.....		959 75
Paid for farm stock.....	\$2,052 69	
" implements.....	773 52	
" fencing, farmwork and grading.....	3,408 63	
Balance on hand.....	2,534 91	
	\$8,969 75	\$8,969 75
FURNISHING ACCOUNT.		
Received from state treasurer.....		\$10,960 00
" loan, Home National Bank.....		3,000 00
Paid orders.....	\$14,318 97	
Balance overdrawn.....		358 97
	\$14,318 97	\$14,318 97
CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Received from state treasurer.....		\$33,750 00
" patient fund.....		4,786 90
Paid orders on treasury for articles, as follows:		
Breadstuffs.....	\$1,338 42	
Butter and cheese.....	1,406 37	
Lard, vinegar and eggs.....	234 18	
Fruit and vegetables.....	345 11	
Meats and fish.....	2,790 07	
Soap and small groceries.....	1,074 68	
Sugar and molasses.....	1,269 02	
Tea and coffee.....	1,045 91	
Clothing and furnishing.....	4,279 61	
Furniture, crockery and cutlery.....	84 11	
Amusements.....	121 81	
Farm and garden.....	11 25	
Fuel and lights.....	3,922 09	
Salaries and wages.....	13,342 96	
Apothecary stores.....	57 07	
Freight (principally coal).....	3,110 23	
Improvements and repairs.....	308 67	
Postage and stationery.....	282 71	
Boiler and engines.....	74 23	
Miscellaneous.....	716 85	
Balance on hand.....	2,741 55	
	\$38,536 90	\$38,536 90
GENERAL BALANCE.		
Construction account overdrawn.....		\$896 88
Farm account.....	\$2,534 91	
Furnishing account overdrawn.....		358 97
Current expense account.....	2,741 55	
Total balance on hand.....		4,020 61
	\$5,276 46	\$5,276 46

12. EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—1871.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For board of poor patients, supported from state appropriation.....	\$4, 167 87
From poor patients paying board alone.....	918 57
From soldiers' fund.....	299 20
For board of casual visitors.....	423 93
For board of other than poor patients.....	1, 372 52
From sale of medicines.....	67 67
From sale of sundry articles.....	105 03
Clinic tickets and students.....	359 18
Donations.....	1, 284 00
Interest.....	229 39
Sundries.....	31 33

\$9, 258 69

EXPENSES.

Salary.....	\$800 00
Help.....	780 48
Groceries.....	1, 250 78
Medicines.....	167 36
Fuel.....	276 00
Light.....	86 75
Balance of debts paid.....	1, 473 54
Repairs and improvements.....	350 00
Insurance.....	106 25
Printing.....	74 50
Postage and expressage.....	95 23
Furniture.....	1, 061 91
Bread.....	384 89
Meat.....	751 92
Tea and coffee.....	137 92
Milk and butter.....	711 82
Vegetables.....	237 85
Interest.....	88 44
Rent.....	225 00
Expense of moving and boarding patients after fire.....	147 24

\$9, 187 86

Unexpended balance, \$70 81.

1872.

CURRENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

RECEIPTS

Balance of last account.....	\$70 81
For board of poor patients, supported from state appropriation.....	5, 090 28
Poor patients paying board alone.....	1, 326 73
Board of casual visitors.....	118 58
Board of other than poor patients.....	1, 231 77
Sale of medicines.....	73 34
Sale of sundry articles.....	127 61
Donations.....	21, 977 75
Interest.....	856 81
Special appropriation.....	4, 000 00
Insurance.....	395 00
Rent of property purchased.....	185 06

\$25, 053 74

EXPENSES.

Salary.....	\$900 00
Help.....	790 77
Groceries.....	1, 136 13
Medicines.....	209 47
Fuel.....	371 85
Light.....	93 34
Printing.....	91 50
Postage and express.....	85 50
Furniture.....	1, 500 00
Books and stationery.....	45 13

EXPENSES—Continued.

Trustees' expenses.....	\$22 50
Bread and flour.....	303 72
Meat.....	546 99
Milk, butter and cheese.....	621 94
Vegetables.....	189 72
Tea and coffee.....	162 99
Rent.....	1,785 00
Land.....	18,000 00
Clothing.....	42 11
Sugar and molasses.....	297 50
Hardware.....	137 52
Moving to present location.....	48 00
Horse, express wagon and harness.....	360 00
Carried to building fund.....	6,978 78
Sundries.....	335 93
	<hr/> \$35,053 74

CHAPTER SIXTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In our last report, we gave a history of the various state institutions of Illinois. In the present report, we give a more or less full descriptive account of them.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, chartered in 1839, is the oldest of the public charities of the state. Located in Jacksonville, one mile west of the public square, it owns a body of land of about fifty-six acres in extent, between State street and College avenue, west of Asylum street. The site, although quite elevated for a prairie country, is inferior to one which might have been selected, to the south and west. About twenty acres are in cultivation, and twenty in pasture; the remainder is occupied by an orchard, a garden, yards and buildings.

The buildings consist of a main edifice and rear building situated at a distance of a hundred feet; a shoe shop and printing office; a brick barn, a large wood shed, tool house and conservatory, fruit and vegetable cellar, and other necessary outbuildings. There are also three small frame dwelling houses upon the premises which are occupied by the engineer, the gardener, and the shoemaker, with their families.

The main building is divided into three parts, a centre sixty feet by seventy and two wings. The centre building contains upon the first floor the reception room, drawing room and two offices; on the second, the matron's room, principal's bedroom and private office, and two guests' chambers; on the third, the chapel and two school rooms; in the attic, two dormitories for boys; in the basement, the large pupils' dining room and kitchen, and servants' dining room. There is a fire plug on each floor with two sections of hose fifty feet each in length attached to each plug, and spanners. The fire apparatus is connected with the steam pump and also with the tank at the top of the house. The steam pump throws water like a steam fire engine, with force sufficient to carry it over the house from the ground.

The north wing contains, in the basement, a trunk room, clothes room, wash-room, store room, and bakery. On the first floor, the boys' study, and four recitation rooms; on the two upper floors, seven school rooms and five dormitories for boys. A basement area eight feet in width extends all around this wing and the centre.

The south wing contains, in the basement, a play-room for girls, a fruit room, bath room, milk room, ironing room, and principal kitchen and store room; on the first floor, the boys' dining room, matron's room, trunk room, girls' hospital (three rooms), and a study hall used as a dormitory; on the second floor, the principal's apartments, a room for lady teachers, four dormitories, a study hall and sewing room; on the third floor, a teachers' room, nine dormitories and a study hall. There is a linen closet and a bath room on each of these two upper floors. There are no fire-plugs in the north wing. In the south wing there is a fire-plug on each story and one on the roof, without any hose attached. There are however, several hundred feet of extra hose in the engine house. Additional safeguards against fire have been provided in the form of three Babcock fire extinguishers, one of which is kept in the reception room and the other two on the upper floors.

The rear building contains, in the basement, the boiler room, pump room and coal room. There are three boilers, (forty-two inches by sixteen feet each, with thirty-nine flues,) which have been in use for about eight years. Steam pipes for heating, lead from the boilers to the main and rear buildings. In the centre and north wing the mode of heating adopted is direct radiation, but in the new wing, indirect radiation has been substituted for it. The north wing and the centre building contain no ventilating flues. The new south wing is ventilated by foul air flues leading from every room, which open at the floor and empty into the attic. There are four large Emerson ventilators on the roof, and this winter the ventilation is remarkably good. The main steam pipe for heating is four inches in diameter. In order to avoid back pressure, several condense pipes are used, instead of one. Condensed water is used in the boilers. Above the basement, in this same building, on the first floor, are the laundry, drying room, engineer's and teamster's sleeping apartments, and a bath room; in the second story the boys' hospital, nurse room and three rooms for cooks; on the third story, seven sleeping apartments for female domestics.

The shop where the pupils labor, is of brick, two stories in height. The lower story contains the cabinet shop, which is furnished with a steam engine, two lathes, and two saws, one circular and one upright. In the upper story are the shoe-shop, and the printing office, in which there are two presses, one a liberty, and the other a Potter power press.

The barn, which is of brick, has accommodations for three horses and thirteen cows. It also contains a room for the porter. A large vege-

table cellar extends underneath, and in the upper story are a large loft and four granaries.

The garden house contains a tool house and a vegetable cellar.

There are two ice houses, one frame and one brick.

There is also one large, rickety wood-shed, wood being burned in the kitchen, the principal's sitting room and the printing office. The amount of fuel consumed in 1871 was 633 tons of coal and 92 cords of wood. In 1872 the consumption was larger, namely 1192 tons of coal, 1450 bushels of coke, and 71 cords of wood.

The main sewer of the institution, which is two feet by four and oval-shaped, discharges in the hog-lot. Another of the same size, leading from the centre of the south wing and running west to the engine house, connects with it. A third sewer, of crocks, twelve inches in diameter, connects with the main sewer from the north wing.

The institution owns two mules and one horse, ten cows, twenty hogs and twenty shoats.

The water-supply, which at present appears to be ample, is obtained by damming a small stream, which runs in an easterly direction, three quarters of mile south of the asylum. A pond has been excavated, called Ashelby lake, of about one hundred and twenty thousand square feet, superficial area, and varying from four to six feet in depth. The institution owns one-third of this lake, and the agreement with the owner of the other two-thirds is, that the institution may have all the water, but he has all the ice. In a small house on the edge of the lake are a boiler and a Blake pump. A four inch cast iron pipe leads from the lake to the institution, where a reservoir has been built, with a capacity of about two million gallons. There are three pumps at the institution; one lift pump in a deep well, near the engine house, and two others in the pump-room, one of which is a Blake, and the other was manufactured in Chicago. Still another pump, in the shops, has been converted into an engine.

The principal engine, in the basement of the engine house, is of ten horse power, and with the boilers was manufactured by the Northwestern Manufacturing Company in Chicago.

The course of instruction, in this institution, is carried through eight years. The semi-mutes complete the course in less time than congenital mutes do. The pupils admitted each year are divided into two sections, "A" and "B." A redistribution of the pupils takes place every year, in accordance with their respective capacity and attainments. Forty-three new pupils have been admitted at the present session, the whole number in attendance being two hundred and ninety, of whom one hundred and fifty-eight are boys, and one hundred and thirty-two are girls, Seven of them sleep outside the building, with friends in town. The

institution employs fifteen teachers, besides the principal, who does not teach; of these, eight are gentlemen and seven lady teachers. The studies pursued are English composition, arithmetic, geography, history, penmanship and articulation, except in the highest class, who receive instruction in algebra, natural history, physiology, physical geography and grammar. The mornings are given to the school, the afternoons to the shops; but comparatively few of the pupils are employed in the industrial department, except in domestic and out-door work.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Illinois Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, under the charge of H. T. Carriel, M. D., superintendent, and Drs. Gilman and Neil, assistant physicians, is situated on the south side of the city, within the city limits, a little more than one mile from the Morgan county court house. The horse-cars on South Main street run past the premises, on the east side, and the population of Jacksonville has extended south of the hospital, so that it is no longer in the country, as it was originally.

It is to be regretted that the commissioners who located this institution had not selected as its site a spot about a half-mile to the northwest, which would have given it a more elevated situation, better drainage, woodlands for the use of patients, and above all, an east front, commanding one of the finest prospects in Central Illinois.

The amount of land in the hospital inclosure is one hundred and sixty acres, which lies in a square, composed of four forties, the buildings being placed upon the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter section. The west half of the inclosure is cultivated with the plough; about fifty acres in front of the hospital are used for meadow and pasture and for ornamental pleasure grounds; and thirty acres in the rear are occupied by outbuildings, a reservoir and an orchard. The whole is surrounded by an Osage orange hedge.

Besides the land just mentioned, the institution also owns fourteen acres on the bank of the Mauvaisterre creek, about a half mile east of Main street, where there is a dam, a reservoir and a steam pump.

For pasturing cows during the summer, it is necessary to rent thirty or forty acres additional, which are the private property of Dr. Carriel, purchased by him, in accordance with the advice of the trustees, in order to protect the purity of the water supply, and which it is presumed that the state will at some future day purchase from him.

The hospital has been built on what is known as the "corridor plan." It consists of a centre building for the superintendent, officers and a portion of the employees; with two wings, containing nine wards each, for the care and treatment of about four hundred patients; and a rear building, with kitchen, bakery, ironing-room, carpenter-shop, chapel and apartments for employees. Before the completion of the new boiler

house and laundry, the rear building contained also the boilers, engine, machine shop, washing-machines and drying room. It is connected with the centre by an iron bridge.

The outbuildings comprise a boiler house and laundry; a paint shop, with an ice chest or coal room, and a milk cellar, an old ice house, of insufficient capacity; a frame bowling alley, out of repair; a brick barn with accommodation for nine horses and eighteen cows; a frame straw barn, old and out of repair; a piggery, with twenty styes, and a room with boiler and kettles for cooking feed; a pump house, on the bank of the Mauvaisterre creek; two reservoirs of about two and a half million gallons capacity each, one at the creek, and one (new) in the rear of the asylum; besides sheds and other minor structures.

The hospital fronts north. An eastern front would have been better, and a south-eastern exposure better still; but the ground does not admit of it, or at least it would have been necessary to turn the front of the building away from the town.

The centre building is five and a half stories in height; the original wings are four stories, and the new wings five. The second floor is the principal story, that below it being a basement, but entirely above ground. The only objection to the basement is that it is too low. The height of the different ceilings from the floor in the several stories is as follows: basement, eight feet and five inches; second story, eleven feet four; third, do., ten feet nine and three-fourths; fourth, ten feet ten and three-fourths; fifth, nine feet eleven and a half inches.

The windows are six feet by three, with thirty-six panes, six inches by twelve. The upper sash, which is immovable, is made of iron cross bars set in a wooden frame; the lower sash, of wood, is protected by iron cross bars of the same pattern, on the outside. The sash is hung with weights by a cord attached to the bottom, and concealed within the frame.

All the walls, which are of brick, varying from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, are pierced by numerous flues, running from the cellar to the attic. There are more of them, in fact, than can be used; and it is to this circumstance that the state is indebted for the improvement of the ventilation, under Dr. Carriell's superintendence.

The entire structure is covered with a tin roof, which should have been slate. The present condition of the roof calls loudly for repair. It has never been renewed.

The centre building contains forty-eight rooms; of which four are bath rooms; eight are occupied by the family of the superintendent; seven are offices and reception rooms; five are sleeping apartments for officers; one is an officers' dining room; and the rest are kitchens, store rooms and dormitories for employées.

Each of the original wards contains one attendants' room, one associate dormitory for patients, nine single dormitories, a day room, clothes room, bath room, water closet, and a dark staircase, not in use since the addition of the new wing. These wards used to contain two other single dormitories, which have been converted into alcoves, which afford more light and give a much more cheerful, agreeable aspect to the wards. In the present crowded condition of the hospital, the day-rooms are used for the most part as associated dormitories.

The new wards are lighter and more airy than the old. They have a transverse section at the extreme end. They vary slightly in their internal arrangement, but comprise generally one attendant's room, two associate dormitories, sixteen single dormitories, a water closet, bath room, clothes room, stair case, and a dining-room, about twenty-four by twenty-six feet, for the common use of patients from two wards. Instead of one, two dining-rooms of this size are needed, and the plan of the hospital is defective in this respect. In two of the wards alcoves have been constructed of single dormitories, as described in the preceding paragraph, and it is designed to make the same change in them all.

The capacity of the hospital, carefully computed, on the supposition that every bed is occupied, and that all the day-rooms except two are in use as dormitories, and that the patients are as crowded as possible without discomfort, is three hundred and eighty. The comfortable running of the institution requires a spare bed in every ward, which would reduce the capacity to three hundred and sixty-two; and without enlargement this should be the limit of the average population. The actual average for the past two years is over four hundred and fifty. In years gone by the number of inmates at one time has been as high as five hundred and thirty, a condition which necessarily produced friction and increased the excitability of patients.

Of minor conveniences, the hospital possesses a full complement of dumb waiters, dust drops and clothes drops, but no speaking tubes nor telegraphic communication by bells or signals. It has no more convenient mode of distributing food than by carrying it in a cart, out of doors, even in cold and rainy weather, from the kitchen to the wards; and the system of water pipes and sewers is such as apparently to preclude the possibility of introducing the usual underground railway for this purpose.

No attempt was made, in the construction of the building, to render it fire-proof. The staircases even are of wood. There are so many stairways, eight in all, that it is thought that all the patients, in case of fire, could be safely removed. The protection against fire consists, first, in three Babcock fire extinguishers, charged with carbonic acid gas, and kept in the bath room on the second floor of the centre building;

second, in sixteen fire plugs, distributed through the house, with one piece of two hundred feet of three inch rubber hose pipe; third, in another piece of one inch hose pipe, fitted to the plugs in the bath rooms; and finally, in the ease with which the floors could be flooded by turning on the water in the bath rooms and allowing it to run. Water can be forced through the larger plugs, at a high pressure, by means of the steam pumps in the engine room.

Water is supplied to the institution from reservoirs, which are filled, when it rains, from the Mauvaisterre creek, which is a large part of the time nearly or quite dry. The creek is dammed, and after a copious rain, or a thaw in winter, when snow is on the ground, the water which runs off is caught, held and pumped into reservoirs, whose united capacity is about five million gallons. One of these, the old one, is situated on the bank of the creek; the other, which is new, is just in the rear of the hospital. The new reservoir has not yet been filled; the other has been full four times within the past two years, which have been unusually dry. There was rain enough to fill the creek and admit of pumping, on the 23d day of December, 1871; again, June 2d, 1872; and again, August 28th, 1872. There has been none since. During the winter the melting snows furnish abundance of water, and of good quality. In 1871, it was necessary to haul water. Two teams were kept constantly at work for three months, and hauled, in October, two hundred and nineteen loads, of ten barrels each; in November, two hundred and eighty-seven loads; in December, two hundred and sixteen loads—amounting in all to nearly two hundred and twenty thousand gallons. At various times, it has been necessary to shut the water off from the house, and run upon short allowance. Dr. Carriel's estimate of the amount needed for daily consumption is thirty thousand gallons, and according to his calculation, the two reservoirs when filled will hold a six months' supply. The dam in the creek will hold a two months' supply additional, making eight months in all, which may, if necessary, be so economized as to answer for nearly or quite one year; and it is hoped that a water famine will never again occur in the history of the hospital, nor the institution be reduced to the need of hauling water in wagons. The quality of the water is similar to that of surface water generally, when purified by sufficient depth.

There are two pumps at the creek, one of which is a Worthington duplex, and the other a Niagara. The Niagara is preferred. They are used for lifting the water from the creek into the old reservoir, upon the bank. Thence it runs by gravitation into the new reservoir, behind the asylum. An iron tank in the boiler house is connected by iron pipes with both reservoirs, and from it the water is again lifted, by means of a Niagara crank pump in the engine room, into smaller tanks in the attic, in the centre building. Of these, there are five, four of a capacity

of two thousand gallons each, and one of eight thousand gallons. The latter is new and has recently been put in place. From the tanks in the attic, it is carried over the house by gravitation.

The system of heating adopted is that of indirect radiation, by steam coils, in the air passage under the basement, at the mouth of the flues leading to the wards. Steam is conveyed into the coils from three tubular boilers, five feet in diameter by fourteen in length, with fifty-two four inch flues, manufactured by the Tudor Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati. The main conducting pipe is four inches in diameter. Fresh air is forced into the fresh air ducts by means of a fan and fan passage. At the opening of the fan passage is an extensive collection of coils formerly used for heating by direct radiation in the centre building. They take the chill off the air as it enters the duct, and prevent the undue cooling of the floors, basement walls, and steam and water pipes. From the duct the air passes over other coils (but in the centre building over Gold's radiators,) into the hot air flues in the inner walls, which empty into the corridors, (and in some wards, designed for excited patients, into the apartments). In most of the wards, the apartments are warmed from the corridors—the air passing into them through the doors, when open, or through open transoms when the doors are closed.

The system of ventilation has been partly described in the preceding paragraph. Ventilating flues, distinct of course from the flues for heating, lead from every corridor and from every room into the attic; and the foul air passes out through the roof.

The practical experience of this hospital shows that separate coils for the different flues leading to the several stories are not essential. It would appear at first sight that the hot air would tend to the upper floor, and that the lower wards would be comparatively cold. But the suction in the long ventilating flues from the lower wards is so much greater than that in the shorter ventilating flues in the upper wards, as to equalize the draft and the consequent temperature through the whole house.

The ventilation of the water closets, however, proceeds upon a different principle. These closets, (which are in towers outside the building,) connect with the sewer, which is connected with the smoke stack. The smoke stack is double, consisting of a cast iron pipe, (three feet in its interior diameter, founded in twenty-nine sections, weighing, on an average, three-fourths of a ton each,) inside of a brick chimney large enough to leave a space of one foot in the clear around the pipe. The air in this space, becoming heated, ascends and creates a draft sufficiently strong to ventilate the sewer, and cause a strong downward current in the water closets, except when there is a high southerly wind. The excellence of the ventilation is somewhat impaired, however, by the imperfection of the sewer, which is penetrated in many places by

rat holes. These give admission to the air from outside, and in a strong wind, the pressure overcomes to a certain extent the draft in the chimney.

The sewerage of the hospital is not first-rate. The fall is slight, but enough to secure a continual flow. The size of the sewer (two and a half feet) is too great to admit of flushing it with water, to remove obstructions, and it is thoroughly out of repair. At present it empties in a field in front and west of the institution, and flows through a blind ditch to the town branch (or brook) right through an inhabited portion of the town, giving rise to continual complaint and dissatisfaction. It ought to be extended to the north-east corner of the hospital grounds, and connected with the city sewer. The city sewer would be brought along the line of Main street a quarter of a mile to meet it, if the institution would agree to bear one-half the cost. At a dollar and sixty-five cents per foot, this would amount to something less than a thousand dollars.

The floors are badly worn. They have all been renewed in the old west wing, but not in the east. In the new wings, they will answer for a few years. All the bath-rooms and water-closets need renewing.

The condition of the plastering also is very bad. In many places the plastering has fallen; in others, it is ready to drop; and everywhere it is full of cracks, which need to be dug out and refilled.

A good deal of repairing has already been done upon the building. The ventilation has been changed, (there was none in the old wing previously,) by altering the openings in some of the wards, and cutting flues in others. Flues have been cut in the walls of the centre building, where there were formerly none. All heaters for direct radiation have been removed, and indirect radiation substituted. Gold's radiators have been placed in position beneath the centre building. A new fan passage has been built, and the position of the steam and water pipes changed. The centre building has been painted and partly re-plastered. Painting and plastering have been begun in the wards. Many other improvements are in progress, or projected, but it is needless to mention them all in detail. The extent of the repairs already finished cannot be known, even from observation, without minute examination, and an acquaintance with the former condition of the premises.

The farm, as has been said, consists of one hundred acres, one-half of which is cultivated with the plough, and about one-fourth is in meadow. The amount of land, although some have judged it, without information, to be excessive, is in fact not sufficient for the needs of the institution. For instance, the number of cows owned by the hospital is only twenty. At least thirty-five are needed; but for pasturing the present

number, land has to be rented. A large tract of land affords an opportunity to give employment to the male patients, one-third of whom are capable of out-door labor, and would be benefited by it. The principal farm product is corn, but potatoes, beets, and other vegetables for the use of patients and of the farm stock are raised in large quantities. The amount of fruit is small, and the officers appear reluctant to enlarge the orchard and fruit garden, partly on account of the close proximity of the institution to the town, and the difficulty of making a secure inclosure, and partly on account of the danger of patients injuring themselves by an excessive indulgence in unripe fruit.

The administration of the internal affairs of the hospital is vested in a medical superintendent, appointed for ten years, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars *per annum*, with living for himself and family. He has the complete and sole control of all departments, medical, financial, domestic and agricultural. He is assisted by two physicians, one of whom has the medical supervision of the male and the other of the female wards, and by a clerk, who makes the necessary purchases and keeps the financial records. A male supervisor for the male wards, and a female supervisor for the female wards, have immediate oversight of the attendants in each, and are required to see that they discharge their duties faithfully and treat the patients kindly and well. Two attendants are allowed to each ward, to take care of the patients, their clothing and their rooms. During the day a porter, and at night two night-watchers, one male, and the other female, are employed as patrols, to keep order and protect the building, and perform various petty services. Other servants, in and out of the house, are employed as far as may be necessary, but their relations to the patients are of course less direct.

The medical treatment consists almost entirely in a judicious use of tonics and hypnotics, with special attention to special complaints, such as anaemia, a torpid liver, torpid digestion, etc. Blood-letting, blistering, shaving the head, and the use of the shower bath, are entirely discarded. An attempt is made to quiet the nerves and build up the general health of each patient. In certain conditions of the brain, special remedies are sometimes resorted to, *e. g.*, iodide of potash, in case of congestion. Alcoholic stimulants are little used. Ale is given to a moderate extent, on account of its tonic properties, and in some cases a mild milk punch.

The dietary of the hospital is as follows: For breakfast: coffee, with cream and sugar, bread, butter, and meat, fish or eggs. For dinner: beef, corned beef, soup, or pork and beans, with potatoes and other vegetables in their season, and bread and butter, the allowance of butter being one-third of an ounce at each meal, for each patient. Gravy is given with the meat, and occasionally a plain dessert after dinner.

On holidays, an extra dinner is provided. For supper, the patients have tea, bread and butter, and generally some, stewed fruit or other relish; cake, once a week; hot biscuit, ditto; ditto, mush. On Sunday night the table is furnished with cheese, and brown bread is substituted for white, at all meals, on Sunday. Fruit is given in its season, and the sick are allowed a special diet, as ordered by the physician.

In the way of recreation, the patients dance in the chapel, every Tuesday night—the male patients with the female attendants, and *vice versa*. On Friday night, they assemble to witness amateur theatrical performances by a stock company made up of attendants and employees, or to listen to some entertaining light reading. A band plays for their amusement two nights in a week—on Monday and Thursday. Prof. Tanner, of Jacksonville, preaches in the chapel every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Besides these special exercises, varied to suit their varied taste and necessities, a good library has been placed in two of the wards, and the attendants distribute the books through the house; pictures are hung upon the walls, though not in sufficient numbers; two of the wards contain handsome cases of stuffed birds; two are furnished with billiard tables; one with a table for playing pigeon-hole, and three with pianos, besides a piano and a cabinet organ in the chapel. Newspapers are allowed, and parlor games provided. In the male airing-court there is a bowling alley. The male patients organize base-ball clubs, and the ladies play croquet. Nearly all of them walk out, whenever the weather is suitable, and each of the female wards is taken to ride once a week, but the convalescent wards ride twice.

The men work out doors, when there is anything for them to do. They did nearly all the excavation of the new reservoir. A portion of the women work in the laundry, sewing and mending rooms. In the wards, those who are able and disposed do fancy work, which is exposed for sale in a case in the lower hall of the centre building.

The only restraints employed are the camisole and muff, or confinement in a separate room. Some of the rooms in which violent patients are confined have a screen over the window, to protect the glass. Occasionally it becomes necessary for the protection of a patient to confine him to a bench, if very restless, or even in bed. But restraint is resorted to as little as possible, and mechanical restraints are deemed less irritating than the grip of an attendant would be. Iron wristlets, anklets, and chains are not used in any case, but the apparatus for confining the limbs is of stout canvass or leather. One object of restraint is to save the destruction of clothing and property, as some insane persons will not wear clothing at all, if they can tear it off, and others take great delight in petty mischief, such as ripping up blankets and sheets, scratching the plastering, or breaking glass. A single patient will sometimes destroy a dozen shirts in a month.

The patients at Jacksonville may be divided into two general classes, the victims of mania and of melancholia, and between these two there is no great difference in respect of the number of each class. They may also be divided into acute or curable cases, and chronic or incurable. The proportion of demented patients is less than in most institutions, because the inadequacy of accommodation for the insane of the state, and the continual pressure for admission compels frequent discharges. About one-fourth might be called cases of dementia. No idiots are received, and very few epileptics. There are perhaps a dozen epileptics in the hospital, but none in which epilepsy is not complicated with insanity, and these have been admitted for special reasons. The complications of insanity are an interesting study. It is almost invariably associated with depression of the general physical system. Nine-tenths of the insane need building up. Their weak, nervous condition interferes with the performance of all organic functions, and the quality of their blood deteriorates. Phthisis is a frequent result, and there is a latent phthisis which shows itself only in emaciation. Another frequent result is general and gradual paralysis.

We have been thus minute and specific in our account of this institution, because so little is generally known of the inner life of hospitals for the insane. A more intimate acquaintance would dispel much of the popular prejudice against them. The best of them all cannot relieve, except to a partial extent, the pain necessarily incident to insanity viewed as a disease of the body and a condition of the mind, and it would be easy to harrow the sensibilities by detailed descriptions of individual cases of suffering; but this suffering, we repeat, is attributable to disease, rather than to the means employed to alleviate its horrors.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, is situated about a mile east of the public square, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, which runs just north of the premises. The west wing only of the new building, as designed by the architect, has been completed. This building is intended to front south, but the wing fronts west. The walls are brick, the foundation and the basement of cut stone. The sills and window heads are also of stone. The windows are excessively large and the stories are also higher than is necessary. Twelve feet would have been amply sufficient; they are fourteen. There are inside shutters on all the windows. The floors are of ash; the doors are also of ash in the first and second stories, but in the third story, of white pine painted. The floors in the halls and dining room are oiled.

The entire basement is a cellar, with a brick floor over the whole of it. It is sunk five feet below the surface of the ground and rises four

feet above it. It contains four wrought-iron heaters, made by J. Reynolds & Son, Philadelphia, three of which were rescued from the ruins of the old building, destroyed by fire. These heaters are encased in air chambers of brick. Hot air flues in the walls, cased with tin, open above into the halls, and into the rooms. Separate flues lead to each story. Both the outer and inner walls are pierced with flues for ventilation, which open into the attic. But they do not give satisfaction, and the openings into the outer air from the attic have been cased over with tin. Natural ventilation alone is depended upon, and this proves sufficient in all the rooms except two of the school rooms. The stories above the basement are occupied by the necessary offices, school rooms, apartments for the officers and teachers, and dormitories for the girls.

The out-buildings may be briefly described as follows: One two story brick house is used as a laundry; in the lower story are three rooms, one of which contains a hand washing machine, four stationary tubs and two copper boilers. Of the two smaller rooms adjoining, one which was formerly a bakery is now used as a music room—the other (formerly a boys' wash room) is now used as a sick room or hospital. Up stairs are an ironing room and a drying room, with two rooms for female domestics.

Another two story brick building is called a workshop. Down stairs is the broom shop, with five machines. One end of the shop is partitioned off for the boys' trunk room. At the other end are the office of the clerk and a sleeping apartment for the workmen, with a piano in it. Up stairs, the boys sleep, in one large room. A smaller room is partitioned off for the use of the clerk, and this also contains a piano. Thirty-three boys occupy this apartment.

The old smoke house and soap house are now used for a boys' wash room and bath room. The appointments for these purposes are very inferior. The lower story has a cement floor, and one of two old soap boilers is used to heat water in. The institution no longer makes its own soap.

An old wood-house is now used for sizing broom straws. Up stairs there is a store room for material. The barn for horses and cows is of frame. In this the broom straw is seeded and stored. On the other side of the barn yard is a pig-stye. The stock owned by the institution consists of one horse, five cows and ten hogs.

All these buildings are on a tract of land containing eighteen acres. The institution formerly owned more land, but the railroad took about four acres, for which it paid the cash into the state treasury, amounting to about \$1,000 per acre. None of this land is farmed. It is all in grass and orchard except the garden, and the superintendent says that the orchard is a source of annoyance rather than of profit. The garden contains about one acre, and is cultivated by the porter.

Having described the premises we proceed to speak of the internal organization.

The superintendent, Dr. Joshua Rhoads, does no teaching, but has general charge of the institution. The matron has charge of the house keeping and of the domestic arrangements. She takes special oversight of the female pupils. The clerk superintends the work shop and has immediate charge of the boys. The purchases are made by the matron, and the accounts kept by the superintendent. The assistant matron has immediate charge of the female pupils, and in addition teaches for about three hours every day. There are sixty-six pupils in the institution, thirty-three of whom are males and thirty-three females.

The first object of the institution is to teach reading by the fingers. The time occupied in learning to read varies according to the capacity of the pupil, from two months to four years. The average time required for mastering the primer is about three months.

New pupils, when they come to the asylum, unless they have been already at school, are assigned to Miss Alice Rhoads, who teaches what is known as the third division. This division is subdivided into two sections, and at the end of the year the first section is promoted, but the second section is retained for drill in those studies in which the pupils are deficient. The second division is taught by Miss Maginnis, and contains three grades, subdivided into two classes each. During the second year, the pupils commit to memory Goodrich's history of the United States. They also pursue the same studies which are taught in the lower division, namely, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. But in addition, they commence the practice of writing. The first division is taught by Professor Loomis, and embraces a two years' course in algebra, natural philosophy, Gould Brown's grammar, Hart's rhetoric, geometry and trigonometry. Besides teaching during the day, Professor Loomis spends an hour or two with his classes every evening, and reads to them books of travel, history and biography. He also has supervision of their general reading. He recommends to them the books printed in raised letters suited to the capacity of each, and pupils commit to memory portions of Cleveland's English and American literature. They also study natural philosophy under him, and read Smelley's philosophy of natural history and some elementary works on geology and astronomy.

Music is taught by Prof. Wimmerstedt, and Miss Alice Rhoads. Prof. Wimmerstedt teaches the piano, organ, and vocal music. Miss Rhoads has charge of the orchestra. Fifteen of the boys take instrumental music. Nine of them are in the orchestra. About half the girls take lessons on the piano, and two-thirds of all the pupils are in the singing class. The industrial education of the boys consists solely in broom making. The institution is divided into two departments, the literary and manual.

Four of the inmates are in the manual department only. Those of the pupils who do not take lessons in instrumental music are employed in the broom shop from eleven until twelve o'clock. Those who do not take singing lessons are in the broom shop from half past four until half past five. All who are of sufficient size spend one hour a day in labor. Other trades would be taught, but for the want of room. The broom-straw used by the institution is not raised on the premises, but purchased from farmers, who exchange it for brooms, at the rate of six pounds of clean brush for every broom.

The girls do no domestic labor, but sew, knit and make bead work.

The religious instruction consists of one hour's teaching on Sunday, by Professor Loomis, who reads the scriptures and conducts worship, interspersed with singing and prayer. The pupils are all required to attend church on Sunday morning, but may go to any church which they individually prefer.

The nominal duration of the course of instruction in this institution is five years, but for special reasons, in the discretion of the board, certain pupils are allowed to remain longer if deemed best.

A popular notion probably is that all who receive the benefits of a special education here are totally blind. The fact is that more than half of them can see a little, and a few can even see sufficiently well to read, but their eyes are so feeble as to make it imprudent for them to attempt it. About one-half of them are congenitally blind.

As to the special methods of teaching and apparatus employed little need be said. Books are used printed in three varieties of type, namely the Boston letter, the Philadelphia capital, and the Philadelphia capital and lower case combined. The English capital is found to be too large for the fingers of the smaller pupils. In writing no variety of artificial alphabet is resorted to, but the pupils are taught to form the ordinary script letter in a grooved slate. The maps used are made in the institution by gluing threads upon an ordinary map.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The Illinois Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, at Jacksonville, under the charge of C. T. Wilbur, M. D., superintendent, was founded by legislative enactment, A. D. 1865. The original title of the institution was "The *Experimental* School for the instruction and training of Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children;" but in 1871, the General Assembly, believing that the education of idiots need no longer be regarded, in this state, as an experiment, severed the connection formerly existing between the idiot school and the institution for the deaf and dumb, granted to this the legal status of an independent corporation, and exchanged the old title for the new one.

This institution at present occupies leased ground, for which it pays an annual rental of one thousand dollars. The lease will expire March 1st, 1875, and cannot be renewed.

The premises consist of fifteen or twenty acres, on West State street near the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and are the property of the lamented Governor Duncan. The governor's grave, surmounted by a plain granite obelisk, occupies a circular inclosure, with an iron fence, between the house and the public street. The Duncan family mansion is an old fashioned two story double frame dwelling. Several additions to it have been made by the state, to fit it for temporary use as a school for idiots. A frame building, three stories in height, sixty feet by thirty two in width, was erected in 1867, in the rear, and serves for school rooms and dormitories for the smaller boys and for the girls. Another, fifty by thirty, of two stories and a basement, erected in 1870, contains the pupils' dining room, gymnasium, and a dormitory for the larger boys. A third, eighteen by thirty, erected in 1861, but much smaller than either of the other two, is used for a bath-room, wash-rooms and a hospital. These are all connected by covered passages. They are cheaply built, plainly furnished, and not of permanent character. The terms of the lease require their removal by the state, whenever the premises are vacated.

The number of pupils who can receive treatment and training in the institution is about eighty; fifty males and thirty females. The dormitories contain eighty single beds for pupils.

The number of officers and employees is twenty-three, viz: a superintendent, clerk, matron, assistant-matron, four female teachers, one male attendant, three female attendants, seven female domestics, two seamstresses, one fireman, and one stableman or gardener. In the winter, a watchman is employed, for two or three months.

For the information of persons who have never seen a school designed especially for idiotic and backward children, a brief description of the principles and methods of training adopted is subjoined.

The daily routine is as follows: The pupils rise at five o'clock; take breakfast at half-past six in summer, and in winter at seven. At nine o'clock all assemble, and go to the school-rooms, where they remain until half-past twelve, with a recess of half an hour, at eleven. The hour for dinner is half-past twelve. Afternoon school commences at two, and lasts until four o'clock. At five the supper bell rings, and by eight all the pupils are in bed—the younger being sent off at seven. During the intervals between meals and school hours, the pupils take walks in the grounds with their attendants; the girls assist in the internal work of the establishment; the boys do out door labor.

The first aim of the establishment is to preserve and improve the physical health of these unfortunate children. They are furnished with an abundance of plain but hearty food, exercised systematically in the open air, regularly bathed, sent early to bed, sent to the hospital whenever they are ailing, and all their little indispositions and ailments attended to every morning. Pupils requiring extra care, on account of debility or peculiarities of physical constitution, receive it. Dr. Wilbur's weight book, in which the weight of each pupil is recorded monthly, shows that their average growth is between five and six pounds each, during a term of ten months, from September to June.

Next to the health, the training of the body receives attention. Calisthenics and the light gymnastics form the basis of the education given. These exercises are accompanied by music on a piano and by singing, in which the children join. On one evening in every week they ordinarily have a dance in the gymnasium, lasting one hour, from 7 to 8, which they greatly enjoy. For peculiarly dull children special apparatus has been provided, designed to compel the fixing of the attention. They are required, for instance, to walk, placing their feet at each step upon the floor between the rungs of ladders, so constructed as to make each successive step a little more difficult. They are trained to walk upon a narrow plank, elevated a few feet from the floor; to go up and down steps; to hang suspended from a ladder fastened to the ceiling; to walk in a circle, placing their feet in certain spots and in a certain position. By a multitude of similar contrivances the feeble intellect and will are gradually aided to gain the mastery over the movements of the body.

Great care is also taken to break up offensive habits contracted elsewhere; such as awkward movements persistently recurring; distortions of the countenance; uncouth or painful noises; daintiness and greediness in eating; neglect of the requirements of decency; violent insubordination, resulting from excessive indulgence at home; and the infliction of injury upon themselves, by biting, scratching, and beating their heads against the wall. The children are taught to wash, comb, brush and dress themselves; to handle a knife and fork; to hold their evil tempers in check; to be obedient to orders; to help themselves, and to be of service to others.

A further step is taken, in the effort to stimulate the dormant intellectual faculties. The majority of idiots are listless, indifferent, sluggish, torpid, and can only be aroused from stupor by methods specially devised for the purpose. They differ from ordinary children, inasmuch as children generally acquire the rudiments of knowledge by their own efforts, in play, during the early years of childhood. The sports of children are an unconscious development of their faculties, physical and mental; a trial of strength, an acquisition of skill, an education of the

senses, of the memory, of the judgment, of the reason, of the conscience, and of the will. Their curiosity is natural, it needs no awakening, and it leads them on, from day to day, to a higher level of information and of thought. But idiocy is arrested development, and the idiot must be taught to play; he must be instructed in the meaning and purpose of childish sports; the results of play can only be communicated to him by intelligent effort from outside the sphere of his own personality; his curiosity must be provoked, and he must be encouraged to satisfy it. An idiot school differs from an ordinary school in this, that a backward pupil, associated with those who are brighter, is an object of scorn, and even of abuse to his fellows, and of indifference or dislike to his teacher. The progress of his class cannot be retarded for his benefit; he cannot receive the amount of patient individual training which he requires; he is left behind; he becomes discouraged, timid, and he fails to make even that degree of attainment of which he is capable. The Jacksonville school for feeble-minded children supplies the needed individual instruction, and saves the pupil from becoming an object of ridicule, while it allows him all the time necessary for overcoming in their natural order the obstacles which hinder his intellectual growth. But an idiot school also differs from an ordinary school, as has been said, in its methods of instruction. It is, so to speak, a cross between the school and the nursery, and the teachers employed occupy relations to the pupils somewhat resembling those of a governess rather than a teacher.

The visitor to Dr. Wilbur's institution, upon entering the school-room, finds scarcely anything to remind him of a school, except the blackboards around the wall, and some maps hanging here and there. Instead of desks, he sees tables; and instead of books, toys, such as dissected pictures, wooden blocks, marbles, strings of beads or buttons, painted wooden cups and balls, and other apparatus designed to convey to the slumbering mind its first conception of color and of form. He sees girls engaged in embroidering perforated paper book marks; he sees classes marching, counter-marching, clapping hands, and going through a manual of gesticulation. Here and there a pupil is at the blackboard, imitating the forms of letters, or drawing rude, simple pictures of familiar objects. A few are laboriously performing the rudimentary processes of arithmetical calculation. Possibly a class may be standing with cards in hand, learning to read by what is known as the "word-method," in which words are taught before the letters of which they are composed; or it may be before an outline map, slowly learning the names and positions of the prominent rivers and towns of the state or of the United States. In a word, he finds himself in a veritable "infant school," in which object teaching is the only method employed; but it is a truly scientific object teaching, having for its aim the educa-

tion, in the strict signification of the word, of the mental powers. The object which occupies the attention is employed not as a text, but it is itself the subject of as intense thought as can be awakened in a mind so dull.

Of course education has for its ulterior aim not simply mental development, but, in addition to that, the acquisition of information. In an idiot school instruction has to be subordinated to education, however; education naturally precedes instruction; and education is for the idiot a task of so great difficulty that the amount of instruction or information actually conveyed to the pupil in the school-room is necessarily small. It extends in some cases to reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic and geography.

The three prominent characteristics of this school are, first: that the training is physiological: second, it is individual; and third, it is by the use of visible objects as the instrument for its accomplishment. Before all, it is individual; the education of each pupil being a battle between the teacher and himself, which can only be won by strategy, and the victory is gained by devising some peculiar, and it may be novel plan for removing or surmounting the particular difficulty in the physical or mental organization of the awkward child.

The results of training may be briefly summed up as follows: It has been already stated that bad habits are broken up; the body trained to properly co-ordinated motion; the muscles taught to obey the enfeebled will; and the pupils instructed in domestic and farm labor, with a view to fitting them to earn a partial, if not a complete support, and to make them less burdensome to society at large. In some cases education may be carried to a higher point.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Illinois Home for the Children of Deceased Soldiers, at Normal, was established by legislative enactment in 1865, opened in temporary quarters in 1867, and removed to the present site and building in 1869. The Home originated in the popular sense of a debt due from the people to the brave men of this state who laid down their lives in defense of the Union—a debt which could only be discharged by caring for their fatherless little ones when left destitute and unprotected.

The premises consist of about eighty acres of land, one mile north of the town of Normal on the Towanda road. One-half of this land is cultivated, the other half in pasture and play grounds. The Home also owns various tracts of land in the state and out of it, which were given as part of the consideration for location and are held by the trustees for sale.

There are three principal buildings upon the premises, besides out-houses. The main structure, which was completed in 1869, is divided

lengthwise through the centre by a hall into which sleeping apartments open from each side. It is three stories in height, with a basement. The basement contains one large dining room for the orphans, a smaller one for the employees, and a third for the officers; also bath rooms, clothes rooms, play rooms and a store room for groceries. The main story contains the reception room, the public offices, a guest chamber, a sitting room for children of both sexes, four dormitories for larger girls, and private apartments for the matron and assistant matron. On the second floor are the chapel, nursery with a bath room attached, three dormitories for the smaller girls, and the apartments of the clerk and housekeeper. The upper story is occupied by dormitories for the boys, with a hospital and bath rooms attached, and a store room for dry goods.

The main building, just described, is provided with iron ladders at each end of the long hall, fastened to the wall on the outside. Rope ladders are in each dormitory, buckets of water are kept on each floor, and there are five Babcock fire extinguishers distributed through various portions of the house, one in each hall. The trustees intend connecting a hose-pipe and plugs with the engine which runs the laundry and heats all the buildings.

In the rear of the main edifice is a smaller structure, two stories in height, with a basement. In the basement are the boiler house, coal house, engine, bakery, wash room and drying room. The second story is occupied by the kitchen, pantry and ironing rooms. Above are five sleeping apartments appropriated to servants. This rear building is rather too small, but it answers its purpose tolerably well.

At a little distance to the east is a brick school house of six rooms, three on each floor, one of which is used for the library and reading room.

The out buildings are the horse barn, cow barn and pig styes, play shed, carpenter shop and a small dwelling house with two rooms which is now occupied by the men employed about the premises.

The school terms at the Home correspond with the school terms throughout the state, commencing the first Monday in September, and ending the last Friday in June. The majority of the children go home to their mothers and guardians through the whole or a part of the summer. But many of them have no homes, or it may be are not sent for by their friends. The smallest number of children at any one time in the Home last summer was one hundred and thirty-five. Their remaining together without definite occupation is necessarily a detriment to the discipline of the institution, and to a certain extent a source of demoralization to themselves, though not of a serious nature.

During the ten school months of the year there are four schools maintained in the institution, upon the principle of graded instruction. In

the highest class, the instruction given is in written and mental arithmetic, grammar, the history of the United States, Guyot's higher geography, and natural philosophy. The teachers board in town and are not at the institution except in school hours, and their salaries do not continue through vacation.

The daily order of four exercises in the home is as follows: The children rise at half past five o'clock throughout the year, take breakfast at half past six, and work or play until nine, when school is opened, in the separate rooms, by reading the scriptures and prayer. School lasts until a quarter before twelve. At twelve o'clock the children dine. The afternoon school lasts from half-past one until four. At five, the children take supper. At seven, they assemble in the chapel for general exercises, consisting of roll call, singing, reading the scriptures and repeating the Lord's prayer, with remarks by the superintendent. The younger scholars retire at half-past seven. The older ones study for an hour in the evening, and all are in bed by half-past eight.

The diet of the institution is very varied. Meat and potatoes are furnished twice every day, small vegetables in their season, and, during the winter months, hominy, rice etc. The children have a dessert of pies, puddings or fruit, two or three times a week. Milk is given them for breakfast and supper through the greater part of the year, butter once a day and sometimes twice; plain cake frequently for supper; for meat, fowls and fish are occasionally substituted.

The clothing furnished the children is neat and substantial, but plain. The dress of the boys consists of blue check shirts with jackets and trousers of plain army cloth, caps, boots in winter, (in summer they go barefoot,) overcoats of dark-blue cloth, woolen gloves and comforts. The boys who do out-door work in winter are furnished with buckskin mittens. The dress of the girls consists of white muslin underclothing, flannel skirts, gingham dresses, chinchella cloaking and woolen gloves. Both boys and girls wear British cotton hose, and this winter for the first time knitted woolen underwear has been furnished to both sexes. Their clothing is patched and repaired to last as long as possible, and renewed whenever worn out.

The pupils sleep in associated dormitories, sixteen or twenty occupying a single room, and in one room above the chapel there are twenty-six. Double beds have been in use but single bedsteads are regarded by the officers as preferable, and will be gradually substituted for the others. In each of the smaller girls' dormitories one of the larger girls is placed as monitor.

The only employment which it is possible to furnish the children at present is the ordinary in and out-door work of any household, includ-

ing labor on the farm and in the garden. They assist in doing everything which is done on the place. The trustees think of introducing the manufacture of shoes as a means of industrial education.

The general discipline, management and results of this Institution are very satisfactory. The greatest want experienced with the children is to know what to do with them when they leave the Home. The original act creating the Institution provided that all pupils should leave at the age of fourteen. A subsequent act amending the former, gives the trustees discretionary power to retain them until the age of sixteen; but after that age they have no discretion. There are now in the Home nine girls in their sixteenth year, and the officers feel very great anxiety as to their future.

We had intended, in this chapter, to describe all the public institutions of the state, in detail, but for want of time to prepare the descriptions contemplated, we shall be obliged to content ourselves with a mere mention of those that remain.

THE NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

This institution was opened in April, 1872, and now contains about one hundred and eighty patients. The north wing is completed and occupied, but the centre building and south wing are still to be built. The plan, which is very similar to that of the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, is admirably adapted to its purpose; but owing to haste in the construction, the workmanship is not in all respects as good as it might have been. For the time that it has been open, a good degree of progress has been made in the work of organization; but the institution lacks many needed appliances for convenience and comfort, as all new institutions must, which we trust the General Assembly may be able soon to supply.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary is one of the most efficient, economical and useful institutions of the state, furnishing gratuitous medical treatment to all persons, from all the counties of the state, who apply for it; and in case of necessity, certified to by the county authorities of each county, the charge for board while under treatment is defrayed from the annual appropriation made by the state for that purpose. It occupies a rented building at present. The administration, both medical and domestic, is all that could be desired, and the institution only lacks a suitable building to enter upon a new career of usefulness, in preventing pauperism by preventing blindness, where prevention is possible. It needs to be more widely known, and the benefits flowing from its establishment more widely diffused.

THE SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

The Southern Asylum for the Insane and the Southern Normal University are not completed, as yet. The Southern Normal University is inclosed, and the north wing of the Southern Hospital for the Insane is nearly finished. The commissioners hope to open the Hospital during the coming summer, and the University in the fall, if the Assembly votes the necessary appropriations.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

Concerning the Normal University there is nothing more to be said, than is generally known. No marked changes of any kind have taken place during the past two years.

The Industrial University has completed the building for the mechanical department, which is now fully in operation. The new University building is inclosed, but cannot be completed for want of funds, until further appropriations shall have been voted by the Assembly. Boarding houses for young lady students have been erected, but are the private property of the regent.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.

THE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.

Different types of alms-houses—The county farm-house—The hospital—The institution—Boarding out—Excessive purchases of land—Selection of keeper—Contracts—Physician—Admission of inmates—Garden and orchard—Care of the insane—Visitation—Pauper labor—Children—Out-door relief—Registration—Return from county clerks—Imperfection of records of cost.

To avoid making this report unnecessarily long, we have decided to omit the detailed description of the jails and almshouses in each county, which was included in our first biennial report, and confine ourselves, in treating of pauperism, to a few general remarks. Indeed, it has not been possible, during the past year, for us entirely, to complete the visitation of counties required of us by law, on account of private domestic affliction in the families of several of the individual members of the board.

The almshouses of Illinois are of several distinct types.

The most common ideal is that of a county farm-house, corresponding in its general style to the average farm houses of the district in which it is situated, with, perhaps, a tendency to be a little below the average, in respect of convenience and comfort. In the larger counties, there is ordinarily to be found upon the county farm a group of houses, and this is often the case in the smaller counties as well—one house, better than the rest, for the family of the keeper, and the others for the use of male and female paupers and the insane, to each of whom separate buildings, where the number is sufficient to justify classification, are allotted. The life, in an alms-house of this description, is that of a family in the country, rather poorly clothed and fed, and bearing the marks of a listless poverty.

Another type of alms-house is the hospital; of which St. Clair county probably affords the best illustration. The St. Clair county almshouse, only a mile from the court house at Belleville, and almost on the outskirts of the town, differs from all ordinary alms-houses in this respect. The whole air of the establishment, the internal arrangements, the management and discipline, resemble those of a well organized, well kept hospital proper, in which are collected, not only the temporarily sick or disabled, but the permanently helpless and infirm, and no others. A

flower garden blooms in front of the premises; a pest house has been erected at some distance in the rear; and a thoroughly well-planned, well built and every way comfortable receptacle for the insane has been provided. The county judges visit the place daily, and it exhibits, in its entire aspect, the marks of thorough oversight and intelligent care. It is a credit to the county and to the state.

A third type is modelled after the idea of the state or public institution, with a large brick building or buildings, divided into centre and wings, and approximating more or less nearly, (generally less,) in its plan of organization to the commonly received notion of what an institution should be. A very favorable instance of this style of almshouse is to be seen in Knox county, at Knoxville. It was built after plans of which Dr. McFarland, of Jacksonville, furnished the preliminary sketches, and although not yet completed, one wing only having been erected, it is ably and satisfactorily presided over by a lady superintendent, Mrs. Cleveland, who has been in charge for a number of years. In this institution also, proper provision has been made for the care of the hopelessly insane, in an "L" at the extremity of the wing. The house is heated by steam, by Gold's apparatus, matting is laid down all over the house, facilities furnished for bathing, and in all respects what has been done deserves the highest praise.

In a number of counties, however, there is no almshouse, and the paupers are boarded out, sometimes in mass, sometimes in detachments, and they go, in this case, usually, to the lowest bidder—a system which deserves the severest reprobation.

The first fault in the management of the majority of county farms, which strikes a visitor, is the excessive quantity of land commonly contained in them. The objections to large farms are the loss of interest on the original investment, the impossibility of working them profitably with pauper labor, and the diversion of the attention of the keeper from the care and oversight of the paupers to the care of the farm. There are few instances in which forty acres are not amply sufficient for all practical purposes, and oftentimes ten or twenty would be enough. Yet it is not uncommon for a county to own a poor farm, (and poor farms the most of them are, in fact,) of three or four hundred acres. In several of the counties visited by us, we have been informed that the original purchase was a speculation, on the part of some prominent and influential citizen, who wished to dispose of comparatively worthless land for a price far in excess of its actual value.

A second fault is often observable in the nature of the selection of a keeper, and in the nature of the contract made with him. Many of the counties appear indifferent as to the character and capacity of the keeper employed, and only anxious to secure the cheapest man who will do, whether really competent or not. Some of the almshouse keepers in

this state are only a degree above the paupers under their charge, in point of efficiency or intelligence. Where the care of the paupers is let to the lowest bidder, this must ordinarily be so. The contracts made with the men employed are often loosely drawn, so as not to guard the interests either of the county or of the unfortunate inmates. The worst of all contracts is that in which an individual agrees to take all the paupers that are sent to him, and furnish everything, medicines and medical attendance included, at his own cost, for a stipulated sum *per annum*. This is simply an attempt on the part of county officials to throw off all responsibility for the care of the poor, by hiring a proxy to do their duty for them. Under such a system, it is the interest of the keeper to mistreat his victims, for the sake of personal profit. If complaint is made to him, he alleges that he cannot afford to keep them better at the price allowed him by the county. If complaint is made to the county authorities, they wash their hands of all responsibility in the matter; they have made their contract; they feel no personal interest in paupers; and they presume the contractor keeps them well enough. Very little better are the contracts in which the same agreement is made for a stipulated sum *per capita*. The true method of caring for paupers in alms-houses, is for the county to employ the best man and wife that can be had for the price, especial pains being taken to secure a kind but efficient woman, as head of the domestic department, and to pay them a fixed salary; to require an account to be kept of the production and consumption of supplies on the farm, and insist upon the farm being made to yield as much for the support of the paupers, as possible; and all purchases should be made by authority of the county, at county expense, the bills to be carefully audited, before being paid. This is the usual practice, and it is altogether the best and most satisfactory. The farm should be worked in the interest of the county and not of the keeper—the object not being to make money, but to secure proper attention to the paupers.

A very important point in the management of alms-houses, is the selection of a physician, who should be possessed of fair ability and attainments, and should be required to visit the establishment not simply when sent for, but at stated intervals. Stated visits of inspection by a physician have the effect of improving the general management, and often prevent the rise and spread of epidemics, or arrest individual cases of sickness, by securing medical attention at the right moment. Of course the physician should be required to make visits as frequently as necessary, in sickness. It is immaterial whether he receive an annual salary, or a fee for each visit paid.

Great care ought to be taken in the admission of inmates, not to exclude any who are actually in need of assistance, nor on the other hand to allow lazy and vicious persons to become pensioners upon public

bounty. Thoroughness in the discipline, and employment at hard labor, in proportion to their strength, will prevent serious imposition, because able bodied beggars will not submit to it. Those who do, and whose misfortunes are irremediable, are entitled to sympathy, and should not be permitted to suffer, because they are poor and unfortunate. They should be made thoroughly comfortable, and the small expense necessary to accomplish this ought not to be grudgingly bestowed.

Special attention should be paid, for their benefit, to the garden and orchard. There is no reason why they should not have fruit and vegetables in abundance. In Morgan county, the keeper, a German, is an extraordinarily skillful gardener, and every summer, fruit and vegetables are canned, under his direction, in sufficient quantity to supply the table profusely, during the winter and spring. None but pauper labor is employed, and the inmates are simply eating what they themselves have produced, while the diet furnished costs the county nothing, and so diminishes the cash expense.

Another point which needs attention is the care of the hopelessly insane, of whom a greater or less number are to be found in all our almshouses. They are the victims of disease, they suffer greatly, and no pains should be spared to make them as comfortable as circumstances will admit. Where receptacles are built for them, they should be well lighted, well warmed, well ventilated, provided with suitable bedding and other conveniences, protected against peril from fire, so arranged as to protect the insane from each other, in case of violent excitement, and under no circumstances should they be allowed to degenerate into the living tombs which they too often are. The horrors which we have seen in some of the county almshouses are too shocking to repeat—nakedness, filth, starvation, vice, and utter wretchedness, which a very slight exercise of common sense and of humanity might have entirely prevented.

The improvement of our almshouse system must be a work of time. It would be greatly facilitated, were these abodes of misery more often visited by the better class of citizens in each county. A voluntary association for relief of pauperism and crime, by regular and methodical inspection of the county almshouses and jails, at least as often as once in every month, might be organized in Illinois, with a branch or auxiliary society in each county, and might accomplish a world of good.

The almshouses can be made self-sustaining only to a very limited extent. Pauper labor is worth little, and what labor is expended will be more effective if directed to the production of supplies for home consumption than for the market.

The presence of children in such places is their saddest feature. What can be more dreary than the future prospects of a pauper child? All such should be provided with homes, if possible, and, at the almshouse,

should be given every facility for obtaining the rudiments of an education, in the hope of lifting them out of their forlorn condition.

Closely connected with the question which we have been discussing is that of out-door relief, or assistance granted outside the alms-houses. We find, in different counties, directly opposite principles and practices, in this particular, prevailing. In some of the counties, the authorities grant out-door relief to an extent that is appalling—multitudes of persons receiving aid, to whom aid is a positive injury, inasmuch as it fosters a spirit of dependence which undermines all energy and personal effort to obtain a livelihood. One case was reported to us, where an able-bodied man received aid from the county in which he lived, to support his wife, living at home with him in his own house. Other counties, to avoid this drain upon the treasury, go to the opposite extreme, and refuse relief to any one, who will not first give his consent to become an inmate of the county house. This policy is as cruel and short-sighted as the other is unwise, since it has a tendency to convert temporary misfortune into permanent poverty, for it is difficult for one who has once been forced to seek admission to an alms-house ever to fully regain his self-respect. On the other hand judicious temporary assistance often enables a man struggling with adversity to regain his feet. Wisdom seems to dictate a medium course, namely, the reduction of out-door relief to a minimum, in order to prevent the growth of pauperism, by undue indulgence, but the granting of temporary aid, at home, whenever the suffering is so great that it ought to be relieved, and it is probable that only temporary relief will be necessary. The great problem of all charity, public or private, is how to diminish suffering without increasing, by the very act, the number of paupers; how to grant aid, in case of need, without obliterating the principle of self-reliance and self-help. To accomplish this, a mixture of the two systems appears to be essential.

The registration of paupers ordered by the last General Assembly has gone into general effect throughout the state, and promises to be of great service, not simply as an aid to the collection of uniform and trustworthy statistical information, but in securing a more thorough oversight and control of the alms-houses by county authorities. We regret to say that the provision of the law requiring county clerks to make semi-annual returns to this office has not been complied with by all, and it may be necessary to enforce the penalty for non-compliance, which is a fine of one hundred dollars. The system of registration adopted in this state has been copied by the state of Wisconsin.

It is difficult, in some of the counties, to ascertain from the records the precise cost of pauperism. We suggest the propriety and expediency of separating, upon the record, the pauper and criminal expenses of the several counties from other payments made on other accounts, and the distinguishing also between alms-house expenses and the cost of out-door relief.

PART SECOND.

CRIME.

PART SECOND.—CRIME.

CHAPTER EIGHTH.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

The criminal class—Analogy between insanity, idiocy and crime—Causes of crime—Analogous treatment necessary—Diagnosis—Crime defined—Classification of prisoners—The criminal by inheritance—Reformation not impossible—Juvenile offenders—Suffering entailed upon the innocent, by means of crime.

We have in the midst of every civilized community a class of persons known as “the criminal class.” The boundary line which separates it from the rest of mankind is diffused and vague; but the characteristics by which it is marked are distinct and easily recognized—so distinct, in fact, that in many instances we are able to say, not only “that man is a thief,” but to go further, and decide at a glance whether he is a sneak thief or a desperado, a burglar or a highwayman. The aptitudes for crime are, like all other aptitudes, partly natural and partly acquired, and they reveal themselves, as character always does, in the face, the voice, the person and the carriage.

In these respects, and in many others, an analogy may be traced between crime and insanity, or between crime and idiocy. There is, unquestionably, a fundamental difference between mental and moral alienation or aberration, between the perversion of the intellect and the corruption of the conscience; but there is an analogy, also, which becomes more and more apparent to one whose official position and duties bring him constantly into contact with criminals or with the insane, or with both.

There are all grades of insanity, from simple eccentricity to absolute violence or dementia; there are all grades of idiocy, from dullness of intellect to perfect imbecility; and there are all grades of criminality, from the casual offender against law to the hardened villain, whose whole

life is a conflict with justice and with society. As with insanity, so with crime—both exist under two forms, of which one is curable, the other chronic and hopeless. Like idiocy, for the development of its highest and worst forms crime requires two or three generations of race deterioration—the corruption of the blood by successive downward impulses through a course of years. In their essential nature, also, crime and insanity are not unlike, both being characterized by delusions, by false deductions from admitted premises, or by the assumption of manifestly untenable premises, and by unaccountable freaks of impulse. As the forms of insanity have been broadly divided into two, viz: mania and melancholia, of which the one consists in a state of nervous exaltation, and the other in nervous depression, so the forms of crime are two—crimes of violence and crimes of treachery. So numerous and palpable are these points of resemblance, that no definite line can be drawn which will absolutely distinguish between insanity and crime, and juries and courts are continually in doubt, in particular cases, whether certain acts are the offspring of lunacy or depravity. The explanation of these resemblances is probably physiological. It is safe to say, at least, that the anatomy and physiology of the brain and nervous system throw some light upon a very abstruse and difficult problem.

If we turn from considering the analogy between the manifestations of an insane temperament and of a criminal disposition, to the consideration of the causes of crime and of misfortune, we discover here also the same analogy. Hereditary influence, congenital moral dispositions, social organization, climatic and other external conditions, education, accident, and vicious indulgences or associations, are as potent to produce criminals, as similar causes are to give birth to misfortune. We often find, in the same family, certain members of it morally, while other members are simply intellectually or physically defective. We repeatedly find physical or intellectual and moral defect associated in the person of the same individual, and on tracing back the effect which we perceive to the causes which produced it, we are compelled to admit that both are the natural and almost inevitable result of antecedent conditions, having a two-fold tendency, in the direction of misfortune or infirmity upon the one hand, and of crime on the other.

Now, if there is such a resemblance between insanity, idiocy and crime as has been indicated, the principles and methods of dealing with crime must at least bear some analogy to the treatment of idiocy and insanity. This is the thought to which we desire to call the especial attention of the General Assembly and of the public.

What constitutes crime is not easy to define. To express the notion of moral delinquency in its various aspects, three synonymous terms are constantly upon the lips of mankind. Of these, the first is *sin*, which is employed to designate imperfect and inharmonious relations between

individual men or between the human race and God. The conception of sin is purely metaphysical and theological. By *crime* we mean to express those violations of the law governing the relations between man and man, which are so serious as to demand reprobation and punishment by society. *Vice* is the violation of the laws which govern the relations between man and nature, and nature herself enforces the penalty which disregard of her laws necessarily entails. These three classes of relations, distinct in our idea, though they cannot in fact be separated, are the only relations of which men, or mankind as a whole, are capable. The distinction indicated between them is recognized in the organization of the three learned professions—law, medicine and theology—as bulwarks against the violation of natural or physical, social and moral law; the physician being the man of science, *par excellence*, while the lawyer is by nature a historian, politician and statesman, and the clergyman aims to keep alive the sentiment of reverence, the principle of faith in the unseen and unknown, and the very idea of an omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent deity. According to this view, therefore, crime is moral delinquency, the violation of law, in a single aspect of it, namely: the effect of such violation upon the well-being of society. The distinction between crime and insanity is not in the effect produced, however, so much as in the conscious intent and purpose to produce a certain effect, (*e. g.*, the death of a wife or child,) or its absence, and in the ability or inability to control and resist the insane or criminal impulse. It is our want of power to penetrate the secrets of individual physical organization, to read the motives, to determine the degree of individual freedom and strength of will, which renders it so often impossible to distinguish between crime and insanity. Just in proportion as the power of nervous self control is lacking, we are disposed to excuse a seeming criminal for acts whose criminality would be unquestionable, were that power present and in active exercise. It is a well settled principle of ethics, that power and responsibility are commensurate.

In our attempts to elaborate a theory of punishment, therefore, it is essential that we should recognize the existence both of the analogy and of the distinction between insanity or idiocy and crime; and also that we should be conscious of the difficulty of defining the precise line of demarcation and of deciding, in many instances, on which side of the line a particular individual stands.

Extensive observation of criminals, as a class, while it confirms the views here advanced, enables one experienced in the study of crime, to make a diagnosis of the nature and extent of the evil wrought, in particular cases, just as the superintendent of a hospital for the insane classifies his patients, pronouncing this one to be an epileptic, and that a paralytic, or one a case of dementia and another of monomania. The impress of criminal dispositions and pursuits is stamped upon every fea-

ture and movement of the body—the dress, the walk, the skin, the eye, the shape of the hands and feet, the size and contour of the skull, the voice, the hair; all reveal it—not, perhaps, with certainty, but with sufficient clearness to awaken suspicion and to afford a clue. The improvement or deterioration of a criminal is as palpable as that of a lunatic. If prison-keepers, as a class, had the education, the devotion, and the ability of medical superintendents, the principles which lie at the foundation of all rational treatment of crime, would be as well known and as certainly demonstrated, as those which underlie the treatment of insanity.

But it is not the purely criminal class alone, who are found in prisons. The population of our prisons embraces three distinct classes of men: The innocent, who are unjustly sentenced; the incorrigible, who are chiefly, perhaps, criminals by inheritance; and between these two a third class, whom we may designate as occasional criminals—men who have been unfortunate in respect to their associations or circumstances, or peculiar temptations, but who are not after all, so very much worse than the mass of mankind—men not naturally vile, but weak, either in intellect or will, who tend to become hardened under a harsh or unintelligent system of prison discipline, but who by kindness and judicious treatment might be reclaimed.

The hereditary transmission of criminal character is a point worthy of special notice. *The physical influence of inheritance is obvious* to everybody. We see parents reproduced, to a greater or less extent, in their children, not only as to voice and feature, but as to their general organization and liability to or exemption from certain diseases. The transmission of *intellectual* qualities is a fact almost equally well known. But it is no less certainly true, that *moral* character may be and often is transmitted, in the line of descent. Now, every physician will tell you that diseases are far more liable to terminate fatally when they are inherited; every superintendent of an insane asylum will express the conviction that inherited insanity tends to become chronic and incurable, and nearly every man who has had much experience with criminals is of the opinion that the criminal by inheritance, the “born thief,” as we call him, is almost, if not quite, beyond the reach of any ordinary reformatory agency. The born thief is like the born poet or the born musician. If a boy who is a musician by nature and instinct once gets his hand upon an old fiddle and learns to play a tune, all the influence and opposition in the world will not be sufficient to restrain him from fulfilling his musical destiny. He is as full of music as a galvanic battery is full of electricity, and the music runs from his fingers and toes as lightning does from the telegraph in a thunder storm. So with the thief (who is an artist in his line). He steals, because he cannot help stealing. Stealing is the one thing that he knows how to do, and wants to do, and

will do, in spite of all laws, and prisons, and police—in spite of Sunday schools and churches. Of course, no man is beyond the reach of divine power, or wholly destitute of all nobler and purer impulses. But it must be confessed, that hereditary vice is exceedingly difficult of eradication. And yet, even hereditary insanity is often cured, by judicious treatment. Why should the criminal by inheritance be passed as hopeless, without an effort for his redemption? Even though he should prove incorrigible, wisdom in dealing with him may and does make his condition less desperate than it would otherwise be.

Concerning the possibility of reforming criminals of the other class, however—accidental or casual criminals—there is, in the mind of those who have made intelligent, persistent efforts in this direction, no doubt. All depends upon taking charge of the case in time, upon a wise blending of kindness with severity, upon the combination of healthy social with sound religious influences, upon retaining the case for treatment, until a permanent impression is made. If this be doubted by any who may chance to read these lines, consider for a moment how many criminals, *i. e.*, persons tormented with criminal impulses, to which they have yielded to some extent, have been reclaimed, in youth, or even in manhood, without ever having come under the operation of our criminal legislation, or having seen the inside of a prison. Is the mere circumstance of crossing the prison threshold a necessary and fatal bar to recovery? If so, what stronger condemnation of our present prison system can there be? And consider again the principles on which our prisons are organized, the character of the average jailer or turnkey, the absence, in prison, of all the necessary conditions of reformation. To argue from the effect of prisons as now organized and officered, in this country, the impossibility of the reformation of criminals, is a perfect *non-sequitur*. One might as well judge of the influence of a modern insane hospital upon the insane patients by a visit to Bedlam, in the days when the stone-cell, the whip, the shower-bath, and iron chains and hand-cuffs were regarded as the proper regimen for insanity.

Above all others, the attention of the state should be paid to juvenile offenders. If we look around our large cities and inland or seaport towns, we find them full of bad boys. If we seek for the causes of their badness, we find them generally, though of course not always, in the bosom of the families from which they have sprung. They are the children of thieves or prostitutes, of gamblers and drunkards, or, if not, they are the offspring of parents whose vices assume the garb of outward respectability; or it may be that their fathers and mothers are responsible simply for the neglect of parental authority and restraint. Upon the streets and in the alleys, they are exposed to a thousand corrupting influences. The atmosphere which many of them breathe is such that a future career of crime may be unerringly predicted for

them. Shall we leave them to perish ? And in perishing to prey upon society ? to lead lives of violence, destructive alike to property and to life ? A thousand times, no. The state has a duty to perform toward its criminal population, no less sacred and obligatory than that which it owes to the simply unfortunate ; and this duty rests upon the same double foundation of humanity and of self interest.

Let us remember, in all our thinking on this subject, that it is not only the criminal himself who suffers : it is the entire circle of his friends and acquaintance. No one knows this so well as the governor of the state, who sits in his office day after day listening to applications for pardon, enforced by dresses of deep mourning, by streaming eyes, and not infrequently by prostration upon the knees, in his presence. As he witnesses the persistence of the applicants, who will take no denial, he becomes deeply sensible of the extent to which crime works suffering ; and for the sake of the innocent, who deserve our sympathy, rather than of the guilty, who have partially forfeited it, he becomes, from the very necessity of his position, an advocate of reform, both in criminal jurisprudence and in prison discipline, for the two are inseparable. But every man can supply instances of this extended misery, from his own recollection.

CHAPTER NINTH.

PRISON REFORM.

Principles of prison reform—Removal of the criminal from vicious associations—Character of prison officials — Restraint—Labor—Diet— Education — Religious instruction—Culture—Errors to be avoided—Rewards—Prevention of crime—Progress of prison reform—Declaration of principles.

The principles of prison reform are few and simple.

1. The criminal should be removed by the strong arm of the law, from all associations which tend to strengthen and develop his native or acquired criminal impulses.

This is a truth so obvious that it scarcely needs illustration. Every father acts thus who finds that his son is under the influence of evil companions, even at the cost, if need be, of a change of residence by himself and family. This is the first step in the treatment of insanity, the removal of the patient from all exciting influences. The charge is made, not simply for the relief and protection of the patient's friends, but for his own benefit, and as an essential means of restoration. A change of atmosphere and surroundings is an every day prescription in case of physical disease, such as consumption or malarious fevers. To allow the criminal under treatment with a view to his reformation to remain exposed to the same contamination from association which developed the seeds of crime implanted in his constitution, is a capital error.

Let any intelligent man visit the county jails in this state or in any other, and say whether this elementary, fundamental truth is recognized in the existing prison system.

2. It is not enough to break up evil associations, the criminal must be brought under the immediate influence of associations antagonistic to crime.

This involves the selection of none but men of pure life and positive moral convictions and force as prison officers. To expect a salutary result from the employment of officials, themselves but a step removed from the criminal class, as many jailors and wardens are, is to expect the impossible. How many prison officials are of low tastes, of coarse and unrefined natures, of depraved and dissolute habits, and destitute of all adequate conception of their position, functions and responsibili-

ties. One might as well expect a high percentage of cures in hospital presided over by an ignorant and inattentive quack. Personal influence for good in prison life is everything.

It will be objected to this view that it is impossible to secure the services of such men, that they will not accept the position. Why not? Why should the position of warden be regarded as less elevated than that of a medical superintendent? in what respect is the work entrusted to the one less noble than that of the other? If first class men are needed for the service, why not pay salaries sufficient to procure them?

The answer is, that so far as county jails are concerned, the number of prisoners confined in them is too small to admit of this. It is so; yes, unquestionably. Then we discover at once another fundamental defect in the jail system. The results of the improved treatment of insanity are the boast of our age; but how could such results have been reached without the aggregation of the insane under the hospital system, and their removal from private houses and county farms? How would it have been possible for competent medical skill to have reached and lifted them from their misery, diffused in little clusters all over the face of the land?

3. Continued contact with better influences can only be maintained by restraint.

Hence the necessity for bolts and bars. The criminal is as averse to moral and religious associations as water is distasteful to the victim of hydrophobia, or as a lunatic is averse to the discipline of a hospital. But we are called to consult his needs rather than his preferences. We insist upon confinement, not as a punishment, not merely as a protection to society, but as an instrument of cure for the criminal's own sake.

It is a necessary corollary from the position here taken, that the restraint necessary in each instance should be maintained as long as the necessity for restraint exists, or as long as restraint proves beneficial. It is not a question of sixty or ninety days. Who ever heard of sentencing an insane man to Jacksonville for ninety days? Here we touch upon a defect in the theory of criminal legislation.

It also follows, that restraint need not be, for all criminals, of the same degree and extent. The only restraint necessary is that which holds the criminal in permanent contact with the influences to which it is deemed advisable to subject him. In proportion as he ceases to chafe under them, restraint may be, and for his benefit should be, relaxed. For his own sake, as fast as he learns self-control, he should have the opportunity to exercise self-control, for all power grows by exercise alone. If bolts and bars often aggravate insanity, as we have no doubt that they do, by unnecessary irritation, is there not reason to believe that they may crush out, in some men, the germinating principle of self-respect? In reform schools, for juvenile offenders, they are always dis-

pensed with, to the utmost extent compatible with safety. In the Irish prison system, there are three distinct stages of treatment, commencing with severity, and ending with discharge on tickets-of-leave.

The popular notion, that the only essential qualification of a jailor is the ability to hold his prisoners, is a fallacy. Restraint is a means to an end, not an end in itself.

4. While under restraint, the criminal should be furnished with every needed appliance for developing the principle of self control.

The appliances of which we speak may be grouped in three principal classes, of which the first are addressed to the physical, the second to the intellectual, and the third to the moral element of the prisoner's nature.

(a.) The first of these is *labor*. If we look at criminals, as a class, with the eye of a physician, we soon perceive that the majority of them are cursed with feeble constitutions, flaccid muscles, a sluggish nervous temperament. They are the victims of vicious indulgence, on their own behalf, or on the part of their progenitors. They will not do full work, because they cannot. If they possess the requisite muscular power, they have not the requisite nervous energy. Many of them have resorted to crime, partly on account of their aversion to labor, and this aversion, though criminal, is yet constitutional, if such a paradox can be allowed. The only remedy for this enfeebled physical condition is exercise. Breaking stone, or the treadmill, would be better than absolute inaction. But labor which calls forth no ingenuity or skill, and which results in no profitable achievement, is simply a prolonged death. Human nature in the criminal is human nature, still; and labor must be made interesting to be really beneficial. Useful occupation, therefore, is essential to his welfare, as a means of toning up his physical system, and renewing in him the power of willing, which lies at the root of all true manhood and moral courage—the courage to deny oneself.

That labor, in prisons, is a source of revenue, is merely an incidental result, according to this view of its real and highest function. The order of nature is such, that blessings come in groups, and nothing is more essential to a really reformatory prison system than that it should be remunerative, for otherwise the very attempt at reformation might be forbidden, by the spirit of selfishness in the community. Satisfactory pecuniary results are always a recommendation, even of things evil in themselves. But after all, the chief value of labor is the physical and mental effect of labor upon the laborer.

For this reason, the outcry against convict labor, so often heard from the lips of those who fear competition with it, should be sternly disregarded. It is the same spirit which in the last century led to machine-breaking on the part of those engaged in manufacturing by hand. It

is the voice of a barbarian conservatism, averse to progress, selfish and short-sighted, and ignorant of the fact that whatever promotes the interest of any promotes in the end the interest of all. The world is wide. There is room for all, work for all, bread for all. And without convict labor, the reformation of criminals is an impossibility.

Closely connected with the question of labor is that of diet, for labor is the consumption of force which can only be renewed by the best supply of wholesome, palatable food. A diet for prisoners which is repulsive and unnutritious, may be the dictate of avarice or revenge, but it is wholly opposed to common sense.

(b.) After the body, the mind. We must associate with labor, *education*.

Ignorance, and the incapacity which results from ignorance, are the principal causes of crime. True, education may and does, in exceptional cases, only fit its subject for greater exploits in crime. But this is not its normal and ordinary effect.

To discharge our duty aright in the varied relations of life, we need first to understand our relations. To understand our relations implies a certain degree of intelligence. Intelligence may not purify human motives, but it corrects human folly.

Indeed, by developing purer, more refined tastes, it furnishes new motives, and those of an elevated character.

If this is the general effect of education, it must be its effect upon criminals. We need to rid ourselves of the conception of the criminal class as a distinct species of the genus homo. Let us look upon the criminal not as a monster or a brute, but as a fellow-man; and as a man, the want of that enlightenment which education brings with it may be his chief defect, and the secret of a large part of his criminality.

The experience of all prisons into which education has been introduced as an element of treatment and discipline, attests the correctness of the opinion here advanced. Night schools, lectures, experiments, and other means of awakening a dormant intellect, or of furnishing nutriment to an intellect already active, have proved of the greatest value as an aid to other reformatory influences.

(c.) But after all, neither physical nor intellectual development have in themselves any saving power. All other means and appliances must fail to accomplish the desired result, unless the *conscience* is reached. To teach the conscience is the office of *religion*, and hence the necessity for religious instruction and exercises in all receptacles for the criminal class. The only perfect rule of faith and practice is that contained in the sacred Scriptures, and the erring soul needs to be led up, step by step, to the recognition of a divine presence and power in the world, be-

fore which all men are compelled to bow, and in obedience to which we find our highest freedom and our most enduring happiness. The immortality of the soul, retribution, infinite love and infinite justice blended in sweet accord, the possibility and certainty of divine forgiveness, if it be sought aright—these truths may appear to many to be obsolete and in efficacious, but they can never lose their power over a heart burdened with the sense of guilt. A prison in which they are not asserted can never be, in the true sense of the word, a penitentiary, *i. e.* a house of repentance.

But along with the culture of the body, the intellect and the conscience, one other thing is necessary—the development of a pure taste, the sense of refinement—which should breathe through every department of prison life; in the person, conversation and manners of the officials, in the arrangement and appearance of the building, in the provision made for eating and for sleeping, in the yards, the shops, and everywhere. The criminal needs to be brought under the power of an atmosphere so different from that to which he is accustomed, as to overpower him and make him uncomfortable, until by an alteration in his nature, habits and tastes, he learns to adapt himself to his new surroundings. This accomplished, he will find it ever after difficult to return to the life in which once he revelled.

5. While under restraint, care should be taken to avoid whatever tends to counteract the impression sought.

The influence of evil example, for instance, such as profanity and obscenity on the part of those in charge, or connivance with crime, for the sake of pecuniary profit.

Under this head, also, we may mention the effect of promiscuous association and intercourse among prisoners, especially between the opposite sexes, some instances of which have come under our observation in the jails of Illinois.

Harsh treatment, and cruel, unusual or unnecessary punishments are among the things to be avoided. We allude especially to the cat, the shower-bath, and the practice of “bucking” or “gagging.” The aim of the state should be to convince offenders that their conception of society at large as their natural enemy, is unfounded, untrue and unjust; that instead of being an enemy, society is a friend, even to those who have forfeited the claim to friendship and consideration; that their rights will be respected, and they must learn to respect the rights of others.

In a word, everything in or about a prison contrary to the spirit of the suggestions heretofore made in this chapter, is injurious and a hindrance to reformation.

6. To enlist the co-operation of the prisoner himself in his own improvement, the employment of a system of judicious rewards and forfeitures, is not only wise but almost indispensable. These rewards may be slight in their nature, and consist merely in petty privileges, but the influence exerted by them is great. The most powerful of them all is the system of shortening the term of sentence by good behavior.

7. We forbear entering upon other questions connected with the organization and management of prisons, because we desire to confine the reader's attention to the single point of the nature of the treatment necessary for the criminal classes, if we would reclaim them from their career of vice.

But we cannot leave the subject without suggesting that prevention is better than cure; that our schools and churches are of more value to society than our jails and penitentiaries, and that our chief care should be bestowed upon the young, especially upon those children destitute of good homes and home influence. The responsibility of the state in this direction is appalling in its magnitude. There is danger lest while we build up the material elements of our natural civilization, we overlook the rapid growth in our midst of an antagonistic barbarism which flourishes side by side with it, and which, unless its growth be checked, may ultimately prove our national ruin.

The principles just enunciated are receiving increased attention every year. Many voluntary associations have been formed for their diffusion. Among these, the National and the New York Prison Associations, and the Philadelphia Society for the Alleviation of Misery in Prisons, stand out conspicuous. The recent Prison Congresses—two of them national, and one, in London, international—have had the effect of calling general attention to the subject. A movement for prison reform has begun, which will go on until the present barbarous system is overthrown. The signs of progress are apparent on all sides in the action of state legislatures, the addresses from the pulpit and the platform, and the tone of discussion in the public press. Society is learning to heed the admonition to—

Move upward; working out the beast,
And let the ape and tiger die.

We append to this chapter a declaration upon the subject of prison reform, unanimously adopted at a conference of the Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, and the Michigan State Board for the Supervision of Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, held in Chicago, May 14, 1872. The gentlemen present at the conference were—from the

state of Illinois, Elmer Baldwin, President; Selden M. Church, of Rockford; Z. B. Lawson, of Chesterfield; and Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Secretary. From the state of Wisconsin, H. H. Giles, of Madison, President; Wm. C. Allen, of Racine; Mrs. Mary E. B. Lynde, of Milwaukee; Willard Merrill, of Janesville; and Samuel D. Hastings, of Madison, Secretary. From the state of Michigan, William B. Williams, of Allegan, and Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian, Secretary.

DECLARATION.

The object of the imprisonment of criminals is conceded by all, to be two-fold—the protection of society and the criminal himself. The protection of society is effected in part by the segregation of the offender, and in part by the deterrent influence of punishment upon others who are tempted to commit crime.

A minute and careful examination of the jails of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, by kindred commissions specially appointed for this purpose, reveals the fact that as proper places of punishment, they fail to accomplish the object of their creation. They are for the most part, defective in a sanitary point of view; many of them are insecure; they are frequently so constructed as to compel the promiscuous association of the young and the old, the guilty and the innocent, the hardened villain and the novice in crime, and in some cases even the sexes. In none of them is there provision for the employment of the imprisoned inmates; and there are few in which any attempt is made either at their moral or intellectual culture. In the aggregate, they cost large sums of money for their construction, and are a great annual expense to the community, without adequate return for this expenditure.

The finest and most costly of them all, however superior in architectural construction, exerts as little reformatory effect as the poorest. Their condemnation may be pronounced in a single sentence: They are an absurd attempt to cure crime, the offspring of idleness, by making idleness compulsory. The failure of the jails is due, not to the character of the officers who have charge of them, but to this radical defect in the jail system itself, which originated in the primitive condition of our national history, and was then the only thing possible. It has been blindly copied and extended with the growth of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of effecting any change, after the investment of so much money. We are satisfied that for enforced idleness the state should substitute enforced labor. We are also satisfied that no remunerative system of labor can be introduced into county jails, on account of the very limited number of persons in each. The only remedy for the evils of the present system consists in the substitution of houses of correction in their stead. The county jails should be remodelled, and simply used as houses of detention. One or two prisons in each state

of a character intermediate between the jail and the penitentiary, might be so organized and conducted as to diminish the cost of crime, and to diminish its amount. The cost of original construction, would be diminished by the substitution of a single capacious edifice for fifty or sixty smaller ones. The cost of maintenance of criminals would be diminished by the aggregate amount of their earnings, while enforced labor would benefit the prisoner himself, and exert an increased deterrent influence upon the criminal class at large. The modern facilities for transportation of criminals by rail remove, to a great extent, the objection arising from distance.

We believe that the time has come for an earnest effort to call attention to this subject, and to prepare the way for a great public reform. In this effort we invoke the aid of philanthropists, believing that no one, who has seen what we have seen, can fail to adopt the conclusions which have been forced upon our own minds.

CHAPTER TENTH.

THE COUNTY JAIL SYSTEM.

Importance of the subject—Inutility of the present jail system—Faults in construction—Want of security—Deficiency of ventilation and sewerage—Absence of classification—Association in idleness—Effects of idleness—Short sentences—Impossibility of introducing compulsory labor in jails—Origin of the jail system—Necessity for a change—District prisons—The argument for their establishment.

Of all the questions which present themselves to any government, none are more important than those which relate to criminal jurisprudence. The prevention and punishment of crime is one of the chief ends of government.

Your commissioners of public charities have now devoted nearly four years to the study of one department of criminal jurisprudence, viz: prison discipline. The law creating this board expressly excepts "prisons receiving state aid," *i. e.* the state penitentiary and reform school, from the list of institutions under their supervision: but they have carefully observed the county jails of Illinois, in respect of their construction, their management and discipline, and their effect upon the well-being of society.

Our deliberate judgment is, that the practical value of jails, whether as means of prevention or of cure of crime, compared with their great cost, is very trifling. We find, upon inquiry, that others have arrived at the same conclusion, before us. In fact, this opinion is shared by nearly all who have given the subject any attention. Probably no other equal expenditure of public money is equally unprofitable.

In the first place, the county jails of Illinois, as of other states, are for the most part badly planned, if not badly built. Some of them are very unsafe; and but for the vigilance of the jailers in charge, escapes would be an every-day occurrence. They are unsafe, either through the weakness of some particular portion of the structure; or on account of the facility of communication in them, among the prisoners, and even, in many instances, with the outside community; or because they afford no adequate protection to the turnkey, against sudden assault.

Others are as secure as any jail can be made, but are wholly deficient in the essential conditions of life and health. They have ordinarily no

sew^{er}age; they are illy-ventilated, or not ventilated at all; they are very imperfectly lighted; some of them are destitute of any means of warming the air in winter, and scarcely any of them have proper provision for bathing by the prisoners.

A jail may be safe and comfortable, and yet be so constructed as to render the classification of prisoners impossible. There is not a jail in the state in which the accused are separated from the sentenced. Witnesses are often, but not always, confined in a separate apartment, known as the "debtors' prison." In some of the jails there is no means of separating the sexes; in others, the only separation is by cells, opening into a common corridor; in others, female prisoners are confined in the debtors' prison; in others, a female department has been extemporized in the sheriff's private residence, by sheathing an ordinary window with sheet iron; in a few, the female prison is properly planned and built. The number of witnesses and women, however, in confinement, in this state, at any one time, is very small.

As to the internal management and discipline, generally, there is not much occasion for complaint. We are satisfied that where food is so abundant and cheap, the temptation to stint prisoners in their diet is wanting; and in many counties, they are fed from the jailer's own table; Many counties even furnishing clothing, in extreme cases, at public expense. The jails are not always as neatly kept as they might be, and personal cleanliness on the part of the inmates is not sufficiently insisted upon. In some cases, a little more care to provide reading matter would be commendable. But in all our experience, we have found no evidence or intimation of personal cruelty to prisoners.

There are two particulars, and these of paramount importance, in which the very best jails in the state are as objectionable as the worst. We refer (1) to the hourly intercourse of prisoners with each other, and (2) to their lack of any useful, honorable employment. It is this *association in idleness*, which is the curse and condemnation of our present jail system.

Confinement in separate cells is a partial, but very imperfect barrier to association; because communication between the cells is not impossible, and communication in the corridors is generally allowed, to a certain extent. It is also customary to place from two to six prisoners, when necessary, in a single cell, on account of the want of sufficient room in the majority of jails.

The effect of association is to increase the number of criminals, and to develop their criminality. The innocent and the comparatively innocent are corrupted by the example, the conversation and the direct teaching of more experienced transgressors. The lessons taught in county jails are, contempt for authority, human or divine; hostility to law and to

its officers ; the delights of vicious indulgence ; the duty of revenge upon society for imaginary wrongs ; the necessity of violence, of daring, and of sullen submission to punishment ; the hopelessness of all effort at amendment ; and the best methods of success in criminal undertakings. Past exploits are here recounted ; future deeds of darkness are planned. The history and character of noted criminals, and of well known officials, are discussed. Lewd songs, and conversation, profanity and ribald jests fill up the day. In many jails, card-playing is freely allowed. In a few, liquor is not absolutely prohibited, provided that the prisoner ordering it is able to pay liberally for the indulgence. Every jail is a school of vice. More than one hundred of such schools are maintained, in Illinois, at public expense ; and the public furnishes an education in crime, at its own cost, annually, to hundreds of criminals, in this state alone. We admit the necessity for prisons ; but are we not right in asking whether prisons of this particular class do not work as much harm as good to the community ?

But the evils of promiscuous association are enhanced by the universal reign of idleness in county prisons. This idleness is compulsory ; it is a necessity of the situation. The state appoints as the presiding *genius loci*, the mother of all villainy, instead of labor, the mother of every virtue. No policy could be more shortsighted.

Idleness, in prison, is a premium upon crime. Multitudes of men commit larceny every autumn, simply to secure, free of cost to themselves, comfortable board and lodging with agreeable company, through the winter months. They do not dread the confinement, and care nothing for the disgrace.

In enforcing idleness, the state voluntarily relinquishes the most effective means both of the punishment and of the prevention of crime. What makes men criminals ? In nine cases out of ten, it is aversion to labor, and the conviction that a life of crime is easier and fuller of enjoyment, than a life of industry. Make labor compulsory in all prisons, and the prison at once becomes a terror to evil-doers. Confinement at hard labor is to the majority of criminals the severest possible punishment. But the present system ignores this most obvious truth.

The physical and moral effect of protracted idleness upon individuals, is deterioration. The muscles become flaccid, lymph accumulates, the nervous system loses its tone, the will is enfeebled, the moral nature is depraved ; and at the expiration of his imprisonment, the offender goes forth, to recommence his criminal career, with his power to earn an honest livelihood and to resist temptation diminished, instead of augmented.

These facts are well known to all county officials, and give rise to much lamentation on the part of all sensible men, who have the cause

of public virtue at all at heart. One of the worst effects of the present system, is its influence upon circuit and county judges, in inducing them against their own inclination, to sentence men for the shortest periods, when justice demands a maximum sentence, instead. But a judge inevitably thinks of the cost to the county of protracted imprisonment; he knows its futility; and he asks himself, what is the use? The consequence is, that crime is not adequately punished; transgressors are emboldened; crime increases; and too often an outraged community takes the administration of justice into its own hands. This is the origin of lynch law, that blot upon American civilization. Lynch law is nature's own remedy for weakness in the criminal administration of any government.

We call the attention of your excellency and of the General Assembly to these statements, because the General Assembly alone has power to correct the evils of which we complain. The counties cannot do it. Association in idleness is the inherent vice of the jail system. There is no remedy for it but the overthrow of the system itself. The system is an inseparable barrier to prison reform.

If we are asked, Why so? why may not labor be made compulsory in jails? The answer is, that the number of prisoners in any single jail, *i. e.*, of prisoners undergoing sentence for their crimes, is too small to make labor practicable or profitable. Another reason, equally potent, is the presence in the jails of unconvicted persons.

If we are asked, how has it happened that a system so objectionable has become universal in all the states, and that it is maintained in the face of all criticism, notwithstanding its alleged expense and uselessness? we reply, (1) that the evidences of a growing dissatisfaction with its practical working are multiplying daily on every hand; (2) that in some of the states initial steps for its overthrow have been already taken; (3) that the system originated in the early period of our history, when population was sparse, communication between distant localities was exceedingly difficult, and poverty was the general condition of the American people. It was devised in an emergency to meet a temporary necessity. It was at that time the best, and indeed the only thing practicable. It took root, it spread like the Canada thistle; and like the Canada thistle its propagation was an easier process than its extermination is likely to be. The history of prison discipline in the United States affords a fresh illustration of the principle that "the multiplying and elaborating of institutions, and the perfecting of arrangements for gaining immediate ends, raise impediments to the development of better institutions and to the future gaining of higher ends" (Herbert Spencer); that in society, as in any individual organism, up to a certain point, structure is necessary to growth; beyond a certain point it retards growth; and beyond a certain other point it arrests growth. In order to the introduction of a better

system, the existing system must be abandoned; and so much money is invested in the existing system, it has so adjusted itself to all other social and legal relations, that a very natural, but in this instance unwise conservatism, opposes its overthrow, upon the principle that it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of.

But in our judgment the moment has arrived for Illinois to grapple with this problem. Before the creation of a commission of public charities, with power to inspect and report upon the county jails, it was almost impossible that the attention of the General Assembly should be by any existing agency directed to them. Now that your attention has been secured, every hour's delay to provide a remedy increases the difficulty of overcoming the natural obstacles to reform, because the erection of new jails every year tends to fix definitely and permanently the type of our prison system. At present the state is young, and in a more or less plastic condition. We can innovate with safety. None of the evils pointed out are so maturely developed as to be irremediable. All that is necessary is one bold, immediate step in a new direction. The character of our time, the magnitude of the evil, the peril of persistence in folly, the voice of science, of humanity and of religion, join in the demand that that step be now taken.

There are some circumstances which deepen our conviction that this is the right moment for action. We refer to the overcrowded condition of the state penitentiary, at Joliet, and to the repeated efforts already made to establish a second penitentiary in Southern Illinois; efforts which have proved unsuccessful hitherto, but which have by no means been abandoned. It is manifest that something must sooner or later be done to relieve the pressure at Joliet. There is no possible relief except by remanding the prisoners to the county jails, which is both impracticable and undesirable, or by enlarging the penitentiary, which is already more than twice as large as it ought to be, or by building a new prison of some sort, somewhere. This, then, is the proper time for us to come forward with our suggestion and offer it to the General Assembly, to be considered and taken for whatever it is worth.

If compulsory labor is essential to any effective system of prison discipline, and if compulsory labor is impossible where the number of prisoners falls below a certain *minimum*, and if this *minimum* is greater than the number of prisoners undergoing sentence in any jail in the state, (except, possibly, Cook county) at any one time, the conclusion is inevitable that punishment at hard labor for minor offenses, can only be engrafted upon the existing system of criminal jurisprudence in Illinois by the establishment of a new grade of prisons intermediate between the county jail and the penitentiary.

This proposal requires further elucidation, which we now proceed to give it.

In all that has been said concerning the county jails we have spoken of them as *places of punishment*. They are also used as *places of detention* for persons awaiting trial. This double use of the jails is in itself very objectionable, for reasons already stated. But the change in the criminal law, which we advocate, will have no effect upon the use of jails as places of detention. We simply recommend that they cease to be used as places of punishment; in other words, that an intermediate grade of prisons, to be known as "district prisons," be established, and that minor offenders, when convicted, be sentenced to imprisonment in a district prison at hard labor, instead of being confined in a jail, after sentence, in idleness.

These district prisons should be organized and conducted upon the same general plan as a penitentiary, the difference consisting not in the treatment, but in the class of criminals treated, the penitentiary being reserved for those who have made further progress in crime, whose crimes are greater and require a longer sentence.

The officers in charge of them should be men of a high grade of intellectual, moral and social culture, men who can command the respect of those committed to their care, and can exert an influence over them for good, men capable of sustaining relations to criminals similar to those which the superintendents of hospitals sustain to the insane. Such men when found, and successful in the prosecution of their difficult and delicate task, should not be liable to removal at stated intervals, nor for political considerations, but should hold their position by the same tenure as other superintendents of public institutions. They should be appointed, not elected.

The districts, under this system, will need to be large, at first. With the increase of population they will become smaller. Two distinct prisons, one in the north and one in the south, will be amply sufficient to try the experiment.

Two such prisons would cost, for their erection, little more than the proposed penitentiary.

A change in the limit of petit larceny would enable the courts to relieve the penitentiary of the pressure upon it, by the commitment to a district prison, of many who are now sent to Joliet.

The earnings of the inmates would partially defray the expense of their support, thus relieving the counties of a portion of the burden of maintenance of the criminal population at present resting upon them.

The cost of transportation from the counties should be made a charge against the earnings of the prison. The surplus earnings should be applied to the payment of the prison expenses. The balance of expense should be collected from the counties, *pro rata*, according to the number of convicts sent from each, and the length of their imprisonment.

Under the system proposed by us, the cost of maintaining the convict population of the state would be materially diminished; the judges would be encouraged to pronounce sentences proportionate to the offense committed; the evils of association in idleness would for the most part come to an end; sentenced criminals would come under the salutary influence of a rigorous discipline; jail-breaking, rescues and lynching would meet with a serious check; and the deterrent effect of punishment would be vastly augmented.

We have not presented the figures and calculations upon which these statements rest, nor cited authorities, as we might have done, because the bare presentation of the subject appears to us a self evident recommendation of the change which we advocate. We can furnish, upon demand, any further statements which may be necessary.

PART THIRD.

C O N C L U S I O N .

PART THIRD.—CONCLUSION.

CHAPTER ELEVENTH.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Origin of the board of charities—Its work—Relations to the governor—Relations to the legislature—Relations to boards of trustees—Visitation of county jails and alms houses—Published reports, and their value—Recapitulation of labors performed, and their result—Cost of the board—Expectations—Acknowledgments.

Four years have now elapsed, since the organization of the Illinois Board of Public Charities—time enough to indicate what are or should be its peculiar functions, relations and utility, as an integral part of the government of a great state.

This board originated in the conviction, on the part of the General Assembly, that so many public institutions, absorbing so large a proportion of the public revenue, and fulfilling such important trusts, could no longer be left without a more careful and thorough supervision than had previously been deemed necessary, while the system of public charity in this state was still in its infancy. It was hoped by the governor, as well as by the legislature, that such supervision as an independent board of commissioners, in no wise responsible for the management and control of the institutions, might be able to exercise, would result in giving unity, simplicity and stability to the system, and secure increased economy and efficiency in its administration.

The work of the board, as defined in the act creating it, divides itself into three parts, namely :

- (1). The supervision of the state institutions.
- (2). The supervision of the county institutions.
- (3). The communication of the information obtained and the conclusions arrived at, to the governor, the assembly, and the public at large.

(1). The closest relations of the board of public charities are with the governor. Properly speaking, the board is a branch of the executive department, designed to be, in the discretion of the governor, a medium of communication between himself and the state institutions. The relations existing between the governor and the board are of an official but confidential nature, like those between the colonel of a regiment and his adjutant. The commissioners come to the institutions in his name and by his authority ; all that they know or are able to learn concerning the condition and management of the institution is the property of the governor, and for his personal information and use. They are an aid to him in the discharge of a function devolving upon him by law, but whose discharge requires more time, attention and travel, than he can personally spare from his other duties. They are in all their official acts subject to his instructions and advice, and directly responsible to him for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon them by the General Assembly.

To the General Assembly the board sustains the relation of a *quasi* standing committee of investigation, a committee *ad interim*. The experienced members of the legislature know how difficult it is for an ordinary visiting committee, absorbed with a multiplicity of other cares and duties, and unfamiliar with the organization and working of these large charitable institutions, to derive from a brief and hurried inspection of them, in their holiday attire and upon dress parade, anything more than a vague impression. Such visits are of great value in awakening interest and sympathy in the mind of senators and representatives on behalf of the unfortunate classes ; but they do not give real insight into the condition, management and necessities of the institution. A more deliberate and more frequent inspection is necessary, to secure that ; and the Assembly has organized this board to do for the legislature itself a work which it feels to be essential to intelligent legislation. The board is accountable to the Assembly, therefore, for the candor, fullness and accuracy of its reports, and we may add that it is fully sensible of its accountability.

The relation of this central board of supervision to the local boards of administration is no less clear. The local trustees are charged with all executive functions and responsibility. They make the rules which govern the institutions, respectively ; they receive and expend the funds for their support ; they determine all questions of policy, appoint all officers and employees ; in a word, they possess absolute administrative power. The creation of the board of charities does not take from them a single attribute of authority, nor relieve them from a single obligation. On the contrary, it is designed to increase their sense of responsibility and their consequent efficiency, by making it apparent that no mismanagement arising from neglect, and much more, no willful pervers-

sion or misrepresentation of facts, can pass unnoticed, or fail to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The duties of the board of charities are simply those of independent investigation, criticism and statement, unbiassed by any interests growing out of local connexions and relations.

(2.) The principal work of the board of public charities is the annual visitation of the counties, the inspection by state officials of the county jails and alms-houses, and the personal interviews had by the commissioners both with county officials and with private citizens and afflicted persons. The field of usefulness thus opposed to the board is of incalculable extent and importance.

Upon the occasion of one of these annual visits, some one or more of the county officers ordinarily accompanies the visiting commissioners to the jail and alms-house. On returning a conversation ensues, in which the system and methods of county relief and its administration in different counties, the state institutions and their management, and the general subject of misfortune in its private and public relations are freely discussed. When the next official visit is paid, the influence of such inspection and discussion are commonly very apparent. The information obtained by the board is often very valuable, and not unfrequently some chance suggestion or remark results in immediate attention to some case of individual suffering, of such a nature as to relieve the sufferer in great measure, if not entirely.

(3.) The information obtained and the conclusions reached by so much patient investigation and study are communicated first to the governor, who lays the report of the board before the General Assembly, and it then passes into the hands of the people, very many of whom are, for some reason, interested in examining it; some, on account of their having afflicted friends or relatives; some, because of their official position in the counties; some, because they are connected with charitable or correctional institutions elsewhere; and some, teachers, physicians, clergymen, lawyers, tax-payers, statisticians and philanthropists of both sexes, by reason of their general interest in the subject of which it treats. All are not, of course, equally interested in all parts of it, but it all receives attention from those who are likely to profit by it; it is the basis of newspaper articles and more formal reviews in monthly or quarterly magazines; it is an aid to the formation of an enlightened public opinion; it circulates freely in other states, and to a limited extent in Europe; and the entire edition of three thousand copies is insufficient to meet the popular demand for this report.

To recapitulate: the special work accomplished by this board, since its organization, may be briefly stated, in the following summary:

1. The inspection of the state institutions, as required by law.
2. The inspection of the county institutions.

3. The special census of the insane population of the state, in 1869, by correspondence with physicians.

4. The census of the idiotic population, at the same time.

5. The critical examination and analysis of the results of the Ninth Census, by the national government, in its relations to the four unfortunate classes, namely, the insane, idiots, blind and deaf-mutes.

6. The preparation of a series of statigraphic charts, illustrating and demonstrating the laws which govern the distribution of misfortune, by age, sex, race, nativity, and locality.

7. The adoption of a system of registration of the criminal and pauper population of the state, uniform for all the counties.

8. The adoption of a system of uniform reports by the officials of state and county institutions, for examination and comparison, quarterly or semi-quarterly.

9. The special examination and investigation of the accounts of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in 1871.

10. The digest, as contained in this report, of all the laws upon our statute-books, relating to state institutions.

11. The collection of a library of reports and documents upon the subjects within our peculiar sphere of investigation, not excelled in completeness and extent, probably, by any in the United States.

12. The preparation of two extended and exhaustive reports, for publication by the state, containing a very considerable fund of information and suggestion, statistical and otherwise.

Besides the labors above enumerated, a vast amount of routine work in the office and elsewhere has been performed, in the way of correspondence, personal interviews, etc., which cannot be specified in detail. Three conferences have been held, at different dates, under the auspices of the board: one on insanity, and the comparative merits of the congregate and segregate systems of treatment, by representatives of state institutions, and invited speakers from this and adjoining states, at which letters were read, from nearly all the medical superintendents of the United States; another, on prisons and prison discipline, by the boards of charity of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, at Chicago, at which a declaration was unanimously adopted, which circulated extensively in the newspapers of these three states; and still another, by the presidents of the various boards of trustees of state institutions in Illinois, concerning the requests for appropriations presented to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. Our correspondence with the officials of state institutions in other states, particularly on the subject of statistics of the cost and results of their work, has been very extensive, and among the unenumerated results of our own labors, we may specify the preparation of statistical tables of the information thus obtained, es-

pecially of the history of the rise, growth and cost of the insane hospitals of the United States.

These labors have been, on the part of the board, wholly gratuitous. They have consumed a great deal of time, averaging from sixty to ninety days for each member, every year, since our organization. We feel that the tax imposed upon us by our position, although our services have been freely and cheerfully rendered, is greater than we can well endure, and we ask, if not compensated for our time, to be relieved from a portion of our obligations. The secretary of the board receives a salary, and has given his whole time, for four years, to the state, without a day's vacation or recreation, during the entire period. The cost of the board, as shown in the reports of the Auditor of Public Accounts, has been very little over five thousand dollars *per annum*. The estimated expense, and the annual appropriation made by the last Assembly, was seven thousand dollars *per annum*, but by strict economy, we have saved over one-fourth of what we were authorized to expend.

We believe that we can point to our record, with confidence that it will meet the approval of the Assembly and of the people of the state.

If sustained by the Assembly in our effort to improve the system of public charity in Illinois, and to introduce methods of accounts, records and reports, which will secure strict accountability on the one hand, and such statements of facts and principles on the other, as to afford a safe and trustworthy basis for legislative action, we hope to be of increased service during the coming two years. If the Assembly regards the necessity for this board as past, and desires to dispense with it in the future, we shall cheerfully acquiesce in that decision, and retire to our private occupations and pursuits. But our firm conviction is, that without such central supervision, in some form, as we have endeavored to give, the system of state and county relief cannot be made to yield its most valuable fruits.

Our acknowledgments are due, and are hereby rendered, to all who have aided us in our work, in any manner: to the Governor, to the Legislature, to the state officers, to the superintendents and trustees of the state institutions, to county officials, to many of the editors of news papers and superintendents of railroads, and to our correspondents, particularly in other states. We owe especial thanks to the members of the State Board of Charities and Reform in Wisconsin, for an invitation to visit the Wisconsin state institutions, which was accepted by us, and we were treated with princely courtesy—passes procured for us on the railroads of that state, our hotel bills paid, and every effort made to promote our comfort and enjoyment. It was one of the pleasantest episodes in our official life, and the information obtained by us, was of real and permanent value.

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TABLE I.

Insanity in Illinois.

Exhibiting (1) the number of insane persons in each county of the State of Illinois, as reported on the census returns of 1870; (2) the number reported by census takers from each county, after distributing the insane patients at Jacksonville and purging the returns of duplicated names; (3) the number, as reported by physicians in 1869, to the Board of Public Charities; (4) the number obtained by consolidating the two foregoing lists and purging the consolidated list of duplicates; (5) the number reported to be insane but supposed to be idiotic instead; (6) the number of insane remaining in each county, after deducting the supposed idiots. Making allowance for omissions, after all the pains taken to avoid this source of error, it is evident that the estimate of 3,000 insane in the State of Illinois, is quite as likely to be too low as to be excessively great. This Table also exhibits the ratio of insane in each county in the State at large to the total population.

COUNTIES.	Census 1870.	Census corrected.	Reported by phy- sicians.	Consoli- dated.	Supposed idiots.	Remain- ing.	Ratio to population.
Adams	25	40	51	79		19	1 : 713
Alexander		4	5	6		6	1 : 1,761
Bond	8	10	19	20	1	19	1 : 1,692
Boone	10	13	15	17		17	1 : 761
Brown		3	13	13	2	11	1 : 1,110
Bureau	18	25	29	36		36	1 : 900
Calhoun		1	4	4		4	1 : 1,640
Carroll	2	4	14	15	1	14	1 : 1,193
Cass	1	4	15	16		16	1 : 724
Champaign	4	8	22	26	3	23	1 : 1,423
Christian	3	5	8	11	1	10	1 : 2,036
Clark	15	19	12	27	1	26	1 : 740
Clay	7	7	19	23	6	17	1 : 934
Clinton	4	6	22	23	3	20	1 : 814
Coles	12	14	31	31	2	29	1 : 870
Cook	192	247	264	335	5	330	1 : 1,060
Crawford	5	7	9	13	3	10	1 : 1,369
Cumberland			15	15	5	10	1 : 1,222
DeKalb	11	15	26	31	1	30	1 : 742
DeWitt	9	13	26	29	4	25	1 : 591
Douglas	3	5	8	9	1	8	1 : 1,685
DuPage	10	13	20	31		31	1 : 545
Edgar	9	12	17	20		20	1 : 1,072
Edwards	6	6	10	11		11	1 : 688
Effingham	2	2	29	29	4	25	1 : 626
Fayette	14	16	24	30	2	28	1 : 701
Ford		4	9	10	1	9	1 : 1,011
Franklin	7	8	8	12		12	1 : 1,054
Fulton	21	29	47	56	4	52	1 : 736
Gallatin	3	6	18	18	4	14	1 : 795
Greene	15	21	30	39	4	35	1 : 622
Grundy	7	11	11	19	2	17	1 : 879
Hamilton	5	6	9	12		12	1 : 1,084
Hancock	6	13	48	51	5	46	1 : 781
Hardin		1	4	4		4	1 : 1,278
Henderson	6	7	8	13		13	1 : 968
Henry	8	17	36	40	1	39	1 : 910
Iroquois	3	7	14	16	2	14	1 : 1,841
Jackson	2	3	13	13	4	9	1 : 2,182
Jasper		2	10	12	3	9	1 : 1,248
Jefferson	5	5	8	14	2	12	1 : 1,489
Jersey	14	16	19	27	3	24	1 : 627
Jo Daviess	23	31	36	48	1	47	1 : 592
Johnson	1	1	10	11	2	9	1 : 1,250
Kane	30	34	32	46	1	45	1 : 1,117
Kankakee	17	19	15	27	2	25	1 : 974
Kendall	1	4	16	16		16	1 : 775
Knox	23	29	42	50	1	49	1 : 867
Lake	19	22	29	34	1	33	1 : 637
La Salle	37	44	48	75	2	73	1 : 833
Lawrence	4	6	20	21	1	20	1 : 627
Lee	6	10	34	36	1	35	1 : 776
Livingston	7	15	20	27		27	1 : 1,166
Logan	5	12	22	26	3	23	1 : 1,002
Macon	6	12	27	29		29	1 : 913
Macoupin	4	14	42	46	1	45	1 : 727
Madison	39	51	67	78		78	1 : 566
Marion	7	11	24	30	1	29	1 : 708
Marshall	4	9	16	20	2	18	1 : 942
Mason	9	12	13	23	4	19	1 : 852

Table I—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Census 1870.	Census corrected.	Reported by phy- sicians.	Consoli- dated.	Supposed idiots.	Remain- ing.	Ratio to population.
Massac.....	3	3	2	5	.....	5	1 : 1,916
McDonough.....	10	18	33	33	1	32	1 : 828
McHenry.....	10	15	31	34	1	33	1 : 720
McLean.....	36	47	42	75	6	69	1 : 782
Menard.....	7	11	15	16	.....	16	1 : 733
Mercer.....	3	4	24	27	.....	27	1 : 695
Monroe.....	10	14	11	19	.....	19	1 : 683
Montgomery.....	6	14	17	22	4	18	1 : 1,406
Morgan.....	547	39	45	63	3	60	1 : 474
Moultrie.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	1 : 5,192
Ogle.....	8	13	17	22	.....	22	1 : 1,250
Peoria.....	20	31	44	52	.....	52	1 : 914
Perry.....	2	4	13	15	1	14	1 : 980
Piatt.....	4	6	7	9	.....	9	1 : 1,276
Pike.....	14	19	29	37	1	36	1 : 855
Pope.....	1	3	11	10	.....	10	1 : 1,144
Pulaski.....	.....	5	7	7	1	6	1 : 1,459
Putnam.....	2	3	3	5	1	4	1 : 1,570
Randolph.....	8	11	17	22	1	21	1 : 946
Richland.....	6	7	13	18	1	17	1 : 753
Rock Island.....	14	21	32	37	.....	37	1 : 805
Saline.....	.....	1	8	8	.....	8	1 : 1,589
Sangamon.....	21	31	36	47	1	46	1 : 1,008
Schuyler.....	9	18	27	36	2	34	1 : 512
Scott.....	.....	5	7	11	.....	11	1 : 957
Shelby.....	10	14	21	28	1	27	1 : 944
Stark.....	3	6	9	12	1	11	1 : 977
St. Clair.....	31	41	57	80	7	73	1 : 700
Stephenson.....	17	23	43	54	4	50	1 : 612
Tazewell.....	10	15	23	28	2	26	1 : 1,073
Union.....	5	5	13	15	.....	15	1 : 1,101
Vermilion.....	19	20	15	29	.....	29	1 : 1,048
Wabash.....	5	5	9	13	.....	13	1 : 680
Warren.....	7	10	16	18	.....	18	1 : 1,287
Washington.....	7	10	22	28	1	27	1 : 652
Wayne.....	10	12	11	20	.....	20	1 : 988
White.....	3	4	16	16	2	14	1 : 1,203
Whiteside.....	7	11	18	19	.....	19	1 : 1,448
Will.....	15	21	41	47	3	44	1 : 978
Williamson.....	3	5	10	11	.....	11	1 : 1,575
Winnebago.....	12	24	20	33	.....	33	1 : 838
Woodford.....	5	9	18	19	.....	19	1 : 998
Total.....	1,624	1,568	2,387	3,002	148	2,854	1 : 890

TABLE II.

Ratio of Insane to population, by States.

EXPLANATION.

The first column shows the ratio of foreign insane to the foreign population, in each State.

States.	Foreign.	White.	Total.	Native.	Colored.
SOUTHERN.					
Alabama.....	1: 524	1: 1,210	1: 1,795	1: 1,842	1: 3,835
Arkansas.....	1: 2,513	1: 2,643	1: 3,009	1: 3,015	1: 5,312
Florida.....	1: 4,967	1: 5,336	1: 6,474	1: 6,528	1: 9,169
Georgia.....	1: 927	1: 1,265	1: 1,368	1: 1,886	1: 4,218
Kentucky.....	1: 388	1: 961	1: 1,061	1: 1,162	1: 2,178
Louisiana.....	1: 487	1: 1,121	1: 1,612	1: 2,053	1: 2,845
Maryland.....	1: 596	1: 910	1: 1,065	1: 1,176	1: 2,470
Mississippi.....	1: 1,243	1: 2,503	1: 3,379	1: 3,461	1: 4,828
Missouri.....	1: 514	1: 1,317	1: 1,363	1: 1,804	1: 2,567
North Carolina.....	1: 757	1: 1,013	1: 1,375	1: 1,378	1: 3,593
South Carolina.....	1: 673	1: 1,217	1: 2,119	1: 2,173	1: 4,377
Tennessee.....	1: 772	1: 1,161	1: 1,361	1: 1,377	1: 2,709
Texas.....	1: 1,522	1: 2,676	1: 3,032	1: 3,302	1: 4,296
Virginia.....	1: 764	1: 820	1: 1,089	1: 1,094	1: 2,003
West Virginia.....	1: 449	1: 1,162	1: 1,182	1: 1,268	1: 1,987
NEW ENGLAND.					
Connecticut.....	1: 685	1: 694	1: 696	1: 699	1: 967
Maine.....	1: 611	1: 790	1: 792	1: 812	1: 1,606
Massachusetts.....	1: 413	1: 546	1: 547	1: 611	1, 698
New Hampshire.....	1: 493	1: 638	1: 639	1: 659	.....
Rhode Island.....	1: 659	1: 682	1: 697	1: 704	1: 4,960
Vermont.....	1: 449	1: 458	1: 458	1: 460	1: 464
CENTRAL EASTERN.					
Delaware.....	1: 1,015	1: 1,762	1: 1,924	1: 2,070	1: 3,256
New Jersey.....	1: 538	1: 972	1: 987	1: 1,265	1: 1,803
New York.....	1: 362	1: 690	1: 690	1: 1,012	1: 668
Ohio.....	1: 409	1: 779	1: 781	1: 916	1: 866
Pennsylvania.....	1: 497	1: 907	1: 904	1: 1,064	1: 768
WESTERN.					
Illinois.....	1: 741	1: 1,555	1: 1,563	1: 2,177	1: 2,876
Indiana.....	1: 503	1: 1,114	1: 1,117	1: 1,256	1: 1,364
Iowa.....	1: 857	1: 1,601	1: 1,309	1: 1,960	.....
Kansas.....	1: 1,180	1: 2,706	1: 2,782	1: 3,506	1: 5,703
Michigan.....	1: 937	1: 1,443	1: 1,454	1: 1,735	1: 2,369
Minnesota.....	1: 898	1: 1,471	1: 1,456	1: 2,268	1: 258
Nebraska.....	1: 1,708	1: 4,361	1: 4,393	1: 9,224	.....
Nevada.....	1: 9,400	1: 19,479	1: 21,245	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1: 341	1: 749	1: 745	1: 901	1: 86
Wisconsin.....	1: 677	1: 1,244	1: 1,247	1: 2,241	1: 2,113
California.....	1: 273	1: 475	1: 489	1: 859	1: 251
United States.....	1: 496	1: 945	1: 1,031	1: 1,261	1: 2,751

TABLE III.

Ratio of Idiotic to population, by States.

EXPLANATION.

The first column shows the ratio of native insane to the native population, in each State.

second	colored	colored		
third	total	total		
fourth	white	white		
fifth	foreign	foreign		

States.	Native.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Foreign.
SOUTHERN.					
Alabama	1 : 1,371	1 : 1,607	1 : 1,382	1 : 1,227	1 : 9,962
Arkansas	1 : 1,659	1 : 1,879	1 : 1,676	1 : 1,617	
Florida	1 : 1,828	1 : 2,478	1 : 1,877	1 : 1,525	
Georgia	1 : 1,348	1 : 1,540	1 : 1,359	1 : 1,236	1 : 11,127
Kentucky	1 : 1,121	1 : 1,089	1 : 1,158	1 : 1,173	1 : 3,728
Louisiana	1 : 2,375	1 : 2,168	1 : 2,542	1 : 2,605	1 : 10,304
Maryland	1 : 1,998	1 : 1,426	1 : 2,157	1 : 2,533	1 : 6,416
Mississippi	1 : 1,687	1 : 1,813	1 : 1,707	1 : 1,602	1 : 11,191
Missouri	1 : 2,097	1 : 1,495	1 : 2,210	1 : 2,293	1 : 3,473
North Carolina	1 : 1,095	1 : 1,183	1 : 1,098	1 : 1,020	
South Carolina	1 : 1,500	1 : 2,310	1 : 1,517	1 : 1,017	
Tennessee	1 : 1,140	1 : 1,245	1 : 1,154	1 : 1,125	1 : 4,828
Texas	1 : 1,835	1 : 1,440	1 : 1,815	1 : 2,069	1 : 1,600
Virginia	1 : 1,073	1 : 1,215	1 : 1,084	1 : 1,006	1 : 13,754
West Virginia	1 : 1,012	1 : 817	1 : 1,035	1 : 1,047	1 : 2,441
NEW ENGLAND.					
Connecticut	1 : 1,341	1 : 1,208	1 : 1,576	1 : 1,584	1 : 4,545
Maine	1 : 943	1 : 1,606	1 : 998	1 : 996	1 : 3,258
Massachusetts	1 : 1,542	1 : 1,992	1 : 1,873	1 : 1,872	1 : 5,698
New Hampshire	1 : 922		1 : 979	1 : 977	1 : 2,467
Rhode Island	1 : 1,421	1 : 1,245	1 : 1,767	1 : 1,783	1 : 6,155
Vermont	1 : 970		1 : 1,017	1 : 1,014	1 : 1,813
CENTRAL EASTERN.					
Delaware	1 : 1,731	1 : 1,086	1 : 1,812	1 : 2,130	1 : 4,568
New Jersey	1 : 1,797	1 : 1,614	1 : 2,073	1 : 2,099	1 : 5,107
New York	1 : 1,489	1 : 2,170	1 : 1,763	1 : 1,759	1 : 3,708
Ohio	1 : 1,055	1 : 943	1 : 1,140	1 : 1,146	1 : 2,271
Pennsylvania	1 : 1,424	1 : 1,765	1 : 1,565	1 : 1,562	1 : 3,409
WESTERN.					
Illinois	1 : 1,896	1 : 1,915	1 : 2,042	1 : 2,045	1 : 2,927
Indiana	1 : 1,201	1 : 1,754	1 : 1,236	1 : 1,230	1 : 1,814
Iowa	1 : 2,129		1 : 2,240	1 : 2,229	2 : 2,957
Kansas	1 : 3,128	1 : 1,901	1 : 3,343	1 : 3,499	1 : 6,049
Michigan	1 : 1,772		1 : 1,932	1 : 1,926	1 : 1,792
Minnesota	1 : 3,135	1 : 1,975	1 : 3,281	1 : 3,271	1 : 3,571
Nebraska	1 : 4,392		1 : 4,920	1 : 4,884	1 : 7,587
Nevada	1 : 26,690		1 : 21,245	1 : 19,479	1 : 18,801
Oregon	1 : 1,619	1 : 346	1 : 1,653	1 : 1,610	1 : 1,933
Wisconsin	1 : 1,712		1 : 1,883	1 : 1,881	1 : 2,337
California	1 : 5,006	1 : 1,068	1 : 6,429	1 : 6,466	1 : 12,343
United States	1 : 1,441	1 : 1,531	1 : 1,572	1 : 1,575	1 : 3,384

TABLE IV.

Ratio of Blind to population, by States.

EXPLANATION.

The first column shows the ratio of colored insane to the colored population in each State.

“ second	“ “	“	foreign	“	foreign	“	“
“ third	“ “	“	total	“	total	“	“
“ fourth	“ “	“	native	“	native	“	“
“ fifth	“ “	“	white	“	white	“	“

States.	Colored.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	White.
SOUTHERN.					
Alabama.....	1 : 1,808	1 : 649	1 : 1,031	1 : 1,656	1 : 1,498
Arkansas.....	1 : 1,971	1 : 1,256	1 : 1,455	1 : 1,457	1 : 1,341
Florida.....	1 : 1,834	1 : 821	1 : 2,134	1 : 2,285	1 : 2,528
Georgia.....	1 : 1,683	1 : 695	1 : 1,600	1 : 1,020	1 : 1,536
Kentucky.....	1 : 1,122	1 : 1,713	1 : 1,351	1 : 1,336	1 : 1,425
Louisiana.....	1 : 1,354	1 : 1,039	1 : 1,625	1 : 1,719	1 : 2,034
Maryland.....	1 : 1,686	1 : 1,414	1 : 1,829	1 : 1,895	1 : 1,875
Mississippi.....	1 : 1,708	1 : 1,399	1 : 1,747	1 : 1,753	1 : 1,806
Missouri.....	1 : 1,103	1 : 1,778	1 : 1,904	1 : 1,924	1 : 2,011
North Carolina.....	1 : 1,341	1 : 757	1 : 1,283	1 : 1,286	1 : 1,256
South Carolina.....	1 : 1,581	1 : 475	1 : 1,565	1 : 1,607	1 : 1,256
Tennessee.....	1 : 1,535	1 : 1,207	1 : 1,437	1 : 1,441	1 : 1,406
Texas.....	1 : 1,965	1 : 1,248	1 : 2,026	1 : 2,136	1 : 2,061
Virginia.....	1 : 1,254	1 : 687	1 : 1,372	1 : 1,384	1 : 1,465
West Virginia.....	1 : 856	1 : 1,139	1 : 2,631	1 : 2,777	1 : 2,885
NEW ENGLAND.					
Connecticut.....	1 : 879	1 : 3,342	1 : 2,133	1 : 1,944	1 : 2,189
Maine.....	1 : 1,606	1 : 1,810	1 : 1,935	1 : 1,946	1 : 1,934
Massachusetts.....	1 : 820	.....	1 : 1,915	1 : 2,018	1 : 1,940
New Hampshire.....	1 : 193	1 : 1,480	1 : 1,545	1 : 1,552	.....
Rhode Island.....	1 : 711	1 : 1,539	1 : 1,796	1 : 1,705	1 : 1,862
Vermont.....	.....	1 : 1,684	1 : 1,749	1 : 1,760	1 : 1,744
CENTRAL EASTERN.					
Delaware.....	1 : 877	1 : 913	1 : 1,839	1 : 1,998	1 : 2,434
New Jersey.....	1 : 1,179	1 : 2,699	1 : 2,858	1 : 2,903	1 : 3,008
New York.....	1 : 1,184	1 : 1,520	1 : 1,980	1 : 2,216	1 : 1,997
Ohio.....	1 : 1,317	1 : 1,411	1 : 1,951	1 : 2,080	1 : 1,974
Pennsylvania.....	1 : 1,384	1 : 1,226	1 : 2,100	1 : 2,227	1 : 2,007
WESTERN.					
Illinois.....	1 : 3,595	1 : 1,966	1 : 2,437	1 : 2,596	1 : 2,429
Indiana.....	1 : 843	1 : 1,347	1 : 1,694	1 : 1,737	1 : 1,721
Iowa.....	1 : 1,921	1 : 2,125	1 : 2,562	1 : 2,677	1 : 2,572
Kansas.....	1 : 713	1 : 6,049	1 : 2,847	1 : 2,633	1 : 3,396
Michigan.....	1 : 1,975	1 : 2,179	1 : 2,833	1 : 3,105	1 : 2,925
Minnesota.....	.....	1 : 4,069	1 : 4,269	1 : 4,574	1 : 4,255
Nebraska.....	.....	1 : 7,687	1 : 5,591	1 : 5,124	1 : 5,550
Nevada.....	.....	1 : 18,801	1 : 10,622	1 : 7,896	1 : 9,739
Oregon.....	1 : 346	1 : 1,651	1 : 2,598	1 : 2,833	1 : 2,557
Wisconsin.....	.....	1 : 1,804	1 : 2,579	1 : 3,342	1 : 2,571
California.....	1 : 1,424	1 : 3,228	1 : 3,130	1 : 3,074	1 : 2,955
United States.....	1 : 1,469	1 : 1,698	1 : 1,898	1 : 1,936	1 : 1,980

TABLE V.

Ratio of Deaf Mutes to population, by States.

EXPLANATION.

The first column shows the ratio of native insane to the native population.

second	white
third	third
fourth	fourth
fifth	fifth

States.	Native.	White.	Total.	Colored.	Foreign.
SOUTHERN.					
Alabama.....	1 : 2,512	1 : 1,990	1 : 2,485	1 : 3,421	1 : 1,845
Arkansas.....	1 : 1,443	1 : 1,534	1 : 1,858	1 : 4,213	1 : 5,026
Florida.....	1 : 3,808	1 : 3,062	1 : 3,911	1 : 5,731	.....
Georgia.....	1 : 3,620	1 : 2,696	1 : 3,632	1 : 6,195	1 : 5,563
Kentucky.....	1 : 1,769	1 : 1,733	1 : 1,827	1 : 569	1 : 5,223
Louisiana.....	1 : 3,519	1 : 2,351	1 : 3,690	1 : 8,470	1 : 7,853
Maryland.....	1 : 1,927	1 : 1,947	1 : 2,034	1 : 2,403	1 : 3,791
Mississippi.....	1 : 3,389	1 : 2,792	1 : 3,379	1 : 4,036	1 : 2,797
Missouri.....	1 : 2,031	1 : 2,135	1 : 2,179	1 : 3,027	1 : 4,274
North Carolina.....	1 : 1,726	1 : 1,535	1 : 1,731	1 : 2,213	.....
South Carolina.....	1 : 3,322	1 : 2,374	1 : 3,328	1 : 4,620	1 : 4,037
Tennessee.....	1 : 2,189	1 : 1,967	1 : 2,208	1 : 3,099	1 : 4,228
Texas.....	1 : 3,534	1 : 3,052	1 : 3,528	1 : 5,393	1 : 3,467
Virginia.....	1 : 2,277	1 : 1,776	1 : 2,300	1 : 3,856	1 : 6,877
West Virginia.....	1 : 2,004	1 : 1,981	1 : 2,028	1 : 4,495	1 : 2,248
NEW ENGLAND.					
Connecticut.....	1 : 927	1 : 1,122	1 : 1,131	1 : 1,934	1 : 6,313
Maine.....	1 : 2,000	1 : 2,690	1 : 2,097	.....	1 : 4,888
Massachusetts.....	1 : 2,395	1 : 2,708	1 : 2,709	1 : 2,789	1 : 4,588
New Hampshire.....	1 : 1,827	1 : 1,869	1 : 1,872	.....	1 : 2,467
Rhode Island.....	1 : 2,945	1 : 3,423	1 : 3,423	1 : 2,490	1 : 6,155
Vermont.....	1 : 2,068	1 : 2,227	1 : 2,227	.....	1 : 4,287
CENTRAL EASTERN.					
Delaware.....	1 : 1,964	1 : 1,893	1 : 2,050	1 : 3,256	1 : 4,568
New Jersey.....	1 : 3,435	1 : 3,943	1 : 3,922	1 : 3,406	1 : 7,872
New York.....	1 : 2,086	1 : 2,449	1 : 2,458	1 : 3,472	1 : 4,971
Ohio.....	1 : 1,882	1 : 1,967	1 : 1,990	1 : 3,951	1 : 3,078
Pennsylvania.....	1 : 2,265	1 : 2,425	1 : 2,457	1 : 8,162	1 : 4,582
WESTERN.					
Illinois.....	1 : 2,880	1 : 3,051	1 : 3,049	1 : 2,876	1 : 3,963
Indiana.....	1 : 1,868	1 : 1,919	1 : 1,927	1 : 4,093	1 : 2,947
Iowa.....	1 : 2,097	1 : 2,168	1 : 2,175	1 : 5,762	1 : 2,616
Kansas.....	1 : 2,873	1 : 3,038	1 : 3,011	1 : 2,851	1 : 4,372
Michigan.....	1 : 2,503	1 : 2,571	1 : 2,602	1 : 11,819	1 : 3,011
Minnesota.....	1 : 2,385	1 : 2,640	1 : 2,649	.....	1 : 3,279
Nebraska.....	1 : 1,809	1 : 2,220	1 : 2,236	.....	1 : 7,687
Nevada.....	1 : 5,922	1 : 9,739	1 : 10,622	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1 : 3,605	1 : 3,951	1 : 3,953	.....	1 : 11,600
Wisconsin.....	1 : 2,047	1 : 2,344	1 : 2,298	.....	1 : 3,012
California.....	1 : 2,696	1 : 3,593	1 : 3,973	1 : 2,135	1 : 19,075
United States.....	1 : 2,219	1 : 2,253	1 : 2,385	1 : 3,780	1 : 4,166

TABLE VI.

Exhibiting the number of foreign unfortunates (insane, idiotic, blind and deaf mutes) in every million of the foreign population of the United States, and of each State separately, A. D. 1870, as shown in the ninth census.

States.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.
Alabama.....	1,908	100	1,541	542
Arkansas.....	398		796	198
California.....	3,663	81	310	52
Connecticut.....	1,460	220	299	158
Delaware.....	985	219	1,095	219
Florida.....	201		122	
Georgia.....	1,079	90	1,439	180
Illinois.....	1,350	342	508	252
Indiana.....	1,989	551	742	339
Iowa.....	1,167	338	471	382
Kansas.....	847	165	165	229
Kentucky.....	2,577	268	584	189
Louisiana.....	2,053	97	962	127
Maine.....	1,637	308	552	205
Maryland.....	1,678	156	707	264
Massachusetts.....	2,421	175	606	218
Michigan.....	1,067	358	459	332
Minnesota.....	1,114	280	246	306
Mississippi.....	804	89	715	357
Missouri.....	1,946	288	562	234
Nebraska.....	585	130	130	130
Nevada.....	106	53	53	
New Hampshire.....	2,028	405	676	405
New Jersey.....	1,859	196	370	127
New York.....	2,762	289	658	201
North Carolina.....	1,321		1,321	
Ohio.....	2,445	440	709	325
Oregon.....	2,933	517	603	86
Pennsylvania.....	2,012	293	789	218
Rhode Island.....	1,517	162	650	162
South Carolina.....	1,486		2,105	248
Tennessee.....	1,295	207	828	207
Texas.....	657	625	801	288
Vermont.....	2,237	552	594	233
Virginia.....	1,309	73	1,456	145
West Virginia.....	2,227	410	878	351
Wisconsin.....	1,477	428	554	332
States.....	1,996	298	592	246
United States.....	2,016	295	589	240

TABLE VII.

Exhibiting the number of native unfortunates (insane, idiotic, blind and deaf mutes) in every million of the native population of the United States, and by each State separately, A. D. 1870, as shown in the ninth census.

States.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf mutes
Alabama.....	544	729	604	398
Arkansas.....	332	603	686	693
California.....	1, 164	200	325	371
Connecticut.....	1, 431	746	514	1, 079
Delaware.....	483	578	500	509
Florida.....	153	547	438	263
Georgia.....	530	742	617	276
Illinois.....	459	527	385	347
Indiana.....	796	833	758	535
Iowa.....	510	470	373	477
Kansas.....	285	320	380	348
Kentucky.....	861	892	748	565
Louisiana.....	487	313	582	284
Maine.....	1, 232	1, 060	514	500
Maryland.....	850	500	528	519
Massachusetts.....	1, 637	656	496	417
Michigan.....	576	564	322	399
Minnesota.....	441	319	219	419
Mississippi.....	289	593	570	295
Missouri.....	554	477	520	492
Nebraska.....	108	228	195	553
Nevada.....		38	127	177
New Hampshire.....	1, 517	1, 085	644	547
New Jersey.....	790	442	344	289
New York.....	988	672	715	479
North Carolina.....	726	913	778	579
Ohio.....	1, 012	948	481	531
Oregon.....	1, 110	618	353	277
Pennsylvania.....	940	702	449	441
Rhode Island.....	1, 420	704	586	340
South Carolina.....	460	667	622	301
Tennessee.....	726	877	694	457
Texas.....	303	545	468	283
Vermont.....	2, 174	1, 031	568	484
Virginia.....	914	932	722	439
West Virginia.....	789	988	360	499
Wisconsin.....	445	584	300	488
States.....	791	697	514	439
United States.....	793	694	516	450

TABLE VIII.

Exhibiting the number of white unfortunates, (insane, idiotic, blind and deaf mutes,) in every million of the white population of the United States, and of each State separately, A. D. 1870, as shown in the ninth census.

State.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.
Alabama.....	826	815	668	503
Arkansas.....	387	618	746	652
California.....	2, 105	154	339	278
Connecticut.....	1, 441	631	457	891
Delaware.....	567	469	411	528
Florida.....	187	656	396	333
Georgia.....	790	809	651	371
Illinois.....	643	489	412	328
Indiana.....	898	813	581	521
Iowa.....	624	449	389	461
Kansas.....	369	286	294	329
Kentucky.....	1, 041	852	702	577
Louisiana.....	892	384	492	425
Maine.....	1, 266	947	488	452
Maryland.....	1, 092	395	533	514
Massachusetts.....	1, 832	534	515	369
Michigan.....	603	519	342	389
Minnesota.....	680	385	235	379
Mississippi.....	399	624	554	359
Missouri.....	759	436	497	468
Nebraska.....	229	205	180	434
Nevada.....	51	51	103	103
New Hampshire.....	1, 568	1, 024	639	535
New Jersey.....	1, 029	476	332	254
New York.....	1, 449	568	501	408
North Carolina.....	987	980	796	651
Ohio.....	1, 284	873	507	508
Oregon.....	1, 335	621	391	253
Pennsylvania.....	1, 103	640	498	412
Rhode Island.....	1, 466	561	537	413
South Carolina.....	882	983	649	421
Tennessee.....	861	889	711	508
Texas.....	374	483	485	487
Vermont.....	2, 183	986	573	449
Virginia.....	1, 220	994	687	563
West Virginia.....	861	955	347	505
Wisconsin.....	804	532	389	427
States.....	1, 055	639	503	443
United States.....	1, 058	635	505	444

TABLE IX.

Exhibiting the number of colored unfortunates (insane, idiotic, blind and deaf mutes) in every million of the colored population of the United States, A. D. 1870, as shown in the ninth census.

States.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.
Alabama.....	261	622	553	292
Arkansas.....	188	532	507	237
California.....	3,984	936	702	468
Connecticut.....	1,034	829	1,138	517
Delaware.....	307	922	1,140	307
Florida.....	109	403	545	174
Georgia.....	237	657	594	161
Illinois.....	348	522	279	348
Indiana.....	733	570	1,186	244
Iowa.....	175	526	521	173
Kansas.....	459	918	1,402	351
Kentucky.....	351	461	981	1,758
Louisiana.....	623	623	738	118
Maine.....	405	701	623	416
Maryland.....	1,433	502	563	359
Massachusetts.....	422	506	1,220	84
Michigan.....	3,952	552	506	248
Minnesota.....	207	668	566	330
Mississippi.....	389	.....	907	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	5,181	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	555	620	848	294
New Jersey.....	1,497	461	844	288
New York.....	278	845	745	451
North Carolina.....	1,162	1,061	759	253
Ohio.....	11,627	2,890	2,890	.....
Oregon.....	1,315	566	722	122
Pennsylvania.....	201	803	1,406	402
Rhode Island.....	220	433	632	216
South Carolina.....	369	803	651	323
Tennessee.....	223	695	506	186
Texas.....	2,164	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	499	823	797	259
Virginia.....	503	1,224	1,168	222
West Virginia.....	473	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	364	653	681	264

TABLE X.

Exhibiting the total number of unfortunates (insane, idiotic, blind, and deaf mutes,) in every million of the total population of the United States, and of each State separately, A. D. 1870, as shown in the ninth census.

States.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.
Alabama	557	724	613	402
Arkansas	332	597	687	547
California	2, 045	155	319	252
Connecticut	1, 437	634	469	884
Delaware	520	551	544	489
Florida	154	533	469	256
Georgia	425	736	625	275
Illinois	640	490	410	356
Indiana	895	643	590	519
Iowa	621	446	390	460
Kansas	359	299	351	332
Kentucky	942	864	740	547
Louisiana	620	393	615	271
Maine	1, 263	1, 002	517	477
Maryland	939	464	547	492
Massachusetts	1, 628	534	415	369
Michigan	688	518	353	384
Minnesota	687	305	234	577
Mississippi	296	586	572	296
Missouri	734	452	525	459
Nebraska	237	203	179	447
Nevada	47	47	94	94
New Hampshire	1, 565	1, 003	647	534
New Jersey	1, 016	481	350	255
New York	1, 446	566	505	407
North Carolina	727	911	799	578
Ohio	1, 300	890	520	510
Oregon	1, 342	605	385	253
Pennsylvania	1, 106	639	476	407
Rhode Island	1, 435	566	557	294
South Carolina	472	659	639	300
Tennessee	735	866	696	453
Texas	330	564	494	283
Vermont	2, 182	983	572	448
Virginia	918	922	729	435
West Virginia	846	966	380	493
Wisconsin	802	494	388	435
States	965	640	525	471
United States	970	636	605	419

TABLE XI.

Salaries paid to Superintendents and Assistants, in Public Institutions.

INSANE HOSPITALS.

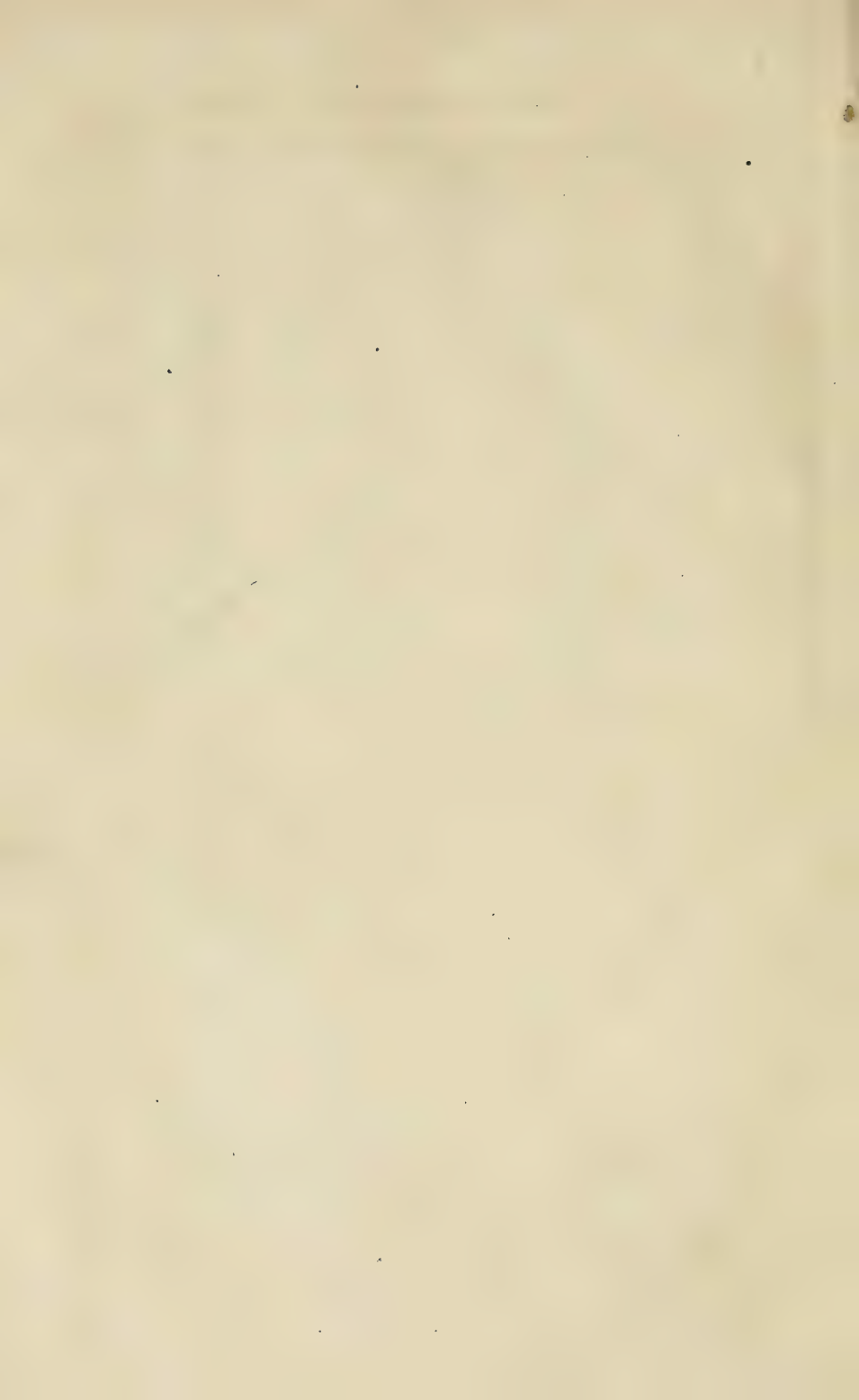
State.	Location.	Salary paid to			
		Sup't.	Ass't Physician.	Clerk.	Matron.
Connecticut	Hartford	\$2,000	\$600	\$600	\$400
Illinois	Jacksonville	2,500	1,000	1,000	370
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,800	800 @ 1,200	240	500
Iowa	Mt. Pleasant	1,800	700 850	420	400
Kansas	Ossawatimie	1,000	-----	800	800
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	3,000	-----	-----	500
Maine	Augusta	1,500	800	300	300
Maryland	Baltimore	1,500	1,100	650	400
Massachusetts	Northampton	2,500	700 @ 1,200	1,000	-----
Massachusetts	Somerville	3,000	900 1,500	400	500
Massachusetts	Taunton	2,000	1,000	800	400
Massachusetts	Worcester	2,150	950	700	200
Minnesota	St. Peters	1,800	1,000	800	400
Mississippi	Jackson	2,500	800	-----	350
New Hampshire	Concord	2,500	1,200	350	-----
New York	Troy	1,000	200	600	600
North Carolina	Raleigh	2,500	1,800	1,000	600
Ohio	Dayton	1,200	700	-----	400
Pennsylvania	Dixmont	3,000	900	600	350
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	3,000	1,000	400	500
Rhode Island	Providence	1,600	500	-----	400
Virginia	Richmond	3,000	1,700	1,000	500
Virginia	Staunton	3,500	1,200	1,000	500
Virginia	Williamsburg	2,500	1,200	900	500
West Virginia	Weston	2,000	1,500	-----	400
Wisconsin	Madison	2,500	800 @ 1,000	600	800

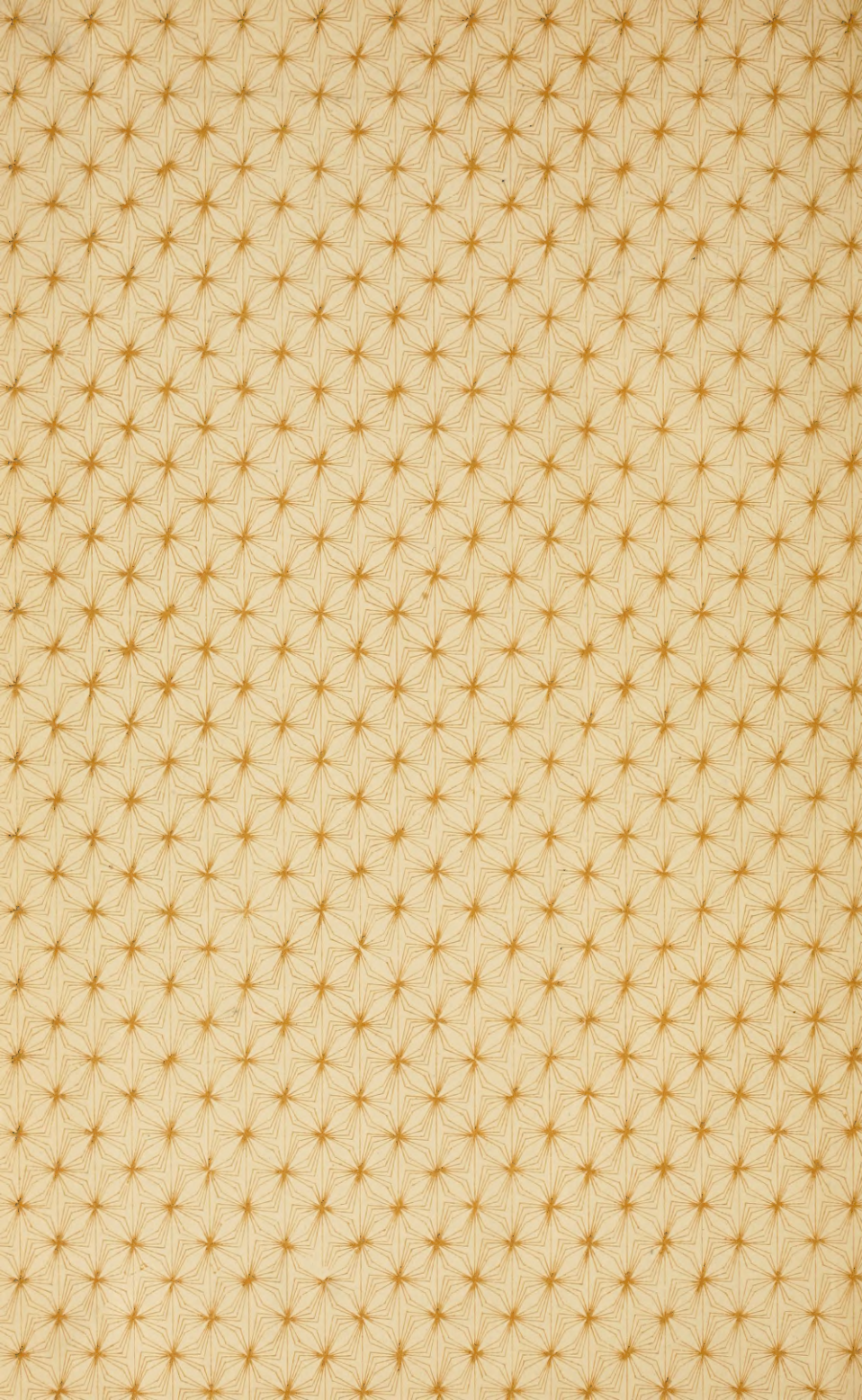
Table XI—Continued.

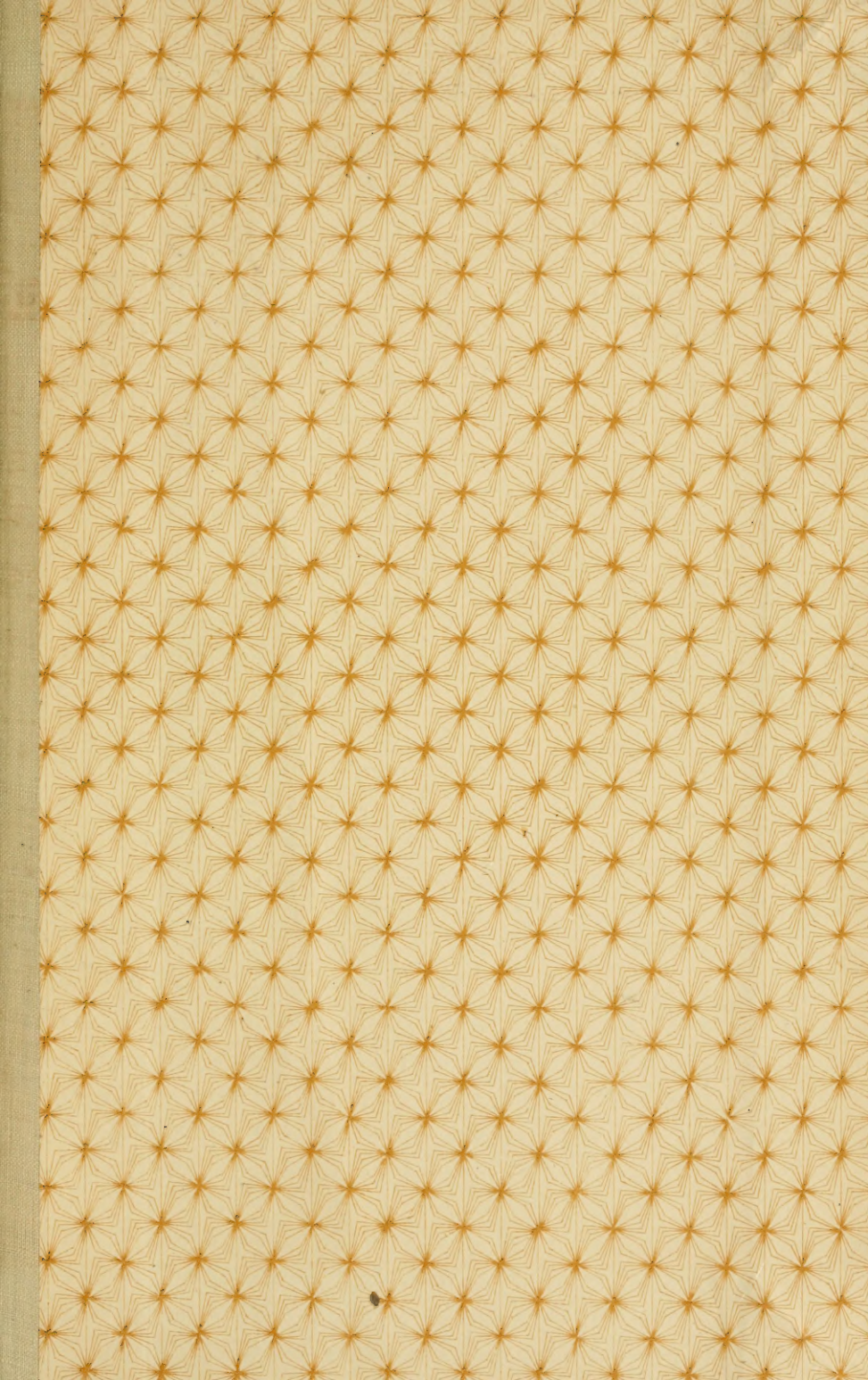
SCHOOLS FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.

State.	Location.	Salary paid to			
		Sup't.	Clerk.	Matron.	Teachers.
*Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	\$1,500	.....	\$500	\$500 @ \$900
*California.....	San Francisco.....	3,000	\$420	600	400 1,500
*Georgia.....	Cave Spring.....	1,500	1,000	200	200 1,000
†Illinois.....	Jacksonville.....	1,200	360	600	600 1,400
*Illinois.....	Jacksonville.....	2,000	1,000	500	350 1,350
†Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	.....	800	400	300 700
*Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	1,200	600	600	350 650
†Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	1,200	.....	400	250 720
*Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	2,000	.....	420	500 720
†Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	1,500	.....	350	250 850
†Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	3,000	500	500	400 1,500
*Massachusetts.....	Northampton.....	1,000	.....	.....	800
†Minnesota.....	Fairbault.....	1,500	.....	400	175 600
†New York.....	New York.....	2,000	1,000	550	100 900
*New York.....	New York.....	3,500	.....	450	600 2,000
*New York.....	New York.....	2,400	.....	400	400
†North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	1,800	900	300	250 1,000
*Oregon.....	.....	600	.....	500	.....
†Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	2,500	1,000	350	50 600
*Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	2,300	400	460	345 1,560
*Pennsylvania.....	Knoxville.....	2,000	700	400	300 1,500
*Tennessee.....	Austin.....	2,000	.....	600	300 846
*Texas.....	Staunton.....	1,500	500	400	250 1,200
†Virginia.....	Romney.....	1,200	.....	400	650 1,150
†West Virginia.....	Jaresville.....	1,900	.....	375	75 500
†Wisconsin.....	Delavan.....	1,500	550	400	300 1,150
*Wisconsin.....

* Deaf and Dumb. † Blind. ‡ Deaf and Dumb and Blind.







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